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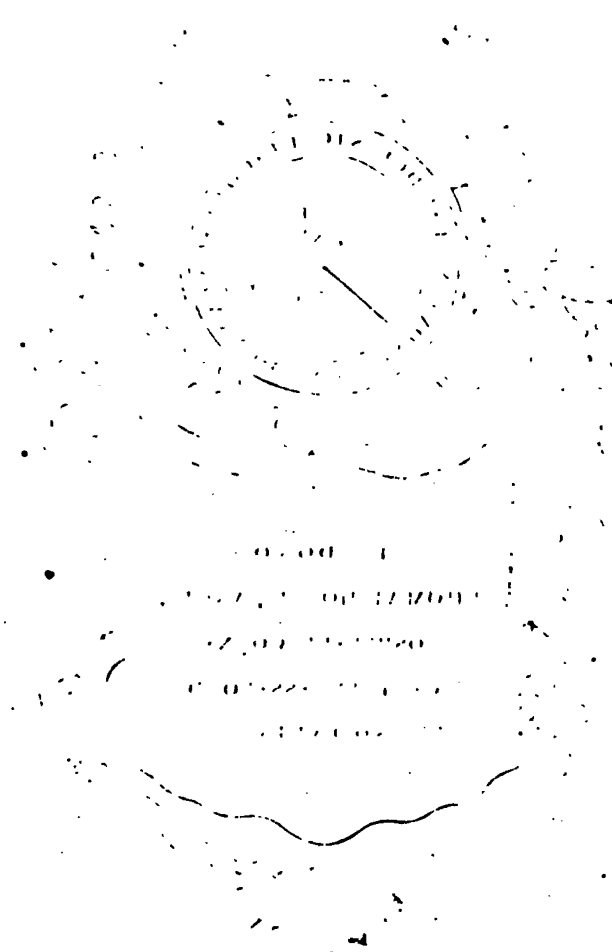
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Contents imperfect.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY VOLUMES.

—(10.)—

EAST INDIA.

Session

3 December 1857—2 August 1858.

42
VOL. XLII.

1857-58.

BR 202 650

Ecclesiastical Matters :

Bishops and Cathedral Establishments, &c. :

33. Annual Expenditure for Ecclesiastical Objects in *India*, at the different Presidencies, from 1836-7 to the latest Period, under the several Heads of Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments; Number of Regular Chaplains; Number of Uncovenanted Auxiliary Chaplains; Cost of Building Churches; Cost of Grants in Aid of Church Building; Allowances to Roman Catholic Chaplains; and Miscellaneous Expenditure - - - - - p. 249

Missionaries; Idolatry :

71. Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, sent in the Months of April or May 1847, or thereabouts, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers, forbidding the Support or Countenance on their part of Missionary Efforts:—Despatch from the Government of *India*, or other Communication, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch, and objecting to the Promulgation of these Orders, and for the further Reply from the Court:—Communications in relation to the Connexion of the Government of *British India* with Idolatry and Mahommedanism (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 276, of Session 1851) - - - - - 253
- 71—I. Further Papers, in completion of the above Return - - - - - 305

Education :

72. Correspondence with the *Indian* Government, showing the Progress of the Measures adopted for carrying out the Education Despatch of 19 July 1854 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 393, of Session 1854) - - - - - 339

Education in Behar :

190. Letter from the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company to the Governor-General of *India* in Council in the Public Department, dated the 18th day of April 1858, relating to Educational Proceedings in *Behar* - - - - - 509

Army :

Boydell's Traction Engine :

249. Report upon the Capabilities of *Boydell's* Traction Engine, made by Sir *Frederick Abbott*, in February last, to the Honourable *East India* Company - - - - - 513

Additional Troops :

70. Recommendations or Despatches during the Governor-Generalship of *India* by the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, received by the Court of Directors, or by the President of the Board of Control, from the Supreme Government or Commander-in-Chief in *India*, for an Increase of European Troops, subsequent to the acquisition of the *Punjab*, *Pegu*, *Nagpore*, *Oude*, *Sattara*, *Jansi*, *Berar*, or other Districts; and the Replies to the same; and, also, of any Paper showing the Number of Additional Troops sent - - - - - 517

Despatch of Troops to India :

- [2298.] Correspondence on the subject of the Despatch of Troops to *India*, from the Colonies of the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, and *Mauritius* - - - - - 537
- [2348.] Further Papers on the subject of the Despatch of Troops to *India*, from the Colonies of the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Ceylon*, and *Mauritius* - - - - - 585

Retired Officers, &c. :

180. Despatch by the Court of Directors to the Government of *India*, on the 3d day of September 1856, and of the Letter addressed to Her Majesty's Government, regarding the Advantages held out to Retired Officers of the *Indian* Armies on settling in Her Majesty's Colonies; and of the Reply received to it, referred to in the above-mentioned Despatch:—And, Military Letter from the Government of *India*, dated 5th day of October 1857 (98 and 99), and its accompanying Reports from the several Local Governments, on the Project of holding out Advantages to *European* Officers and Soldiers, Retired or Discharged, to settle in *India* - - - - - 625

Army—continued.

Sixty-Fourth Regiment :

317. Despatch or Telegram from the late Sir *Henry Havelock*, dated the 18th day of August 1857, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 15th day of January 1858 :—Correspondence between General Sir *Colin Campbell*, G.C.B., dated the 30th day of March 1858, and the Adjutant-General in *England* :—Reply of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief - - - - - p. 653

Strength of both Armies :

516. Actual Strength, both of the Queen's and the *East India Company's* Forces in the Three Presidencies, and in the *Punjaub*, at the date of the last Returns received from thence - - - - - 657
-

EAST INDIA.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 18 June 1858.

LIST.

- No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the East India Company, from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858 - - - - - p. 2
- No. 2.—Estimate of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the East India Company, from 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859 - - - - - p. 6
- No. 3.—An Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on the 1st May 1858 - - - - - p. 7
- No. 4.—A List of the several Establishments of the East India Company in England, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st May 1858 - - - - - p. 8
- No. 5.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, payable in Great Britain, granted or created between 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1858 - - - p. 9
- No. 6.—Allowances, Compensations, Remunerations and Superannuations granted to Officers and Servants of the East India Company, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, between 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1858 - - - - - p. 14

COMPENSATIONS granted between 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1858,
under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7; viz.:

- No. 7.—To the Widows and Children of deceased Officers and Servants of the East India Company in England - - - - - p. 14

COMPENSATIONS granted between 1st May 1857 and 1st May 1858,
under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 58; viz.:

- No. 8.—To the Principal, Professors, and Servants of the East India College at Haileybury, consequent upon the Abolition of that Institution - - - - - p. 14

East India House, }
7 June 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the *East India Company*,
from 1st May 1857 to 30th April 1858.

RECEIPTS:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bills from India, on account supplies to the public service - - - - -		38,853	-	11			
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the Home Treasury - - - - -		628,499	2	10			
From Her Majesty's Government:	£.	s.	d.				
On account of the charges of the late China expedition - - - - -	590,693	-	-				
On account of the moiety of the extraordinary charges of the Expedition to Persia - - - - -	900,000	-	-				
On account Egyptian transit duties paid by the Company - - - - -	11,165	-	-				
In repayment of advances in India on account of the colony of Hong Kong - - - - -	166,630	4	2				
Ditto ditto on account of the emigration of Coolies - - - - -	23,732	13	1				
On account expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan - - - - -	6,342	18	2				
Ditto of forwarding Her Majesty's 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers from India to the Crimea - - - - -	30,606	15	11				
		1,729,170	6	4			
Poplar Fund, and unclaimed prize-money of seamen - - - - -		10,386	10	4			
Fee Fund - - - - -		11,566	10	1			
Widows' funds for the home service - - - - -		28,023	5	6			
Interest realised from investment of cash balances; less interest allowed on loan from the Bank of England, and on balances of funds in the Company's treasury - - - - -		44,842	16	3			
Four per cent. Debenture Loan, Act 21 Vict. c. 3 - - - - -		2,818,173	8	4			
Sale of Stock in the Public Funds - - - - -		941,449	4	5			
Indian Railway Companies:							
Instalments of capital under their respective Deeds of Contract with the East India Company:	£.	s.	d.				
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	132,242	-	-				
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	1,142,589	-	-				
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	500,435	-	-				
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	269,329	-	-				
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab) - - - - -	728,590	11	8				
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	161,027	4	-				
		2,963,112	15	9			
From the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 15; advance from the Security Fund for the Capital Stock - - - - -		315,000	-	-			
Money borrowed on security of East India Bonds - - - - -		2,870,000	-	-			
					12,399,077	-	8
Balance in favour, 1st May 1857 - - - - -					3,041,944	6	2
DISBURSEMENTS:							
Bills of Exchange from India:							
For interest of India debt - - - - -		13,153	4	9			
„ interest of Tanjore claims adjudicated - - - - -		1,927	2	7			
„ postage received in India on account of Her Majesty's Government, and other remittances - - - - -		18,286	7	5			
					33,366	14	9
Carried forward - - - - -	£.	-	-	-	15,474,388	1	7

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	15,474,388	1	7
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
Cost of bullion remitted to India, including freight and insurance - - - - -	1,031,082	15	4
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England - - - - -	82,984	13	1
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there - - - - -	387,954	11	9
Annuities paid in England, chargeable to the Indian civil annuity funds - - - - -	249,961	1	3
Family remittances; remittances by the administrators-general; payments chargeable against prize funds; and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India - - - - -	105,682	-	10
Fee Fund - - - - -	11,566	10	1
Widows' funds for the home service - - - - -	27,065	9	-
Poplar Fund, and unclaimed wages and prize-money of seamen - - - - -	5,894	13	4
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund; claims paid thereout - - - - -	3	18	7
Services chargeable to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	19,539	13	4
Indian Railway Companies; Engineering Expenses and Establishment Charges, &c. in England:			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	457,452	16	6
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	474,079	6	10
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	91,930	11	-
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	192,167	12	11
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjab) - - - - -	109,242	15	11
	1,324,873	3	2
Interest on Capital of the Indian Railway Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds:			
To the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	159,243	10	9
„ East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	349,295	14	9
„ Madras Railway Company - - - - -	109,267	3	8
„ Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	92,403	12	5
„ Scinde Railway Company - - - - -	15,644	4	4
	655,854	5	11
Money borrowed on security of East India Bonds, repaid - - - - -	900,000	-	-
Value of specie forwarded by Her Majesty's Government from the Cape of Good Hope to India - - - - -	60,000	-	-
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:			
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -	626,859	10	7
Interest on the home bond debt - - - - -	159,165	13	8
Military and other public stores, exported and to be exported - - - - -	1,369,502	12	-
Purchase of steam vessels and cost of coals, &c., for the use of steam vessels in India - - - - -	229,553	16	3
Her Majesty's Government; payments under the new postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	42,711	-	-
Transport of troops and stores - - - - -	879,009	17	-
Carried forward - - - £.	3,306,802	9	6
	4,895,779	9	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	8,306,802	9	6	4,895,779	9	5
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.						
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—continued.						
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off-reckonings - - - - -	747,728	-	2			
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	3,469	9	3			
Her Majesty's paymaster-general, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India - - - - -	1,175,000	-	-			
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India - - - - -	60,000	-	-			
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances - - - - -	50,248	17	6			
Ditto - - ditto - - annuities of the Madras civil annuity fund of 1818 -	7,726	17	7			
Her Majesty's mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company) - - - - -	12,000	-	-			
CHARGES, GENERAL, comprising,—						
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, salaries of the President and Officers and contingent expenses of the Board, and superannuation allowances granted by warrant of the Crown under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91 - - - - -	£.	s.	d.	28,211	1	2
Salaries of the Court of Directors - - - - -				9,958	11	2
Contingent expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of:—						
Repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates and tithes, coals, candles, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, postage, and various petty charges - -	£.	s.	d.	24,546	13	3
Entertainments and refreshments - -	1,923	-	4			
Subscriptions to charities and on public occasions - - - - -	1,680	16	-			
				28,150	9	7
Salaries and allowances of the secretaries, and officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 5,654 l. 3 s. 11 d., applied from the fee fund, in part payment thereof - - - - -				97,377	3	-
Annuitants and pensioners, including compensation annuities, under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 - - - - -				189,304	9	2
Haileybury College, net charge - - - - -				9,651	18	7
Military College at Addiscombe, net charge - - - - -				4,587	17	9
Carried forward - - - £.	367,241	10	5	5,362,975	14	-
				4,895,779	9	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	367,241	10	5	5,362,975	14	-	4,895,779	9	5
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.									
CHARGES, GENERAL—continued.									
Recruiting charges,—									
Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of the depôt at Warley and in the recruiting districts; pay of recruits previous to embarkation, bounty, clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., including expenses of engineer cadets and recruits studying the art of sapping and mining at Chatham -	115,159	12	9						
Repairs, alterations, and additions to barracks at Warley - - - - -	4,958	8	2						
				120,118	-	11			
Passage and outfit of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Company's officers in charge of recruits, officers in Her Majesty's service proceeding with their regiments, &c., volunteers for the pilot service, civil engineers and overseers for public works, persons connected with electric telegraphs in India, &c. &c. - - - - -				187,781	18	3			
Charges of the store department, articles for use in inspection of stores, labour, &c. - - - - -				12,326	-	-			
Lord Clive's fund, net payments for pensions, &c. - - - - -				67,217	14	4			
Law charges - - - - -				7,604	9	11			
Maintenance of lunatics from India - - - - -				6,723	9	2			
Burmah donation Batta - - - - -				9,718	13	9			
Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, on account postage of the Company's despatches to and from India - - - - -				5,264	17	9			
Grant to Captain Boxer, Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, as compensation for the use of his improvements in missiles of war - - - - -				3,000	-	-			
Expenses connected with the appropriation and fitting-up additional apartments at the East India House for the reception of a portion of the articles from the Indian collection from Exhibitions of Industry of all Nations - - - - -				1,885	1	9			
Gratuities to families of military officers and others killed in action, or who have lost their lives in the Indian mutiny -				14,693	7	7			
Gratuities to professors and servants of the Haileybury College, who were not entitled to pensions, on their services at that institution being no longer required - - - - -				5,425	4	-			
Miscellaneous; comprising cost of war medals for troops, printing and engraving maps and charts of India, donations to Bengal civil fund, and to widows' funds for the home service, donations for services and relief, &c. - - - - -				25,687	5	7			
	£.			834,687	13	5			
Deduct:									
On account sale proceeds of articles from the Indian collection of the Paris Exhibition - - - - -				4,022	7	-			
							830,665	6	5
							£.	11,089,420	9 10
Balance in favour, 30th April 1858:									
Capital of Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds -				1,598,900	-	-			
Current cash - - - - -				2,752,700	17	-			
							4,351,600	17	-
	£.						15,441,021	6	10

— No. 2. —

ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the *East India Company*,
from 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859.

RECEIPTS:		£.
Remittances from India, through Her Majesty's Government, on account of ordinary supplies to Her Majesty's service - - - - -		120,000
Bills of Exchange; may be drawn upon India - - - - -		2,000,000
From Her Majesty's Government:		
On account of the despatch of Her Majesty's 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers to the Crimea - -		38,060
On account of the loan on debentures, Act 21 Vict. c. 3. - - - - -		2,206,876
Principal of East India Bonds; may be issued to replace those notified for discharge, per centra - -		653,900
Indian Railway Companies; may be received under their respective contract deeds - - - - -		3,500,000
		8,518,836
Balance of Cash, 1st May 1858 - - - - -		4,851,600
	£.	12,870,436
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Bills of Exchange from India - - - - -		50,000
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England - - - - -		72,800
Advances to be made in England to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there - -		380,000
India annuity funds; civil service annuities payable in England - - - - -		247,800
Family remittances; remittances by the administrators-general; payments chargeable against prize funds; and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India - - - - -		167,000
Indian Railway Companies; may be drawn for the purchase of rails, machinery, &c., including charges of establishment, and interest on capital - - - - -		2,803,426
Principal of home bond debt, to be paid off under notice from holders - - - - -		653,900
Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on account of the Security Fund of the India Company; amount advanced from the Security Fund to be repaid - - - - -		315,000
Loan from the Bank of England, repayable 1st October 1858 - - - - -		1,000,000
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:		£.
Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -		630,000
Interest on the home bond debt and debenture loan - - - - -		283,639
Interest on temporary loans, &c., in excess of interest; to be realised from investment of cash balances - - - - -		34,647
Military and other public stores, exported and to be exported - - - - -		2,227,244
Coals for the use of steam vessels in India - - - - -		100,000
Amount to be paid to Her Majesty's Government under the new postal arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -		50,000
Transport of troops and stores - - - - -		645,300
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers, including off-reckonings - - - - -		726,000
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late Saint Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - - -		3,480
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India - - - - -		1,050,000
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India - - - - -		60,000
Civil Establishments of India; absentee allowances - - - - -		40,000
Ditto - - - - - annuities of the Madras Civil Annuity Fund of 1818 - - - - -		7,200
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company) - - - - -		12,000
Her Majesty's Establishments in China (ditto for the years 1851/52 and 1852/53) - - - - -		20,000
Value of arms taken to India by Her Majesty's troops - - - - -		221,763
Charges, General; being for home establishments and expenses, civil, military, and maritime pensions, recruiting charges, allowances for outfit, &c. - - - - -		705,000
		6,816,273
	£.	12,505,699
EXTRAORDINARY:		
Warrants passed the Court, unpaid, and other arrears, (should the whole be demanded), not included in the current year's expenditure above estimated - - - - -		290,488
	£.	12,796,187
Balance in favour, 30th April 1859 - - - - -		74,249
	£.	12,870,436

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the Government of *India*, on the 1st May 1858.

DEBTS:		£.
Bills of Exchange unpaid from India	- - - - -	30,194
Dividends on India Loan Property transferred to the books in England, unpaid	- - - - -	12,257
Principal of Five per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, payable 25th April 1855, undemanded	- - - - -	1,070
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	- - - - -	432,030
Amount owing for export stores	- - - - -	580,801
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50), bearing interest at five per cent. per annum	- - - - -	48,382
Poplar Fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum	£. 236,704	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50), bearing interest at four per cent. per annum	27,450	
		264,154
Her Majesty's Government; due per estimate on account charges of Queen's troops serving in India, and other claims	- - - - -	903,875
Dividends on the capital stock unclaimed	- - - - -	38,558
Interest on bonds unclaimed, including growing interest	- - - - -	21,874
East Indian Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 28th February 1858	£. 706,364	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 28th February 1858	941,415	
Madras Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 31st December 1857	472,997	
Scinde Railway Company (including the Indus Flotilla and Punjaub Railway); capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 28th February 1858	764,695	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 31st January 1858	297,433	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England	161,027	
Home bond debt, charged upon the revenues of India by 9th sec. 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85:		3,343,931
Principal, bearing interest at £. 4 per cent. per annum	£. 3,894,400	
Principal, not bearing interest	20,917	
	3,915,317	
Bonds issued as security for temporary loans to the like amount	1,970,000	
		5,885,317
Four per Cent. Debenture Loan, Act 21 Vict. c. 3, capital of the loan, less instalments not yet due	- - - - -	2,908,022
Commissioners of the National Debt, on account of the Security Fund of the Company; advance from the Security Fund under the 15th section of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.	- - - - -	315,000
On outstanding accounts of the late commercial branch	- - - - -	8,810
	£.	14,794,275
CREDITS:		£.
The cash balance on the 1st May 1858; viz.—		
Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Bonds	- - - - -	1,598,900
Current Cash	- - - - -	2,752,700
		4,351,600
Military and other public stores remaining in England unshipped, 1st May 1858, including advances on account steam vessels and machinery	- - - - -	275,946
Owing from sundry persons for advances, &c., repayable in England	- - - - -	12,064
Ditto - Her Majesty's Government; on account of the Expedition to Persia, and other claims	- - - - -	401,211
Balances in hands of officers of the Home Establishment; of sums advanced to pay charges	- - - - -	477
Computed value of buildings and land; viz.—	£.	
The East India House	270,000	
The East India College at Haileybury and Military College at Addiscombe	140,000	
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex	60,000	
The Warehouses and Premises in Leadenhall-street and in New-street, Bishopsgate-street (store department)	24,000	
		494,000
		5,535,298
Brought down, Amount of Debts	- - - - -	£. 14,794,275
Ditto - ditto - Credits	- - - - -	5,535,298
Debts in Excess	- - - - -	£. 9,258,977

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors for their Capital Stock; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

— No. 4. —

A LIST of the several ESTABLISHMENTS of the *East India Company* in *England*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st May 1858.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
		£. s. d.
Secretary's Office: consisting of a secretary, deputy secretary, six assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence, accounts, pay, audit, marine, and administration, will, and bond; forty-four clerks; one superintendent of extra clerks and writers, six extra clerks, twenty-seven writers, and fifteen messengers - - - - -	101	47,387 - -
Examiner's Office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence, two assistant examiners; three assistants to the examiner; two clerks in the Correspondence Department, four senior clerks, twelve clerks, one superintendent of writers, one clerk in charge of secret papers, a registrar and an assistant registrar of India books and records, fifteen writers, and ten messengers - -	53	23,940 - -
Office of Secretary in the Military Department: consisting of a secretary, an assistant, eight clerks, a cadet clerk, and superintendent of extra clerks and writers, two extra clerks, nine writers, and five messengers - - - - -	27	12,826 - -
Statistical Office: consisting of a chief, an assistant, one clerk, two writers, and one messenger - - - - -	6	2,619 - -
Library and Museum: the Librarian (who is also Oriental examiner at the Military College), the keeper and under-keeper of the museum, one writer, and five messengers - - - - -	9	1,975 - -
Clerk of the works, a carpenter, and one messenger - - -	3	605 - -
Inspector-general of Stores Department: consisting of an inspector-general, three clerks, two sub-inspectors, two examiners of cloth, one book-keeper, ten examiners and assistant examiners of stores, six writers, one messenger, and fifty-five labourers - - -	81	11,717 - -
Standing counsel - - - - -	1	500 - -
Solicitor - - - - -	1	500 - -
Examining physician - - - - -	1	520 - -
Geographer - - - - -	1	200 - -
Examiner of veterinary instruments - - - - -	1	100 - -
Examiner of surgical instruments - - - - -	1	50 - -
Chaplain of Poplar Hospital - - - - -	1	100 - -
Door-keepers and Court-room messengers - - - - -	5	1,294 - -
Door-porters and firemen, messengers and fire-lighters - - -	24	2,100 - -
Waterman - - - - -	1	70 - -
Housekeeper and assistant - - - - -	2	190 - -
Charwomen - - - - -	8	300 - -
Military College: the public examiner and inspector, lieutenant-governor, twenty-two professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty-six non-commissioned staff and public servants - - -	60	9,683 - -
Military Dépôt at Warley: comprising eight officers, and thirty-seven non-commissioned staff - - - - -	45	4,736 - -
Recruiting Districts: seven officers, and fifty-nine non-commissioned staff - - - - -	66	8,782 - -
TOTAL - - -	498	130,194 - -

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS or PENSIONS, payable in Great Britain, Granted or Created between the 1st May 1857 and the 1st May 1858.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
ESTABLISHMENTS:	
	£. s. d.
Secretary's Office: two additional clerks in the Marine Branch - - -	579 16 -
Library and Museum: one additional writer - - - - -	150 - -
three additional messengers to the new museum - - -	320 - -
Depôt at Warley: four additional cavalry serjeants - - - - -	196 3 9
an additional subaltern officer as a temporary measure - - -	156 17 6
£.	1,402 17 3
SALARIES:	
Secretary's Office: increase of salary to Mr. Thomas L. Seecombe, clerk in the financial department - - - - -	180 - -
Military Department: increase of salary to Mr. G. E. Cochrane, third clerk in that department - - - - -	100 - -
Inspector-general of Stores Department: increase of salary to Mr. C. G. Shaw, an established clerk - - - - -	50 - -
Library and Museum: increase of salary to Dr. Horsfield, F. R. S., the keeper of the museum - - - - -	50 - -
increase of salary to Mr. William Downing, the under-keeper - - - - -	190 - -
Engineer Establishment at Chatham: increase of salary to the adjutant for duties connected with the officers and men of the Company's engineers under instruction there - - - - -	25 - -
£.	505 - -
PENSIONS:	
Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Knt., pension granted by Her Majesty on his retirement from office as a puisne judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras (Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 85) - - - - -	1,200 - -
Mr. Henry Lanny Hunter, late a senior clerk in the revenue department at the Board of Control, granted under Her Majesty's warrant (53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91) - - -	566 18 4
Mr. Thomas Sharp, registrar and keeper of the papers at the Board of Control, granted under Her Majesty's warrant (53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91) - - -	266 13 4
Mr. Thomas Cooke, late a major in the Bengal army, pension of 150 l. granted to him in 1850, increased to 250 l. per annum in consideration of his length of service - - - - -	100 - -
Lieutenant C. M. Walker Martin, late of the Madras artillery, whilst he shall remain in his present afflicted condition, granted in addition to regulated pension from Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	50 - -
Mr. F. F. C. Dickson, late a captain in the Madras Fusiliers, on a compassionate view of his case - - - - -	40 - -
Major-general Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K. C. B., of the Bengal artillery, in consideration of his skill, sound judgment, steady resolution, and gallantry in the operations which resulted in the storm and capture of Delhi - - - - -	1,000 - -
Lady Neill, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Court of the services of her late husband, Brigadier-general Neill, of the Bengal army, in addition to the allowances which his family are entitled to under the Regulations - - -	500 - -
Mrs. Nicholson, in recognition of the brilliant career and eminent services of her son, the late Brigadier-general John Nicholson, of the Bengal Army, who died of wounds received in action 23d September 1857 - - - - -	500 - -
Mrs. Mary Thornhill, widow of Mr. J. Bensley Thornhill, of the Bengal Civil Service, who met his death in rescuing Lieutenant Sir Henry Havelock, who during the advance to the relief of Lucknow was lying wounded in a Duli in danger of falling into the hands of the mutineers - - - - -	70 - -
Carried forward - - - £.	4,293 6 8

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	4,293 6 8
PENSIONS—<i>continued.</i>		
The Widows and Families of the undermentioned Officers in the Company's Service, admitted to the benefit of the Regulations, making Special Pecuniary Grants to the Widows and Families of Officers killed in Action:		
BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.		
Mrs. Charlotte Margaret Burgess, widow of Captain Francis Jacques Burgess, 74th Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Jhansi on 8 June 1857, 70 l., and two children 16 l. per annum each - - -	102 - -	
Mrs. Frederica Guise, widow of Captain Henry John Guise, 13th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, killed at Benares 4 June 1857, 70 l. and two sons, 16 l. per annum each - - -	102 - -	
The three children of Brevet-major William Lindsay, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Cawnpore 18 June 1857, 16 l. per annum each - - -	48 - -	
The three orphan children of Brevet-colonel Edward Wiggins, 52d Regiment Native Infantry, killed with his wife and two infant children at Cawnpore, 16 l. per annum each - - -	48 - -	
Miss Eliza F. Sibbald, daughter of Brigadier H. Sibbald, c.b., commanding at Bareilly, shot by the mutineers on 31 May 1857 - - -	25 - -	
Three daughters of Brevet-major Edward Vibart, 2d Light Cavalry, killed at Cawnpore 27 June 1857, 16 l. per annum each - - -	48 - -	
Miss Florence Helen Elms, daughter of Captain Edward J. Elms, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Cawnpore 27 June 1857 - - -	16 - -	
Mrs. Emma Augusta English, widow of Lieutenant A. F. English, 22d Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Mohadubbah on the 8th June 1857, 60 l., and one son 14 l. per annum - - -	74 - -	
Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Harris, widow of Major Alfred Harris, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, killed by the mutineers at Mhow 1 July 1857, 120 l., and one son 20 l. per annum - - -	140 - -	
Four children of Surgeon J. G. Heathcote, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, murdered with his wife and two children at Cawnpore on 15 July 1857, 16 l. per annum each - - -	64 - -	
Mrs. Albina Grace Thomas, widow of Major G. P. Thomas, 3d European Regiment, died of wounds received in action with the mutineers at Agra 4 August 1857, 120 l., and four children 20 l. per annum each - - -	200 - -	
Mrs. Harriette Elizabeth Travers, widow of Lieutenant E. Travers, 32d Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Delhi on 2d August 1857, 60 l., and one son 14 l. per annum - - -	74 - -	
Mrs. Agnes Mary Phillott, widow of Brevet-major Johnson Phillott, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Futtygarh 12 July 1857 - - -	70 - -	
Mrs. Garbett, widow of Surgeon Christopher Garbett, who died of wounds at Cawnpore, on 20 June 1857, 70 l. and 16 l. per annum for each of her three children - - -	118 - -	
Mrs. Elizabeth Graham, widow of Surgeon John Colia Graham, M.D., killed by the mutineers at Sealkote 9 July 1857 - - -	60 - -	
Mrs. Eliza Aurelia Hawes, widow of Lieutenant S. H. Hawes, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Allahabad 6 June 1857 - - -	60 - -	
Henry Ewart, son of the late Lieutenant-colonel John Ewart, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, who with his wife and infant child were supposed to have perished in the boats at Cawnpore on the 27th June 1857 - - -	25 - -	
Lady Jessie Elizabeth Leslie, widow of Sir Norman R. Leslie, bart., 19th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Rohnee on the 12th June 1857, 60 l., and each of her six children 6 l. 10 s. per annum - - -	96 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.	1,373 - -	4,293 6 8

AN ACCOUNT OF NEW OR INCREASED SALARIES, &c.—continued.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,373 - -	4,298 6 8
PENSIONS—Bengal Establishment—continued.		
Mrs. Jane Mawe, widow of Assistant-surgeon Thomas Mawe, who died at Munneapore on 28 June 1857, 60 £, and each of her seven children 5 £. 15 s. 6 d. per annum each - - -	100 8 6	
The four orphan children of Major George Larkins, of the Artillery, who with his wife was killed by the mutineers at Cawnpore on the 27th June 1857, 20 £. per annum each - - -	80 - -	
Mrs. Susannah Bazeley, widow of Lieutenant-colonel F. R. Bazeley, of the Artillery, killed at Delhi 23d September 1857, 200 £, and one child 25 £. per annum - - -	225 - -	
Mrs. Mary Maria Jennings, widow of the Rev. M. J. Jennings, B.A., killed by the mutineers at Delhi on 11th May 1857, 200 £, and two children 25 £. per annum each - - -	250 - -	
Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, widow of Brevet-major G. L. Cooper, of the Artillery, killed at Lucknow on 26th September 1857, 70 £, and each of her three children 20 £. per annum each - - -	130 - -	
The two orphan children of the Rev. F. Fisher, who was killed at Cawnpore on 15 July 1857, 20 £. per annum each - - -	40 - -	
Mrs. Esther Philips, widow of Veterinary Surgeon John Philips, 3d Cavalry, killed by the mutineers at Meerut 10 May 1857 - - -	70 - -	
Mrs. Caroline Birch, widow of Captain T. C. Birch, 31st Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Allahabad 6 June 1857, 70 £, and three children 16 £. per annum each - - -	116 - -	
Mrs. Emma Rebecca Bishop, widow of Captain W. L. M. Bishop, 46th Regiment Native Infantry, murdered by the mutineers at Sealkote on 9th July 1857, 70 £, and each of her two children 16 £. per annum - - -	102 - -	
Mrs. Charlotte Gordon, widow of Captain Charles Gordon, of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Delhi on the 11th May 1857, 70 £, and 16 £. per annum for her son - - -	86 - -	
Mrs. Emily Jane Becher, widow of Captain A. A. Becher, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, who died of wounds received at Lucknow 8 October 1857, 70 £, and 16 £. per annum for her child - - -	86 - -	
Mrs. Louisa Douglas, widow of Lieutenant C. R. G. Douglas, 22d Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Delhi on 11 May 1857, 60 £, and 14 £. per annum for her daughter - - -	74 - -	
Mrs. Ann Shirreff, widow of the late Brevet-major Francis Shirreff, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Gwalior 14 June 1857, 70 £. a year, and 16 £. per annum for each of the five children - - -	150 - -	
Mrs. Julia Burmester, widow of Captain H. G. Burmester, 48th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Lucknow on the 1st July 1857, 70 £, and 16 £. per annum for each of her four children - - -	184 - -	
Mrs. Amelia Ripley, widow of Lieutenant-colonel J. P. Ripley, 34th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Cawnpore 11 May 1857 - - -	200 - -	
Mrs. Louisa Moore, widow of Assistant-surgeon Thomas Moore, killed by the mutineers at Sumbulpore on the 17th November 1857, 60 £, a year, and 10 £. per annum to each of her four children - - -	100 - -	
Mrs. Eliza Watson Lumsden, widow of Brevet-captain John T. Lumsden, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Lucknow on the 16th October 1857, 60 £, and 10 £. a year for each of her four children - - -	100 - -	
Mrs. Mary L. Goldney, widow of Colonel Philip Goldney, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Oude on the 8th June 1857, 200 £, and 25 £. a year for each of her three children - - -	275 - -	
Mrs. Sarah Louisa Mason, widow of Captain G. H. M. Mason, 74th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Arrah on 18 September 1857, 70 £. a year, and 16 £. for each of her five children - - -	150 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.	3,843 8 6	4,298 6 8

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—continued.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	3,843 8 6	4,293 6 8
PENSIONS—Bengal Establishment—continued.		
Mrs. Henrietta Sarah Brind, widow of Brevet-colonel Frederick Brind, c.b., Artillery, killed by the mutineers at Sealkote 10 July 1857, 200 <i>l.</i> , and 25 <i>l.</i> per annum for each of her three children - - -	275 - -	
Mrs. Cecilia Henrietta James, widow of Captain Marshall James, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Shahjehanpore on the 31st May 1857, 70 <i>l.</i> and 16 <i>l.</i> per annum for her son - - -	86 - -	
The Honourable Mrs. Elizabeth Maria Lowther Byng, widow of Major the Honourable R. B. P. Byng, 62d Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Alumbagh on the 18th December 1857, 120 <i>l.</i> , and 20 <i>l.</i> per annum for each of her six children - - -	240 - -	
Mrs. Anderson, widow of Major John Anderson, of the Engineers, died at Lucknow the 11th August 1857, 120 <i>l.</i> per annum, and 20 <i>l.</i> per annum for each of her six children - - -	240 - -	
Mrs. Jane Lucy Holt Bruere, widow of Major Charles T. Bruere, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Lucknow on 3 September 1857, 120 <i>l.</i> , and 20 <i>l.</i> per annum for each of her four children - - -	200 - -	
Mrs. Helen Courtlandt Angelo, widow of Lieutenant F. C. Angelo, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by mutineers 30th November 1857, 80 <i>l.</i> , and 13 <i>l.</i> per annum for each of her three children - - -	99 - -	
Mrs. Sophia Isabella Fulton, widow of Captain G. W. W. Fulton, killed at Lucknow on the 14th September 1857, 70 <i>l.</i> , and 13 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per annum for each of her six children - - -	149 10 -	
Mrs. Newenham, mother of Surgeon A. W. R. Newenham, who with his wife and two children were murdered at Cawnpore on 15th July 1857 - - -	50 - -	
Misses Dorothea and Maria Newenham, sisters of Surgeon Newenham, granted collectively - - -	50 - -	
Mrs. M'Egan, mother of Assistant Surgeon W. B. M'Egan, murdered with his wife at Jhansi 7 June 1857 - - -	40 - -	
Mrs. Ann Bowling, the widowed mother of Surgeon H. H. Bowling of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Shahjehanpore 31 May 1857 - - -	50 - -	
Three children of the late Assistant Surgeon J. P. Bowling, murdered, with his wife and youngest child, at Cawnpore 27 June 1857, 14 <i>l.</i> per annum each - - -	42 - -	
Miss Susan H. Handcomb and Mrs. Maria H. Dupont, sisters of Brevet-Colonel J. H. Handcomb, killed at Lucknow by the mutineers on 31 May last, granted collectively - - -	80 - -	
Mrs. Eliza Harris, mother of Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harris, who, with his wife, was massacred at Cawnpore 27 June 1857 - - -	40 - -	
Mrs. M. A. Jacob, mother of Major George Ogle Jacob, 1st European Fusiliers, killed at Delhi 14 September 1857 - - -	70 - -	
Mrs. Helen MacBarnet, mother of Captain G. MacBarnet, 55th Regiment Native Infantry, killed at Delhi 14 September 1857 - - -	50 - -	
Mrs. Elizabeth C. M. Maclean, mother of Captain W. G. M. Maclean, 71st Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Lucknow 30 June 1857 - - -	50 - -	
Mrs. E. Paton Browne, the mother of Lieutenant John H. Browne, 32d Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Delhi 6 August 1857 - - -	40 - -	
The family of the late Lieutenant Philip Salkeld, of the Engineers, who died of wounds received at the storming of Delhi on the 11th October 1857 - - -	100 - -	
Mrs. Sophia Mary Winfield, the mother of Captain E. Burrowes, 54th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers at Delhi 11th May 1857 - - -	50 - -	
Mrs. Mary Lester, mother of Lieut. H. S. Lester, 32d Regiment Native Infantry, who died of wounds received at Lucknow on the 16th July 1857 - - -	40 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.	5,884 18 6	4,293 6 8

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.																		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.																		
Brought forward - - -	5,884 18 6	4,293 6 8																		
PENSIONS—Bengal Establishment—continued.																				
Miss Jane Hathorn, the only sister of Captain H. V. Hathorn, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, killed by the mutineers on the 6th June 1857 - - - - -	32 - -																			
Miss Julia Florentia Hurt, step daughter of Brevet Major J. G. Holmes, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, murdered at Segowlie on the 23d July 1857 - - - - -	16 - -																			
		5,932 18 6																		
MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.																				
Mrs. Elizabeth Renaud, widow of Brevet-major S. G. C. Renaud, of the Fusiliers, who died on 21 July 1857 of wounds received at Pundoo Nuddee, 120 £., and one son 20 £. per annum - - -	140 - -																			
Mrs. Jane Eliza Stephenson, widow of Major John J. Stephenson, 1st Fusiliers, who died of wounds received at Lucknow 21 November 1857, 120 £., and 20 £. per annum for each of her two children - - - - -	160 - -																			
Mrs. Augusta Crump, widow of Lieutenant C. W. Crump of the Artillery, killed in action at Lucknow on the 26th September 1857 - - - - -	60 - -																			
		360 - -																		
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.																				
Misses Charlotte Tod and Mary Ann Eliza Tucker, sisters of Captain Nathaniel Tucker, 2d Cavalry, killed in action at Neemuch on the 23d October 1857, granted collectively - - -	50 - -																			
Mrs. Mary S. Utterson, mother of Lieutenant M. C. Utterson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, killed in action at Bushire on the 9th December 1856 - - - - -	40 - -																			
		90 - -																		
Emma Carmichael, orphan sister of Serjeant Carmichael, of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, who lost his life while in the act of laying the train in the attack on the city of Delhi, by which the Cashmere Gate was blown open - - -		10 - -																		
Mrs. Mary Rogers, widow of a late master in the Bengal Pilot Service; the pensions granted to herself and two daughters, to be in future paid in this country -		103 10 -																		
The pensions granted by the Bengal Government to the two children of the late Mr. James Cleghorn, of the Pilot Service, to be made payable in this country -		29 18 -																		
Mrs. Elizabeth Heaford, widow of Mr. Thomas Heaford, formerly a surveyor of private trade, advanced age, and distressed situation - - - - -		20 - -																		
Miss Emma Scott Waring, daughter of Mr. E. S. Waring, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, on a compassionate view of her case - - - - -		25 - -																		
Serjeant Robert Quinney, of the Recruiting Staff at Edinburgh, who is incapacitated from the further discharge of his duties - - - - -		18 5 -																		
The undermentioned discharged Soldiers who have held the rank of Serjeant during the Period prescribed by the Regulations granted Pensions of 1s. a day each, in addition to the Regulated Pensions from the Military Fund; viz.:																				
<table><tr><td>BENGAL:</td><td>MADRAS:</td></tr><tr><td>Mathew M'Cune.</td><td>Jeremiah Connell.</td></tr><tr><td>James Powell.</td><td>David Ryan.</td></tr><tr><td>William Jones.</td><td>William Stewart.</td></tr><tr><td>James Dunn.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>William Trumble.</td><td>BOMBAY:</td></tr><tr><td>Robert Couch.</td><td>William Dorton.</td></tr><tr><td>William Wellington.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>William Burgess.</td><td></td></tr></table>			BENGAL:	MADRAS:	Mathew M'Cune.	Jeremiah Connell.	James Powell.	David Ryan.	William Jones.	William Stewart.	James Dunn.		William Trumble.	BOMBAY:	Robert Couch.	William Dorton.	William Wellington.		William Burgess.	
BENGAL:	MADRAS:																			
Mathew M'Cune.	Jeremiah Connell.																			
James Powell.	David Ryan.																			
William Jones.	William Stewart.																			
James Dunn.																				
William Trumble.	BOMBAY:																			
Robert Couch.	William Dorton.																			
William Wellington.																				
William Burgess.																				
12 persons at 18 £. 5s. per annum each - - - - -		219 - -																		
Sundry small pensions to the widows and children of deceased elders, extra clerks, and others of the Home Service, amounting to - - - - -		38 14 8																		
	£.	11,140 12 10																		

— No. 6. —

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the *East India Company*, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, between the 1st May 1857 and the 1st May 1858.

NAME.	STATION.	Period of Service.	Age.	Amount of Salary and allowed Emoluments.	Proportion of Income which the Court are empowered to grant.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance granted.
		Yrs. Mo.	Years.	£.		£. s. d.
Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B.	Secretary to the East India Company -	50 -	65	2,610 house, 160.	} The whole	2,760 - -
Mr. Alexander Ward	Writer in the Examiner's Office - - -	32 11	62	400		206 13 4
Mr. C. T. P. Metcalf	Clerk in the Military Department - -	32 11	48½	700	Ditto -	466 16 4
Mr. John Bowen -	Extra Clerk in ditto -	26 11	49	416	Ditto -	277 6 8
Mr. Edward Thornton.	Chief of the Statistical Department - -	48 -	57	1,410	Ditto -	940 - -
Mr. Cha. Thompson	Writer in ditto - -	20 -	64	300	Ditto -	200 - -
Mr. William Hudden	Overlooker of cloth in the Inspector-general of Stores Department -	40 -	65	350	Three-fourths	262 10 -
Mr. Amos Boorman	Assistant Examiner of iron in ditto - -	36 10	71	120	Two-thirds	80 - -
Mr. Augustin Raymont	Head Doorkeeper -	40 -	70	360	Three-fourths	270 - -
Lieut.-colonel Basil Jackson.	Professor of Surveying at the Military College -	23 -	62	490	Two-thirds	326 13 4

— No. 7. —

COMPENSATIONS granted between the 1st May 1857 and the 1st May 1858, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7.

To the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of deceased OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the *East India Company* in *England*.

To the WIDOWS' FUNDS for the Home Establishment, to make up the deficiency } £. 11,081 13 6
in the Income of those Funds for the year ending the 30th April 1857 - }

— No. 8. —

COMPENSATIONS granted between the 1st May 1857 and the 1st May 1858, under the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 53.

To the PRINCIPAL, PROFESSORS, and SERVANTS of the *East India College* at *Haileybury*, consequent upon the Abolition of that Institution.

In the Form of Annuities.

	Amount per Annum.
	£. s. d.
Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., Principal - - - - -	900 - -
„ J. W. L. Heaviside, Registrar and Mathematical Professor - - - - -	600 - -
Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley, Oriental Professor - - - - -	466 13 4
Edward B. Eastwick, esq., F.R.S., ditto - - - - -	466 13 4
Monier Williams, esq., M.A., ditto - - - - -	466 13 4
Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., Dean and Classical Professor - - - - -	425 - -

TOTAL - - - £. 3,325 - -

NO. 8.—COMPENSATIONS granted between the 1st May 1857 and the 1st May 1858—continued.

By way of Gratuities.

	£.	s.	d.
J. F. Leith, esq., Professor of Law - - - - -	2,100	-	-
The Right Honourable Sir James Stephen, K. C. B., Professor of History and Political Economy - - - - -	1,400	-	-
TOTAL - - - £.	3,500	-	-

To the Servants by way of Pension.

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.		AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Peter Cleophas, General Inspector	109 10 -	Nathaniel Green, Watchman -	38 - -
Benjamin Jones, Steward -	82 - -	John Huson, ditto - - -	29 - -
Thomas Chapman, Head Porter	45 - -	David Munsey, Shoe and Knife Cleaner - - -	26 7 -
Joseph Foster, Head Waiter -	28 13 -	Francis Beeston, ditto - -	27 18 3
George White, Waiter - -	23 13 -	Mary Neal, Housekeeper - -	47 15 -
William Bush, Gate Porter -	37 10 -	TOTAL - - - £.	564 16 3
William Coles, Watchman -	29 - -		
George Dorset, Watchman and Gate Porter - - - -	40 10 -		

To the Servants by way of Gratuities.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Charles Pope, Inspector - -	336 - -	William Grumball, Groundman -	46 16 -
James Bridges, ditto - -	336 - -	Thomas Seymour - ditto -	41 12 -
James Barnard, Shoe Cleaner -	138 12 -	John Kiff - - ditto -	35 2 -
William Phillips, ditto - -	92 8 -	George Cox - - ditto -	39 - -
Henry Jolliffe, Waiter - -	94 12 -	John Deardes - ditto -	33 16 -
William Silverside, ditto - -	105 - -	Robert Jaggs - ditto -	33 16 -
Jane Logsdale, Bedmaker -	36 8 -	Thomas Judd - ditto -	33 16 -
Mary Draper - ditto - -	39 4 -	Benjamin Logsdale, Coal Carrier	46 16 -
Mary Boxall - ditto - -	39 4 -	Henry Childes - ditto -	46 16 -
Ann Carter - ditto - -	39 4 -	Charles Roe, Sub-librarian -	60 18 -
Jane Honey - ditto - -	39 4 -	Jemima Neal, Housekeeper's Assistant - - - -	42 10 -
Sarah Fowles - ditto - -	31 4 -	Sarah Dorset, Public Room Cleaner - - - -	31 4 -
Mary Malton - ditto - -	31 4 -	TOTAL - - - £.	2,007 2 -
Mary Beecroft - ditto - -	39 4 -		
Esther Burn - ditto - -	39 4 -		
Sarah Bawer - ditto - -	39 4 -		
Ann Wiltshire - ditto - -	39 4 -		

East India House,
7 June 1858. }

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

Wm. Collingwood.

EAST INDIA.

HOME ACCOUNTS
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 June 1858.

348.

Under 3 oz.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1858;—*for*,

ESTIMATE “of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY
of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the 1st January to the 30th April 1858;
and from the 1st May 1858 to the 30th April 1859.”

(The Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 February 1858.

ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the 1st January to the 30th April 1858.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash Balance, 1st January 1858	£.	Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock, on Indian Transfer Loan Property, and Interest on Home Bond Debt	£.
Bills of Exchange on India	1,187,968	Military and other Stores (exclusive of Stores supplied by Her Majesty's Government), Purchase of Steam Vessels, and Transport of Troops and Stores	432,898
Her Majesty's Government: On Account Moiety of Expenses of Expedition to Persia, Miscellaneous Payments in India, 1848-49 to 1851-52, Conveyance to Suez of Her Majesty's 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, and Ordinary Supplies in India	40,000	Her Majesty's Government:	755,909
Loans on Security of East India Bonds, and Interest	427,750	Stores	£.
Securities	70,310	Pay Office Claims: Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c., of Queen's Troops, Postal Arrangements, Mission to the Court of Persia, and Establishment in China	200,000
Indian Railway Companies	2,430,000	Civil Service Annuities payable in England, Civil Absentee Allowances, Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, and Advances on Account of the Civil, Military, and Provident Funds of India	1,057,560
	1,000,000	Bills of Exchange from India, Bullion consigned to India, Family Remittances, Remittances by the Administrator-general, and Miscellaneous	1,257,560
		Charges General, being for Home Establishments, Civil, Military, and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges, Allowances for Outfit, &c.	403,582
		Indian Railway Companies	359,214
		Estimated Balance in favour, 30th April 1858	168,000
			918,912
			859,958
	£.		£.
	5,156,023		5,156,023

ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the 1st May 1858 to 30th April 1859.

50.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS, &c.	
	£.		£.
Estimated Balance in favour, 1st May 1858	-	Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock, on Indian Transfer Loan Property, and Interest on Home Bond Debt, &c.	980,000
Bills of Exchange on India	-	Military and other Stores (exclusive of Stores supplied by Her Majesty's Government), and Transport of Troops and Stores	1,098,442
Her Majesty's Government : On account of ordinary Supplies	-	Her Majesty's Government :	
Indian Railway Companies	-	Stores	600,000
Estimated Balance deficient 30th April 1859	-	Pay Office Claims : Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c., of Queen's Troops, Postal Arrangement, Mission to the Court of Persia, and Establishment in China	874,711
		Civil Service Annuities payable in England, Civil Absentee Allowances, Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, and Advances on account of the Civil, Military, and Provident Funds of India	1,474,711
		Bills of Exchange from India, Family Remittances, Remittances by the Administrator-general, and Miscellaneous	152,600
		Charges General, being for Home Establishments, Civil, Military and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges, Allowance for Outfit, &c.	595,800
		Loan from the Bank of England, repayable 1st October 1858	1,000,000
		Bonds notified for Discharge to be paid	658,900
		Amount repayable to Security Fund	315,000
		Minimum Amount required to be held in Cash	1,000,000
		Indian Railway Companies	2,511,098
	£.		£.
	11,186,026		11,186,026

India Board, 6 February 1858.

George Clerk.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

**ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS
of the HOME TREASURY of the EAST INDIA
COMPANY, from the 1st January to the 30th
April 1868; and from the 1st May 1868 to the
30th April 1869.**

(The Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

**Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 February 1868.**

50.

Under 1 os.

EAST INDIA
(TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS).

A C C O U N T S

RESPECTING THE

TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

FOR THE

Year 1856/57;

WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE SAME FOR THE SUCCEEDING YEAR,

AND

A P P E N D I C E S,

Containing COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS for the Years 1854/55, 1855/56, 1856/57,
and ESTIMATE 1857/58.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 WILL. IV., c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 July 1858.

L I S T.

1856-57.

- No. 1.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of India, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected, converted into Sterling Money at the established rate of One shilling and ten-pence halfpenny the Company's Rupee - - - - - p. 6
- No. 2.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Bengal, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 8
- No. 3.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Eastern Settlements, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 10
- No. 4.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the District of Coorg, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the Commissioner's Treasury, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected - - - - - p. 10
- No. 5.—An Account of the Gross Revenues from the Territory ceded by the Burmese, including the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 11
- No. 5 A.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Nagpore Territory, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 12
- No. 5 B.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Oude Territory for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 12
- No. 6.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the North Western Provinces, including the Annexed Territories, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 13
- No. 7.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 14
- No. 8.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Madras, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 15
- No. 9.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Bombay, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 16
- No. 10.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Province of Sind, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 17
- No. 11.—An Account of the Gross Revenues of the Province of Sattara, for the Year 1856-57, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the Local Government Treasury, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected - - - - - p. 17
- No. 12.—An Account of the Total Income of the Revenue of India, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Repayments, Allowances and Drawbacks; and Allowances and Assignments and other Payments, made out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt - - - - - p. 18

- No. 13.—An Account of the Net Public Income of India, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857, (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances, Assignments and other Payments out of those Revenues, made in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements), and of the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt - - - - - p. 19
- No. 14.—Abstract Account of the Balances of Cash in the several Treasuries of India, on the 30th April 1856; the Amount of Debt incurred and Debt discharged during the Year 1856-57; the Amount of Advances and Repayments on various Accounts; the Supplies to and from London, and between the several Presidencies; and the Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1857; showing also the Amount of the Cash Balance in England, and the Aggregate of the Cash Balances, both in India and in England, at the latter Date - - - - - p. 20
- No. 15.—General Abstract Account of the Receipts under the head of "Tributes and Subsidies," in the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 21
- No. 16.—General Abstract Account of the Charges of Collection on the Public Income of India, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 21
- No. 17.—General Abstract Account of Payments, other than Charges of Collection, chargeable against the following Heads of Revenue, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 28
- No. 18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances and Assignments paid out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 30
- No. 19.—General Abstract Account of the Amount set apart in the Year 1856-57, on account of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, with the Interest thereon, payable out of the Tanjore Revenues - - - - - p. 33
- No. 20.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances to District and Village Officers and Revenue Officers, including Charitable Grants, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857, p. 33
- No. 21.—General Abstract Account of the Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments of India, including Contingent Charges, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857, p. 34
- No. 22.—General Abstract Account of the Judicial and Police Charges of India, including Contingent Charges, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 39
- No. 23.—General Abstract Account of the Amount expended for Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 41
- No. 24.—General Abstract Account of the Charges of the Eastern Settlements (Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca), for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 42
- No. 25.—General Abstract Account of the Military Charges of India, for the Year ended 30th April 1857 (including the Charges defrayed in England) - - - - - p. 43
- No. 26.—General Abstract Account of the Marine Charges of India, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 (including the Charges defrayed in England) - - - - - p. 46
- No. 27.—General Abstract Account of the Mint Charges of India, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 47
- No. 28.—General Abstract Account of the Sums paid and payable for Interest on India Debt, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857; showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date - - - - - p. 48
- No. 29.—General Abstract Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies of India, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857; showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency - - - - - p. 49
- No. 30.—Account of the Balances of Public Money in the several Treasuries of India, on the 30th April 1856; the Amount of Debt incurred and Debt discharged during the Year 1856-57; the Amount of Advances and Repayments on various Accounts; the Supplies to and from London and between the several Presidencies; and the Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 50
- No. 31.—General Abstract Account of the Sums paid and payable for Interest on the Home Bond Debt, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857; showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date - - - - - p. 51
- No. 32.—General Abstract Account of the Charges for Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting the Amount of Freight charged in Invoices, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857, p. 51
- No. 33.—General Abstract Account of the Particulars comprised under the head of "Charges General," in the Statement of the Home Expenditure (No. 13), in the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 52
- No. 34.—General Abstract Account of Stores exported to India in the Year ended the 30th April 1857 - - - - - p. 53

ESTIMATE 1857-58.

- No. 35.—Estimate of the Total Income of the Revenue of India, for the Year ending the 30th April 1858 - - - - - p. 54
- No. 36.—Estimate of the Total Expenditure of India, including the Charges defrayed in England, for the Year ending 30th April 1858 - - - - - p. 55
- No. 37.—An Account of the Balances of Public Money in the several Treasuries of India, on the 30th April 1857; the Amount of Debt estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1857-58; the Amount of Advances and Repayments on various Accounts; the Supplies to and from London, and between the several Presidencies; and the Estimated Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1858 - - - - - p. 56

APPENDICES.

- No. 38.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of India, including the Charges defrayed in England, for the Years 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, and as Estimated for 1857-58 - - - - - p. 58
- No. 39.—General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India, for the Years 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, and as Estimated for 1857-58 - - - - - p. 60
- No. 40.—A Statement of the Charges defrayed in England on Account of the Indian Territory, in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts - - - - - p. 60
- No. 41.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 61
- No. 42.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Territory ceded by the Burmese, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 62
- No. 43.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 62
- No. 44.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Nagpore Territory, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 63
- No. 44A.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Oude Territory, for Two Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 63
- No. 45.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the North Western Provinces, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 64
- No. 46.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 65
- No. 47.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 66
- No. 48.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 67
- No. 49.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Province of Sind, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 68
- No. 50.—General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges of the Province of Sattara, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 69

East India House, }
20 July 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

ACCOUNTS
RESPECTING THE
TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

[N. B.—The Words and Figures printed in *Italics* were written with *Red Ink* in the Manuscript.]

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of INDIA for the Year 1856-57, with the
into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross
One Shilling and Ten-pence

HEADS OF REVENUE.						1.	2.	3.
						GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting Repayments.
ORDINARY REVENUES:						£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and Small Farms and Licenses at Madras:								
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	16,604,282	29,623	16,574,659
Tributes and Subsidies (Account, No. 15)	-	-	-	-	-	504,030	-	504,030
Excise Duties in Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	42,829	-	42,829
Sayer Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	382,921	514	382,407
Abkarry ditto	-	-	-	-	-	859,131	28	859,103
Moturpha (Madras)	-	-	-	-	-	104,642	1,625	100,017
Small Farms and Licenses (Madras)	-	-	-	-	-	12,330	1	12,329
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	-	151,723	228	151,495
						£.		
Customs						18,658,888	32,019	18,626,869
						1,961,759	42,729	1,919,030
Salt: Sale of Salt						£.		
Duties levied	-	-	-	-	-	1,485,087		
Produce of Salt Mines in the Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	1,705,790		
						177,613		
TOTAL RECEIPTS from Salt						£.		
						3,368,490		
Deduct,—included in the Indian Statements, under the head of "Customs" Duties on Salt imported into Calcutta (Account, No. 2)						850,764		
						2,517,726	-	2,517,726
Opium						4,689,750	-	4,689,750
Post-Office Collections						166,181	55	166,126
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	-	583,280	13,677	569,603
Mint Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	246,009	-	246,009
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	161,488	7	161,481
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	191,834	794	191,040
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca (Account, No. 3)	-	-	-	-	-	104,812	-	104,812
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg (Account, No. 4)	-	-	-	-	-	19,013	-	19,013
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	-	-	18,452	-	18,452
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, and on other accounts	-	-	-	-	-	60,506	-	60,506
Electric Telegraph: Collections on account Telegraph Messages, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	22,108	-	22,108
Toll and Ferry Collections	-	-	-	-	-	62,225	-	62,225
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	-	-	-	-	-	72,862	-	72,862
TOTAL of ORDINARY REVENUES						£.		
						29,536,893	89,281	29,447,612
OTHER RESOURCES:								
On Account, Proceeds of Unclaimed Estates, transferred to the Credit of Government, under Acts of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851, and No. 8, of 1855						4,475	-	4,475
						£.		
						29,541,368	89,291	29,452,087
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed Rate of One Shilling and Ten-pence Halfpenny the Com- pany's Rupee on Remittance Transactions between India and London						161,486	-	161,486
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS of all the PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA						£.		
						29,702,854	89,281	29,613,573

Note.—The "Charges of Collection" necessarily include Salaries and Expenses of Offices charged

CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS Receipts were collected, converted into Sterling Money, at the established Rate of Halfpenny the Company's Rupee.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.						10.	11.
4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	NET RECEIPTS	Rate per Cent.
Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium. (See Account, No. 16.)	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements. (See Account, No. 18.)	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, with Interest thereon (payable out of the Tanjore Revenues). (See Account, No. 19.)	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants. (See Account, No. 20.)	OTHER PAYMENTS. (See Account, No. 17.)	TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.	into the several Government Treasuries.	for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1,657,979	1,041,820	25,360	1,068,873	493,791	4,276,903	14,349,966	8.881
107,415	-	-	-	-	107,415	1,811,615	5.475
557,500	-	-	-	-	557,500	1,960,226	
1,070,635	-	-	-	-	1,070,635	3,619,115	
278,473	-	-	-	-	278,473	<i>Excess of Payments</i>	
26,596	-	-	-	-	26,596	112,347	
-	-	-	-	-	-	543,697	
-	-	-	-	-	-	213,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	181,481	
-	-	-	-	-	-	191,940	
3,718	5,507	-	-	-	8,225	95,587	
7,317	7,536	-	-	-	14,853	4,160	
-	-	-	-	-	-	18,452	
-	-	-	-	-	-	60,506	
-	-	-	-	-	-	22,108	
-	-	-	-	-	-	62,225	
-	-	-	-	-	-	72,862	
3,708,733	1,044,843	25,360	1,068,873	493,791	6,344,000	23,108,012	
-	-	-	-	1,801	1,801	2,584	
3,708,733	1,044,843	25,360	1,068,873	495,672	6,343,481	23,108,608	
-	-	-	-	-	-	181,480	
3,708,733	1,044,843	25,360	1,068,873	495,672	6,343,481	23,270,092	

with Duties of Internal Administration, as well as with the Collection of the Revenues.

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year
RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the

		1.	2.
		GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.
ORDINARY REVENUES:			
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, &c.:		£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	- - - - -	3,295,378	12,258
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot and other States (Account, No. 15) - - -	- - -	105,998	- - -
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	- - - - -	42,829	- - -
Sayer - - - - -	- - - - -	51,103	- - -
Abkarry - - - - -	- - - - -	264,558	18
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -	- - - - -	6,085	- - -
	£.	3,765,901	12,266
CUSTOMS:		£.	
On Goods imported - - - - -	- - - - -	352,568	
On Goods exported - - - - -	- - - - -	154,052	
	£.	506,620	
On Salt imported - - - - -	- - - - -	850,764	
		1,357,384	- - -
RECEIPTS FROM SALT:			
Sale of Salt - - - - -	- - - - -	981,042	
Excise Duty - - - - -	- - - - -	11,127	
		992,169	- - -
Sale of Opium - - - - -	- - - - -	3,586,140	- - -
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	- - - - -	42,143	- - -
Stamp Duties - - - - -	- - - - -	227,765	- - -
Mint Receipts - - - - -	- - - - -	148,567	- - -
Marine and Pilotage Receipts - - - - -	- - - - -	119,252	- - -
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.) - - - - -	- - - - -	96,050	- - -
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca (Account, No. 3) - -	- -	104,812	- - -
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg (Account, No. 4) - - -	- - -	19,013	- - -
Receipts from the Territory ceded by the Burmese, including the Annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (Account, No. 5) - - -	- - -	646,441	175
Revenues and Receipts from the Nagpore Territory (Account, No. 5A) - - -	- - -	303,014	183
Ditto - - - - - Oude Territory (Account, No. 5B) - - -	- - -	911,826	- - -
Sale of Durbar Presents - - - - -	- - - - -	14,253	- - -
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, and on other Accounts - - - - -	- - - - -	37,922	- - -
Electric Telegraph: Collections on Account Telegraph Messages, &c. - - -	- - -	22,108	- - -
Ferry Collections - - - - -	- - - - -	25,003	- - -
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - - - -	- - - - -	16,842	- - -
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES - - £.		12,526,405	12,624
OTHER RESOURCES:			
On Account, net proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851) - - - - -	- - - - -	92	- - -
	£.	12,526,497	12,624
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 1s. 10½d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance transactions between Bengal and London - - - - -	- - - - -	141,804	- - -
TOTAL BENGAL PRESIDENCY - - £.		12,668,301	12,624

1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

3. NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.	
	4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. OTHER PAYMENTS.	7. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
3,283,125							
105,998							
42,829							
51,103							
264,545							
6,035							
3,753,635	237,518	218,857	142,775	594,150	3,159,485	6.307	
1,357,384	41,944	- - -	- - -	41,944	1,315,440	3.090	
992,169	359,050	- - -	- - -	359,050	633,119	Including Cost of Salt and Opium. (See Account, No. 16.)	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
3,586,140	1,054,222	- - -	- - -	1,054,222	2,531,918		
42,143	61,316	- - -	- - -	61,316	19,173	36.188	12.025
227,765	18,995	- - -	- - -	18,995	213,770	29.396	4.059
148,567	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148,567	6.144	
119,252	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	119,252		
96,050	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	96,050		
104,812	3,718	5,507	- - -	9,225	95,587		
19,013	7,317	7,536	- - -	14,853	4,160		
646,266	91,324	- - -	3,606	94,930	551,336		
392,831	34,777	20,591	- - -	55,368	337,463		
911,826	69,307	703	- - -	70,010	841,816		
14,253	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14,253		
37,922	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37,922		
22,108	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,108		
25,003	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,003		
16,642	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,642		
12,513,781	1,974,488	248,194	146,381	2,369,063	10,144,718		
92	- - -	- - -	1,881	1,881	1,789	Excess of Payments,	
12,513,873	1,974,488	248,194	148,262	2,370,944	10,142,929		
141,804	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141,804		
12,655,677	1,974,488	248,194	148,262	2,370,944	10,284,733		

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES:	1.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			5.	6.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	3. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	4. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Opium Farms - - - - -	25,989	688	2,141	2,829	23,160	2.647
Arrack, Toddy, Baung and Market Farms - - - - -						
Quit and Ground-rents, Sale of Waste and Unoccu- pied Lands, Fees, &c. - - - - -						
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	261	262	- - -	262	{ Excess of Payment, 1 63 2,285	
Marine Receipts, Registry Fees, &c. - - - - -	63	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Judicial Receipts, Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	2,285	- - -	- - -	- - -		
TOTAL PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND } - - £.	28,598	950	2,141	3,091	25,507	
(Penang) - - - - -						
SINGAPORE:						
Opium Farms - - - - -	49,998	1,253	1,816	3,069	46,929	2.506
Arrack, Toddy, Baung and Market Farms - - - - -						
Quit and Ground-rents, Sale of Waste Lands, } Pawnbrokers' Licences, Fees, &c. - - - - -						
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	5,396	1,046	- - -	1,046	4,350	19.384
Marine Receipts, Registry Fees, &c. - - - - -	276	- - -	- - -	- - -	276	
Judicial Receipts, Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	3,758	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,758	
TOTAL SINGAPORE - - - £.	59,428	2,299	1,816	4,115	55,313	
MALACCA:						
Opium Farms - - - - -	15,905	469	1,550	2,019	13,886	2.949
Arrack, Toddy, Baung and Market Farms - - - - -						
Rent of the Tin of Malacca and Nanning - - - - -						
Land Revenue, Pawnbrokers' Licenses, Fees, &c. - - - - -						
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	29	- - -	- - -	- - -	29	
Judicial Receipts, Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	852	- - -	- - -	- - -	852	
TOTAL MALACCA - - - £.	16,786	469	1,550	2,019	14,767	
TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS - - - £.	104,812	3,718	5,507	9,225	95,587	
ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:						
Farms, Rents, Licences, Fees, &c. - - - - -	91,892	2,410	5,507	7,917	83,975	2.622
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	5,686	1,308	- - -	1,308	4,378	23.004
Marine Receipts - - - - -	339	- - -	- - -	- - -	339	
Judicial Receipts - - - - -	6,895	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,895	
TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, } carried to Accounts, Nos. 1 and 2 } - - - £.	104,812	3,718	5,507	9,225	95,587	

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the DISTRICT of COORG, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the Commissioner's Treasury, and the Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.

HEADS OF REVENUE:	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			5. NET RECEIPTS.	6. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
		2. CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other Payments.	3. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	4. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	10,251					
Abkarry ditto - - - - -	2,625					
Taxes on Houses and Shops - - - - -	2,208					
Sale of Cardamoms and Sandal Wood - - - - -	3,177					
Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	752					
TOTAL, carried to Accounts, Nos. 1 and 2 } - - - - - £.	19,013	7,317	7,536	14,853	4,160	*

* The "Charges of Collection" are not distinguished from other Charges in the Statements at present received from India.

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES from the Territory ceded by the BURMESE, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those Revenues; the NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS: Territory Ceded by the Bur- mese, including Tenasserim Provinces.	1.	2.	3.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			7.	8.
	Gross Receipts.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Other Payments.	6. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - -	170,511	175	170,336					
Sayer - ditto - - - -	50,698	-	50,698					
Abkarry ditto - - - -	27,325	-	27,325					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	4,670	-	4,670					
	253,204	175	253,029	23,832	3,606	27,438	225,591	9.412
Customs (on Imports, 7,929 l.; on Exports, 7,852 l.) - -	15,781	-	15,781	3,435	-	3,435	12,346	21.766
Salt Duty - - - -	105	-	105	-	-	-	105	
Post-Office Collections - -	869	-	869	509	-	509	360	58.573
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	13,940	-	13,940	-	-	-	13,940	
Marine Receipts - - - -	4,555	-	4,555	-	-	-	4,555	
Ferry Collections - - - -	132	-	132	-	-	-	132	
Miscellaneous Receipts - -	222	-	222	-	-	-	222	
TOTAL Ceded Territory - £.	288,808	175	288,633	27,776	3,606	31,382	257,251	
PEGU and MARTABAN (annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated 20 December 1852):								
Land Revenue - - - -	207,312	-	207,312					
Sayer - ditto - - - -	28,555	-	28,555					
Abkarry ditto - - - -	26,789	-	26,789					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	3,058	-	3,058					
	265,714	-	265,714	51,242	-	51,242	214,472	19.284
Customs (on Imports, 29,379 l.; on Exports, 24,432 l.) - -	53,811	-	53,811	6,091	-	6,091	47,720	11.320
Salt Duty - - - -	5,357	-	5,357	-	-	-	5,357	
Post-Office Collections - -	2,189	-	2,189	6,215	-	6,215	{ Excess of Payments, 4,026	
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	9,220	-	9,220	-	-	-		
Marine Receipts - - - -	540	-	540	-	-	-		
Ferry Collections - - - -	302	-	302	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous Receipts (including 20,365 l., Sale of Lands) -	20,500	-	20,500	-	-	-	20,500	
TOTAL PEGU and MARTABAN - £.	357,633	-	357,633	63,548	-	63,548	294,085	
TOTAL BURMESE PROVINCES - £.	646,441	175	646,266	91,324	3,606	94,930	551,336	
ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RE- VENUES and RECEIPTS from the BURMESE PROVINCES:								
Land Revenue - - - -	377,823	175	377,648					
Sayer - ditto - - - -	79,253	-	79,253					
Abkarry ditto - - - -	54,114	-	54,114					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	7,728	-	7,728					
	518,918	175	518,743	75,074	3,606	78,680	440,668	14.467
Customs - - - -	69,592	-	69,592	9,526	-	9,526	60,066	13.688
Salt Duty - - - -	5,462	-	5,462	-	-	-	5,462	
Post-Office Collections - -	3,058	-	3,058	6,724	-	6,724	{ Excess of Payments, 3,666	
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	23,160	-	23,160	-	-	-		
Marine Receipts - - - -	5,095	-	5,095	-	-	-		
Ferry Collections - - - -	434	-	434	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous Receipts - -	20,722	-	20,722	-	-	-	20,722	
TOTAL BURMESE PROVINCES, } carried to Account, No. 2 - } £.	646,441	175	646,266	91,324	3,606	94,930	551,336	

No. 5 A.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NAGPORE TERRITORY, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. REPAYMENTS. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			7. NET RECEIPTS.	8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	6. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.		
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND, SAYER AND ABKARRY REVENUES:								
Land Revenue - - - -	286,016	165	285,851					
Sayer - ditto - - - -	48,270	3	48,267					
Abkarry ditto - - - -	21,102	15	21,087					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	12,551	- - -	12,551					
	367,939	183	367,756	31,080	20,591	51,671	316,085	8.446
Customs - - - -	6,376	- - -	6,376	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,376	
Post Office Collections - -	1,625	- - -	1,625	3,642	- - -	3,642	{ Excess of Payments, 2,017 3,562 2,859 175	1.512
Stamp Duties - - - -	3,637	- - -	3,637	55	- - -	55		
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	2,859	- - -	2,859	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Ferry Collections - - - -	175	- - -	175	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments (in- cluding 7,950 <i>l.</i> Sale Proceeds of late Government Property) -	10,403	- - -	10,403	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,403	
TOTAL, carried to Account, } No. 2 - - - - } £.	393,014	183	392,831	34,777	20,591	55,368	337,463	

No. 5 B.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			5. NET RECEIPTS.	6. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
		2. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	3. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	4. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.		
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND, SAYER AND ABKARRY REVENUES:						
Land Revenue - - - - -	800,640					
Sayer - ditto - - - - -	2,409					
Abkarry ditto - - - - -	32,984					
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	28,290					
	864,323	63,404	703	64,107	800,216	7.335
Customs - - - - -	262	- - -	- - -	- - -	262	
Salt - - - - -	4,521	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,521	
Post Office Collections - - - - -	3,991	5,696	- - -	5,696	{ Excess of Payments, 1,705 13,980 1,877 4,985	1.459
Stamp Duties - - - - -	14,187	207	- - -	207		
Judicial Receipts, Fines, &c. - - - - -	1,877	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Toll and Ferry Collections - - - - -	4,985	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - - - -	17,680	- - -	- - -	- - -	17,680	
TOTAL, carried to Account, No. 2 - £.	911,826	69,307	703	70,010	841,816	

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Annexed Territories, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

1.	2.	3.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				8.	9.
			4.	5.	6.	7.		
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	OTHER PAYMENTS.	TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
4,648,361	11,906	4,636,455						
56,882	492	56,390						
222,032	-	222,032						
9,992	-	9,992						
4,936,267	12,398	4,923,869	429,430	327,345	47,863	804,638	4,119,231	8.699
53,325	9,536	43,789	7,303	-	-	7,303	36,486	13.695
595,698	-	595,698	81,571	-	-	81,571	514,127	18.694
47,787	20	47,767	62,493	-	-	62,493	14,726	1.792
171,459	6,159	165,300	3,072	-	-	3,072	162,228	
22,363	-	22,363	-	-	-	-	22,363	
1,206	-	1,206	-	-	-	-	1,206	
2,045	-	2,045	-	-	-	-	2,045	
197	-	197	-	-	-	-	197	
5,830,347	28,113	5,802,234	583,869	327,345	47,863	959,077	4,843,157	
1,185,864	1,188	1,184,676	176,079	54,694	17,930	248,703	935,973	
7,016,211	29,301	6,986,910	759,948	382,039	65,793	1,207,780	5,779,130	

ORDINARY REVENUES:

Land, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues:

Land Revenue	-	-	-
Sayer ditto	-	-	-
Abkarry ditto	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-

£.

Customs:

On Goods imported	-	-	3,034
Ditto exported	-	-	45,332
Transit duties collected at Ajmere	-	-	4,959

£.

Receipts from Salt (Duties)

Post-Office Collections	-	-	-
Stamp Duties	-	-	-
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	-	-	-
Sale of Presents	-	-	-
Interest on Tuccavee Advances, and on other Accounts	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	-	-	-

TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States

Add—Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory, per Account, No. 7

TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Annexed Territories

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. OTHER PAYMENTS.	7. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.		
ORDINARY REVENUES:									
Land, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	883,034	766	882,268						
Sayer Revenue - - - - -	36,806	19	36,787						
Abkarry Revenue - - - - -	36,664	-	36,664						
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	5,662	-	5,662						
	961,166	785	960,381	141,783	54,694	17,930	214,407	745,974	14.761
Receipts from Salt (Produce of the Salt Mines) - -	177,613	-	177,613	22,863	-	-	22,863	154,750	12.870
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	10,634	85	10,599	10,966	-	-	10,966	{ Excess of Payments, 367	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	24,031	368	23,663	467	-	-	467	23,196	1.943
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.) - - - - -	9,828	-	9,828	-	-	-	-	9,828	
Sale of Presents - - - - -	2,592	-	2,592	-	-	-	-	2,592	
	1,185,864	1,188	1,184,676	176,079	54,694	17,930	248,703	985,973	
TOTAL PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, carried to Account, } No. 6. \ - - - - -									

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of MADRAS, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.										11.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	Charitable Grants in lieu of resumed Lands, Privileges, and Offices, &c.	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon (payable out of the Tanjore Revenues).	OTHER PAYMENTS.	TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
3,592,766	1,274	3,591,492								
323,103	-	323,103								
228,677	-	228,677								
12,330	1	12,329								
101,643	1,625	100,017								
24,817	228	24,589								
4,283,335	3,128	4,280,207	356,743	285,018	71,390	25,360	178,207	916,618	3,363,589	8.328
137,722	1,944	135,778	18,641	-	-	-	-	18,641	117,137	13.535
503,363	-	503,363	65,665	-	-	-	-	65,665	437,698	Including Cost of Salt, (See Account, No. 16), 13,045 Excluding Cost of Salt, 5,914
32,612	-	32,612	60,224	-	-	-	-	60,224	27,672	7.860
70,936	7,150	63,786	5,569	-	-	-	-	5,569	58,217	
24,718	-	24,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,718	
7,768	-	7,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,768	
11,879	-	11,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,879	
5,528	-	5,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,528	
14,557	-	14,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,557	
2,490	-	2,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,490	
5,094,908	12,222	5,082,686	506,542	285,018	71,390	25,360	178,207	1,066,717	4,015,969	
1,682	-	1,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,682	
27,157	-	27,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,157	
5,123,747	12,222	5,111,525	506,542	285,018	71,390	25,360	178,207	1,066,717	4,044,808	

ORDINARY REVENUES:	
Land Revenue, including Subsidies from Native States, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues, &c.:	
Land Revenue	-
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin (Account, No. 15)	-
Abkarry	-
Small Farms and Licences	-
Moturpha	-
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-
£.	
Land	-
Sea	-
CUSTOMS:	
Land	-
Sea	-
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ORDINARY REVENUES:

Land Revenue, including Subsidies from Native States, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues, &c.:
 Land Revenue - - - - -
 Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin (Account, No. 15) - - - - -
 Abkarry - - - - -
 Small Farms and Licences - - - - -
 Moturpha - - - - -
 Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -

CUSTOMS:

Land - - - - - £. 18,264
 Sea - - - - - 119,458

Sale of Salt - - - - -
 Post-Office Collections - - - - -
 Stamp Duties - - - - -
 Mint Receipts - - - - -
 Marine Receipts - - - - -
 Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.) - - - - -
 Interest on Government Shares in the Bank of Madras and on other Accounts - - - - -
 Toll and Ferry Collections - - - - -
 Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - - - -

OTHER RESOURCES:

On account Unclaimed Estates transferred to the Credit of Government, under Act of the Government of India, No. 8 of 1855 - - - - -
 Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed Rate of 1s. 10½d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between Madras and London - - - - -

TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY - - - - - £.

No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

ORDINARY REVENUES:										10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
Land and Sayer Revenues, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States :										
Land Revenue										
Tributes and Subsidies from Native States (Account, No. 15)										
Sayer										
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department										
Customs :										
Land Customs										
Sea Customs—On Goods imported										
— Ditto exported										
On Tobacco										
Registry Fees and Miscellaneous Collections in the Customs Department										
Receipts from Salt :										
Excise Duty										
Produce of Government Salt Pans										
Sale of Opium Passes and Opium :										
Opium Passes										
Retail Sale, &c., of Opium										
Post Office Collections										
Stamp Duties										
Mint Receipts										
Marine and Dock Dues										
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)										
Sale of Presents										
Interest on Tuccave Advances, and on other Accounts										
Toll and Ferry Collections										
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments										
Receipts of the Province of Sind (see Account, No. 10)										
Receipts of the Satara State (see Account, No. 11)										
On Account—Unclaimed Estates, &c., paid over under sec. 51 Act of the Government of India, No. VIII. of 1855										
Deduct—Net Loss by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 12. 10½ d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between Bombay and London										
TOTAL BOMBAY PRESIDENCY										

1.	2.	3.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.					9.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenue, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers and Examdars, including Charitable Grants.	7. OTHER PAYMENTS.	8. TOTAL PAYMENTS out of the INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
2,165,027	1,906	2,163,121							
74,929	-	74,929							
87,807	-	87,807							
49,966	-	49,966							
2,377,729	1,906	2,375,823	232,366	68,245	817,309	78,892	1,196,812	1,179,011	9.770
328,652	31,349	297,403	27,933	-	-	-	27,933	269,470	8.500
238,900	-	238,900	29,351	-	-	-	29,351	210,549	11.867
1,103,610	-	1,103,610	16,413	-	-	-	16,413	1,087,197	1.487
21,017	-	21,017	47,737	-	-	-	47,737	26,720	4.519
66,514	-	66,514	3,006	-	-	-	3,006	63,508	
72,724	-	72,724	-	-	-	-	-	72,724	
28,192	7	28,195	-	-	-	-	-	28,185	
15,134	633	14,501	-	-	-	-	-	14,501	
388	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	389	
14,461	-	14,461	-	-	-	-	-	14,461	
15,307	-	15,307	-	-	-	-	-	15,307	
3,123	-	3,123	-	-	-	-	-	3,123	
361,044	1,188	359,856	92,521	38,167	48,853	16,447	195,988	163,868	
252,574	151	252,423	19,128	23,180	131,421	8,071	181,800	70,623	
4,899,369	35,134	4,864,235	467,455	129,592	997,583	103,410	1,698,040	3,166,195	
2,701	-	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	2,701	
4,902,070	35,134	4,866,936	467,455	129,592	997,583	103,410	1,698,040	3,168,896	
7,475	-	7,475	-	-	-	-	-	7,475	
4,894,595	35,134	4,859,461	467,455	129,592	997,583	103,410	1,698,040	3,161,421	

No. 10.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PROVINCE of SIND, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. Gross Receipts.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.					9. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Allowances to Enamdars, &c.	7. Other Payments.	8. Total Payments out of the Income.		
ORDINARY REVENUES:										
Land and Sayer Revenues:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	319,168	1,136	318,032							
Sayer ditto - - -	13,962	-	13,962							
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	5,657	-	5,657							
£.	338,787	1,136	337,651	70,778	38,167	48,853	16,447	174,245	163,406	20.891
Customs, Sea - - -	7,702	-	7,702	2,068	-	-	-	2,068	5,634	26.850
Post-Office Collections - -	3,314	-	3,314	19,675	-	-	-	19,675	16,361	
Marine Receipts - - -	1,181	-	1,181	-	-	-	-	-	1,181	
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.) - - -	7,572	52	7,520	-	-	-	-	-	7,520	
Sale of Presents - - -	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Interest on Advances - - -	543	-	543	-	-	-	-	-	543	
Ferry Collections - - -	1,569	-	1,569	-	-	-	-	-	1,569	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - -	363	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	363	
TOTAL PROVINCE of SIND (carried to Account, No. 9) -	£. 361,044	1,188	359,856	92,521	38,167	48,853	16,447	195,988	163,868	

No. 11.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PROVINCE of SATTARA, for the Year 1856-57, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the Local Government Treasury, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1. Gross Receipts.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.					9. Net Receipts into the Local Government Treasury.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Allowances to Zemindars, Musmoodars, Dessas, and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants.	7. Other Payments.	8. Total Payments out of the Income.		
ORDINARY REVENUES:										
Land and Sayer Revenues:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	236,069	42	236,027							
Sayer ditto - - -	7,429	-	7,429							
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	1,025	-	1,025							
£.	244,523	42	244,481	18,903	23,180	131,421	8,071	181,575	62,906	7.730
Customs - - -	744	-	744	-	-	-	-	-	744	
Stamp Duties - - -	4,751	-	4,751	225	-	-	-	225	4,526	4.735
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.) - - -	1,112	109	1,003	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	
Interest on Advances, &c. -	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Toll and Ferry Collections -	195	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	195	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - -	1,242	-	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	
TOTAL PROVINCE of SATTARA (carried to Account, No. 9) -	£. 252,574	151	252,423	19,128	23,180	131,421	8,071	181,800	70,623	

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL INCOME OF THE REVENUE OF INDIA, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857, together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND DRAWBACKS, and ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:		GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column 1, of the Account of Income, No. 1.	No. of Account.	EXPENDITURE:		£.
ORDINARY:		£.	1	Repayments : Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	- - - - -	89,281
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and small Farms and Licences at Madras		18,658,888		PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE :		
Customs	- - - - -	1,961,759	16	Charges of Collection	- - - - -	3,708,733
Salt (exclusive of 850,764 L. Customs on Salt imported into Calcutta, included with the Customs Receipts, as shown in Account, No. 1.)	- - - - -	2,517,726	17	Other Payments	- - - - -	495,672
Opium	- - - - -	4,689,760		TOTAL PAYMENTS in the realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium		4,204,406
Post Office Collections	- - - - -	166,181	18	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements	- - - - -	1,044,843
Stamp Duties	- - - - -	583,980	19	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon, payable out of the Tanjore Revenues	- - - - -	25,360
Mint Receipts	- - - - -	246,009	20	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants	- - - - -	1,068,873
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	- - - - -	161,488		TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium		6,432,762
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	- - - - -	191,834	13	Charges in India, including Interest on Debt	- - - - -	19,884,016
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca	- - - - -	104,812	13	Charges in England, including Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	- - - - -	3,529,678
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg	- - - - -	19,013				
Sale of Presents	- - - - -	18,452				
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, and on other Accounts	- - - - -	60,506				
Electric Telegraph, Collections on account Telegraph Messages, &c.	- - - - -	22,108				
Toll and Ferry Collections	- - - - -	62,225				
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	- - - - -	72,862				
OTHER RECEIPTS:		29,536,893				
Proceeds of unclaimed Estates transferred to the credit of Government, under Acts of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851, and No. 8 of 1855	- - - - -	4,475				
Gains by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 1 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between India and London	- - - - -	161,486				
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		£.				£.
		29,702,854				29,846,451
		145,597				
		29,846,451				

No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857 (after abating the EXPENDITURE defrayed thereout by the several REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, and the ALLOWANCES, ASSIGNMENTS, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, made in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements), and of the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:	£.	£.	Number of Account.		£.	£.
ORDINARY:				CHARGES IN INDIA:		
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues; and Moturpha, and Small Farms and Licences at Madras	14,340,906		21	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	2,446,866	
Customs	1,811,615		22	Judicial and Police Charges	2,585,026	
Salt, exclusive of Customs on Salt Imported into Calcutta (included with the Customs Receipts)	1,900,326		23	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs, and of Military Buildings	1,866,515	
Opium	3,619,115		25	Military Charges	£. 9,958,759	
Post-office Collections (Excess of Charge 112,347)	—			Military Buildings	162,291	
Stamp Duties	543,007		26	Indian Navy and other Marine Charges	10,181,050	
Mint Receipts	246,009		24	Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca (exclusive of Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Revenues)	62,351	
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	161,461		27	Mint Charges	78,751	
Judicial Receipts (Fees, Fines, &c.)	191,640				£. 17,783,408	
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca	95,587		28	Interest on Debt	2,100,554	19,884,016
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg	4,160			CHARGES IN ENGLAND:		
Sale of Presents	18,452			Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	627,893	
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, and on other Accounts	66,306		31	Interest on the Home Bond Debt	155,494	
Electric Telegraph: Collections on account of Telegraph Messages, &c.	23,106			Cost of Coals, and various Expenses connected with Steam Communication	61,689	
Toll and Ferry Collections	62,325			Payments under the New Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	49,887	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	72,862		32	Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices	Excess of Freight charge in Invoices, 16,500	
£. 23,218,359				Furlough and Retired Pay of Military Officers, including Off-Reckonings	787,333	
Post-office: Excess of Charge	112,347			Furlough and Retired Pay of Marine Officers	32,540	
		23,106,012		Her Majesty's Paymaster-general, on account of Queen's Troops serving in India	254,000	
OTHER RECEIPTS:				Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India, Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71 (three quarters)	45,000	
Net Proceeds of Unclaimed Estates transferred to the Credit of Government, under Acts of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851, and No. 8 of 1855	2,504		33	Charges General, comprising the several Establishments at Home, Civil, Military and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges, and Miscellaneous Expenses	483,778	
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 1s. 10d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between India and England	161,486			Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments	61,337	
		164,060		Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company	8,886	
		23,270,092		Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late Saint Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown	4,642	
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME				Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion payable by the Company)	12,000	
		143,507		Expenses incurred on account of Convicts Transported from India to Van Diemen's Land: Repaid to Her Majesty's Government	3,824	
				Value of Arms taken to India by Her Majesty's Regiments	2,725	
				Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, the proportion paid in England of the Sum of 20,000 £., which the Court consented to pay "in free gift" in consideration of the Expenses incurred by his residence in England, and with a view to assist in making a further Provision for his Daughters	5,000	
				£. 2,574,328		
			34	Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	953,345	
						2,529,078
	£. 23,413,060				£. 23,413,060	

No. 14.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of CASH in the several TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1856; the Amount of DEBT incurred and DEBT discharged during the Year 1856-57; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON and between the several PRESIDENCIES; and the BALANCES in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1857; showing also the Amount of the CASH BALANCE in ENGLAND, and the Aggregate of the CASH BALANCES, both in INDIA and in ENGLAND, at the latter Date.

[illegible]

No. 15.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS under the Head of "Tributes and Subsidies," in the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:										£.	£.
BENGAL:											
Tributes from the under-mentioned States:											
Kotah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,056	
Odeypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,149	
Boondee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,156	
Mundee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,375	
Jhalwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	
Banswarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,628	
Doongerpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,602	
Jeypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500	
Serohee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258	
Various Petty States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,639	
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Choute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,135	
											105,998
Peishcush and Subsidy:											
MADRAS:											
Mysore Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,687	
Travancore - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,066	
Cochin - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,750	
											323,103
BOMBAY:											
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,259	
Kattywar Tribute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,067	
Various Petty States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,603	
											74,929
										£.	504,030

No. 16.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th of April 1857.

CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY and MOTURPHA REVENUES, in the Year 1856-57.										£.	£.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:											
Collector's Establishment and Contingencies:--Pergunnah Bairseeah										1,924	
BENGAL:											
Board of Revenue, comprising proportion (one-half) of the Salaries of the Members and Secretaries, the remaining moiety being charged upon the Customs, Salt and Opium Revenues; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office; Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Commissioner, under Regulation 3, of 1828										£.	
										21,306	
Local Commissioners; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges										19,350	
Collectors of Revenue - ditto - ditto										159,985	
Establishments for collecting the Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, including Contingent Charges										25,044	
Law Charges, Charges of Remittance, Charitable Allowances, Service Pensions, Repairs of Buildings, and Miscellaneous										9,909	
										235,594	
											237,518
BURMESE CESSIONS, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:											
Burmese Cessions:											
Local Commissioners in Tenasserim Provinces; proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the Civil and Judicial Departments										£.	£.
										1,647	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges										4,357	
Sayer Establishment and Contingent Charges										2,924	
											8,928
Local Commissioners in Assam and Arracan; moiety of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, the remaining moiety being charged to the Judicial Department										2,862	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges										33,988	
Law Charges, Pensions, and Miscellaneous										173	
										37,018	
Deduct, Sale of confiscated articles, and other Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of Charges										22,114	
											14,904
Carried forward										£.	23,832
											237,518

No. 16. - General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

		Brought forward	£. 23,832	£. 237,518
Charges of Collection of the Land, Sayer, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues, in the Year 1856-57— <i>continued.</i>				
Pegu and Martaban :		£.		
Local Commissioners; proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the General and Judicial Departments		2,609		
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges		35,131		
Sayer and Abkarry Charges; Salary, Establishments and Contingent Charges of Superintendent of Forests in Pegu, &c.		12,898		
Repairs of Buildings, and Miscellaneous		604		
			51,242	
Nagpore Territory :				75,074
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies			80,175	
Amberkhana Establishment; Khas Mehal Expenses, Repairs and Miscellaneous			906	
				81,080
Oude Territory :				
Financial Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges			5,819	
Commissioner and Superintendent of Police; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies			9,477	
Deputy Commissioner ditto ditto ditto ditto			48,108	
				63,404
TOTAL BENGAL, including BURMESE, NAGPORE and OUDE TERRITORIES - - £.				407,076
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Cis and TRANS-SUTLEJ States and the PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS Territory.				
	North Western Provinces, including Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£.	£.	
Charges of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; Salaries of the Members; Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	19,043	- - -	19,043	
Financial Commissioner in the Punjaub; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	6,601	6,601	
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	21,099	12,436	33,535	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	360,429	82,627	443,056	
Settlement Charges	18,256	38,384	56,590	
Law Charges, Pensions, Repairs and Miscellaneous	10,603	1,785	12,388	
	£. 429,430	141,783	- - -	571,213
Madras :				
Board of Revenue; Salaries of the Members and Secretaries of the Board, Secretary's Office, Establishment and Contingent Charges			21,160	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges			323,811	
Repairs of Public Buildings, &c., and proportion of Salaries, &c., of Officers in the Public Works Department			4,265	
Service Pensions, Law Charges, and Miscellaneous			7,507	
				356,743
Bombay :				
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges			12,869	
Collectors of Revenue ditto ditto			191,276	
Repairs of Public Buildings, &c., and proportion of Salaries, &c., of Officers in Public Works Department			9,244	
Charges incurred by the Political Agent in Kattywar, in collecting Tribute due to the British Government			8,950	
Charges on account of the Guicowar Cession; Establishments, &c.			5,101	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances			4,926	
Sind :		£.	232,366	
Collectors of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore and Thur, and Parkur; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges		57,201		
Repairs of Public Buildings, &c., and proportion of Salaries, &c., of Officers in the Public Works Department		13,577		
			70,778	
Sattara :				
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges			18,908	
				322,047
TOTAL CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY and MOTURPHA REVENUES - - -		(carried forward)	£.	1,657,079

No. 16.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—contd.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,657,079
CHARGES collecting the Customs :		
Bengal :		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue chargeable to the Customs Department - - -	£. 1,627	
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - -	2,696	
Collectors of Customs; Salaries, Establishments, Contingent Charges and Service Pensions - - -	40,896	
	£. 45,219	
Godown Rent received - - - - -	3,275	
	£. 41,944	
BURMESE CESSIONS, including the annexed Provinces of Pegu and MARTABAN :		
Burmese Cessions :		
Collectors of Customs; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges in the Tenasserim Provinces - - -	£. 2,372	
Collectors of Customs; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges at Akyab - - -	1,063	
	£. 3,435	
Annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban :		
Collectors of Customs; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - -	6,091	
	3,520	
		51,470
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES :		
CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS, including Charges collecting the SALT DUTY :		
Salary of the Commissioner - - - - -	212	
Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - -	88,377	
Service Pensions - - - - -	285	
	£. 88,874	
Deduct, Proportion of the above attaching to the Salt Duty - -	81,571	
		7,303
Madras :		
Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency, Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	10,969	
Establishments of various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable to the Customs Department - - -	7,672	
		18,641
Bombay :		
Proportion of the Salaries of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Customs, Salt and Opium, chargeable to the Customs Department, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	29,423	
Establishment employed by Government at Private Bunders - - -	961	
	£. 30,384	
Fees, Fines, Warehouse Rents and Receipts on account of Establishment employed at Private Bunders, &c., operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - -	2,451	
	£. 27,933	
Sind :		
Charges in Collecting Customs - - - - -	2,068	
		30,001
TOTAL CHARGES COLLECTION of the CUSTOMS - - -	£.	107,415
Carried forward - - -	£.	1,764,491

No. 16.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	-	1,764,494
SALT.—CHARGES of COLLECTION, including Cost of SALT:			
Bengal :		£.	
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Salt Department - - -	1,627		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - -	3,082		
Superintendent of Golahs at Salkea; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	6,540		
Salary of the Commissioner at Cuttack - - -	1,094		
Salt Agents; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - -	108,622		
Superintendent of the Salt Chokies - ditto - ditto - - -	32,118		
Law Charges, Repairs of Buildings, Service Pensions and Miscellaneous -	8,326		
	£.	161,409	
Fees, Fines, Sale of Confiscated Salt, and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - -	42,088		
	£.	119,321	
Advances to Manufacturers of Bengal and Cuttack Salt -	£. 171,438		
Purchase of Salt - - - - -	26,478		
Convention with the French Government:			
Annual Compensation to that Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied them - - - -	41,813		
		230,729	359,050
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB :			
North Western Provinces :			
Charges for collecting the Salt Duty :			
Salary of the Commissioner - - - - -	212		
Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	88,377		
Service Pensions - - - - -	285		
	£.	88,874	
Deduct, Proportion attaching to Customs - - - - -	7,308		
	£.	81,571	
Punjab :		£.	
Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors - - - - -	1,978		
Establishments - - - - -	17,845		
Contingencies - - - - -	363		
Excavating Salt Mines and Cost of Salt Works - - -	2,677		
		22,863	104,434
Madras :			
Establishments and Contingent Charges at the various Revenue Collectors chargeable upon Sales of Salt - - - - -	29,770		
	£.		
Payments to Manufacturers - - - - -	26,833		
Purchase of Salt - - - - -	9,062		
		35,895	65,665
Bombay :			
Proportion of the Salaries of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Customs, Salt and Opium; Establishment and Contingent Charges chargeable upon the Duties levied on Salt - - - - -	28,554		
Miscellaneous Receipts operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - -	203		
		28,351	
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the SALT REVENUE, including Cost of SALT - - -		£.	557,500
Carried forward - - -		£.	2,321,994

No. 16.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—contd.

Brought forward - - -		£.	£.
		-	2,821,994
OPIUM.—CHARGES of COLLECTION, including Cost of OPIUM :			
Bengal :		£.	
Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Opium Department - - -	3,253		
Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - -	6,268		
Agents for the provision of Opium, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Agent and Sub-deputy Agents, including Commission to the Sub-deputy Agents, and to the principal Assistants and Omlahs :			
In Behar - - - - -	73,829		
In Benares - - - - -	48,175		
	122,004		
Pensions - - - - -	861		
Packing, Transit, Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - -	4,656		
Purchase of Poppy Leaves - - - - -	16,739		
	153,781		
Sale of confiscated Opium and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of Charges of Collection - - - - -	8,222		
	145,559		
Advances to Manufacturers :			
In Behar - - - - -	610,888		
In Benares - - - - -	286,158		
Advances for Purchase of Oude Opium - - - - -	12,117		
	908,663		
		1,054,222	
Bombay :			
Proportion of the Salaries of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Customs, Salt and Opium ; Establishment and Contingent Charges chargeable to the Opium Department - - -	5,874		
Sale of confiscated Opium and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	333		
	5,541		
Purchase of Opium - - - - -	10,872		
		16,413	
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the OPIUM REVENUES, including Cost of OPIUM - - £.			1,070,635
POST-OFFICE.—CHARGES of COLLECTION :			
Bengal :		£.	£.
Salaries of the Postmaster-general and Deputy Postmaster-general, Establishments and Contingent Charges at the Presidency - - -	16,813		
Salaries of the Postmasters and Inspectors, Establishments and Contingent Charges in the Provinces - - - - -	58,171		
Discount on Sale of Stamp Labels - - - - -	603		
Service Pensions - - - - -	626		
	76,213		
Fees on Registered Letters, Bullock Train Hire, and Miscellaneous Receipts operating in reduction of Charges - - - - -	14,897		
		61,316	
BURMESE CESSIONS, including the Annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN :			
Burmese Cessions :			
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Postmasters in the Tenasserim Provinces - - - - -	509		
Annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban :			
Salaries of Postmasters, Establishments, and Contingent Charges - - -	6,215		
		6,724	
Nagpore :			
Establishment and Contingencies of the Post-office - - - - -		3,642	
Oude :			
Establishment and Contingencies of the Post-office - - - - -		5,696	
Carried forward - - - £.		77,378	3,892,629

No. 16.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	77,378	3,392,629
Post-office.—Charges of Collection— <i>continued.</i>			
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB:			
North Western Provinces:		£.	
Charges of the Office of the Postmaster-general, North Western Provinces		7,962	
Charges incurred by the Government of Bombay on account of the North Western Provinces, for conveying the Overland Mails		700	
Salaries and Establishments of the various District Post-offices		33,035	
Mail Cart Charges, including Contracts		37,105	
Discount allowed Purchasers of stamped Labels		530	
Mofussil Contingencies and Miscellaneous		1,880	
Pensions		60	
Profit on Passenger Traffic, operating in reduction of the Charges of the Post-office Department.	£.	81,281	
Bullock Trains, and Van and Palkee Carriage Department:			
Receipts	45,521		
Charges	26,733		
		18,788	
	£.	62,493	
Punjaub:			
Salaries and Establishments of the various District Post-offices	£.	7,150	
Mail Cart Charges, including Contracts		4,550	
Discount allowed Purchasers of stamped Labels		89	
Contingencies		788	
	£.	12,572	
Profit on Passenger Traffic, operating in reduction of the Charges of the Post-office Department.			
Bullock Trains, and Van and Palkee Carriage Department:			
Receipts	£.	2,658	
Charges	1,062		
		1,606	
		10,966	
		73,459	
Madras:			
Salaries of the Postmaster-general and his subordinate Officers; Establishment and Contingent Charges at the Presidency		24,183	
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels		549	
Salaries of the Inspectors and Deputy Postmasters at the subordinate Stations, Establishments and Contingencies		35,542	
		60,224	
Bombay:			
Salaries of the Postmaster-general and his Deputy, &c.		4,072	
Establishment		22,458	
Contingencies		7,438	
Discount on Postage Labels		454	
Mounted Dāk		13,315	
	£.	47,787	
Sind:			
Establishment and Contingencies	£.	12,160	
Discount on Postage Labels		36	
Bombay Steam Navigation Company, for conveying the Mails between Bombay and Kurrachee		7,479	
		19,675	
		67,412	
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the POST-OFFICE REVENUE - - -			£.
			278,473
Carried forward - - -			£.
			3,671,102

No. 16.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—contd.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	3,671,102
STAMPS.—CHARGES of COLLECTION :		
Bengal :		
Salary of the Superintendent of Stamps, Establishment of the Stamp-office at the Presidency, and Contingent Charges - - - - -	£. 4,270	
Collector of Calcutta Stamps, Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	772	
Establishments under the Collectors in the Provinces, including Contingent Charges - - - - -	114	
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	6,547	
Cost of Water-marked Paper - - - - -	6,333	
	18,036	
Fines, Forfeitures and Miscellaneous Receipts operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	2,126	
	15,910	
Portion of the Expenses chargeable to the North Western Provinces and Punjaub - - - - -	1,915	
		13,995
Nagpore Territory :		
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	-	55
Oude Territory :		
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	-	207
		14,257
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and the PUNJAUB :		
North Western Provinces :		
Establishment under Revenue Collectors - - - - -	50	
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	3,441	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	479	
	3,976	
Fines and Penalties operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	904	
	3,072	
Punjaub :		
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	£. 427	
Contingent Charges - - - - -	40	
	467	
		3,539
Madras :		
Commission of the Superintendent - - - - -	1,308	
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	4,004	
Purchase of Paper - - - - -	262	
		5,569
Bombay :		
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	3,006	
Sattara :		
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	225	
		2,931
TOTAL CHARGES of the COLLECTION of the STAMP DUTIES - - -	£.	26,596
Carried forward - - -	£.	3,697,698

No. 16.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	3,697,698
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:			
CHARGES of COLLECTION of the REVENUES:			
Prince of Wales Island:			
Collector's and Surveyor's Establishments at Penang and Province Wel-	£.		
lesley, rent of Market-place, and various Contingent Charges - - -}	688		
Post-office; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	262	950	
Singapore:			
Surveyor's Establishment, and Establishment of the Land Office, and}	1,253		
various Contingent Charges - - - - -}			
Post-office; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,046	2,299	
Malacca:			
Land Office; Establishment, and Contingent Charges - - - - -		469	
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS - - £.			3,718
District of Coorg:			
Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner in Coorg - - - - -			7,317
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the REVENUES, including Cost of SALT and OPIUM - - £.			3,708,783

No. 17.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS, other than CHARGES of COLLECTION, chargeable against the following Heads of Revenue, for the Year ended 30th April 1857.

		£.	£.
LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY, &c. REVENUES:			
BENGAL:			
Revenue Surveys - - - - -		44,084	
Purchase of Lands - - - - -		316	
Repairs of Irrigation Works, including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Con-		103,619	
tingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -}			
		148,019	
Less,—Received from the Rajah of Burdwan on account of Embankments -		5,244	
		142,775	
Burmese Cessions:			
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	£.		
Allowance to Hill Chiefs for resumption of Doars - - - - -	2,338		
Black Mail paid to Hill Tribes - - - - -	995		
	273	3,606	
Carried forward - - - £.			146,381

No. 17.—General Abstract of Payments, other than Charges of Collection, &c., Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	146,381
Land, Sayer, Abkarry, &c. Revenues—<i>continued.</i>		
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB :		
North Western Provinces :		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	£. 25,391	
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Director of Canals and his Executive, including Repairs in that Department - - - - }	4,536	
Endowed Public Gardens - - - - -	1,088	
Payment to Heir and Creditors of the late Rajah of Rudhun - - - -	16,738	
Compensation for Lands taken by Government - - - - -	116	
		47,863
Punjaub :		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	9,056	
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Director of Canals and his Executive, including Repairs in that Department - - - - }	8,874	
		17,930
		65,793
Madras :		
Repairs of Irrigation Canals, Tanks, Annicuts, Embankments, &c., and proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - }	166,975	
Sundry Charges for Batta incurred in the Military on account of the Revenue Department - - - - }	5,737	
Charges on account of the Agricultural Exhibitions of 1856 - - - - -	2,313	
Value of Timber destroyed by fire - - - - -	3,182	
		178,207
Bombay :		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	58,721	
Charges incurred in the Military on account of the Revenue Department - - - -	93	
Charges on account of the Forest Department - - - - -	9,129	
Charges incurred on account of Committees for investigating Claims to Enams and Transit and Town Duties - - - - }	10,949	
		78,892
Sind :		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	£. 13,020	
Forest Department; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - -	3,068	
Repairs of Canals, Tanks, Wells, Aqueducts, &c. - - - - -	359	
		16,447
Sattara :		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	6,727	
Special Commission - - - - -	1,344	
		8,071
		108,410
Registrar of the Supreme Court :		493,791
Payments to the Administrator-General on account of Claimants for Net Proceeds of Estates administered by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court - - - - }		1,881
	£.	495,672

No. 18.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS paid out of the REVENUES, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		£.	£.
PENSIONS AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Aga Mahomed Ismail Khan (Son of Hajee Khalil Khan) - - -	2,250		
Crustna Row Wittull - - - - -	2,064		
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	12,864		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	12,618		
	30,796		
Compensation to the Rajah of Dhar, on account of Pergannah Bairewah -	9,214	40,010	
District of Coorg:			
Ex-Rajah of Coorg and his Family - - - - -		7,538	47,546
Nagpore Territory:			
Allowance to Goond Rajah Saleman Shah - - - - -		9,974	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -		10,617	20,591
Oude Territory:			
Newab Eck ball Ood Dowlah - - - - -			708
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:			
Prince of Wales Island:			
Political Pensions - - - - -		2,141	
Singapore:			
Political Pensions - - - - -		1,816	
Malacca:			
Annuities chargeable on Lands - - - - -		1,550	5,507
BENGAL:			
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES of the NIZAMUT:			
His Highness the Nawab Nazim's Personal Allowance - - -	68,677		
Her Highness Munnee Begum - - - - -	14,108		
Ditto - - Munoo and Babu Begum - - - - -	3,853		
Ditto - - Ameroon Nissa Begum - - - - -	9,358		
Nuzeeboon Nissa Begum - - - - -	7,101		
Rajmehal Family - - - - -	4,482		
Syed Azimally Khan - - - - -	4,044		
Russoo Nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoon Jah) - - -	5,040		
Syed Sufdar Ally - - - - -	2,298		
Syed Jaffer Ally - - - - -	1,800		
Syed Ahmed Reza Khan (minor) - - - - -	1,768		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum each - - -	14,521		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each - - -	26,129		
		168,174	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kielyan Sing) - - -	2,390		
Ramee Mohan Coomaree, of Pumbulpore - - - - -	764		
Rajah Gunnoo Caunt (Son of the late Rajah Chunder Caunt, of Lower Assam) - - - - -	656		
Rajendro Sing, Ex-Rajah of Jyntiah - - - - -	422		
Unnoo Chutter, Charges paid in Cuttuck - - - - -	619		
		4,871	
SAYER COMPENSATIONS:			
Compensations exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each - - -	2,820		
Ditto - - not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each - - -	2,982		
		5,802	
TOTAL BENGAL - - - £.			178,847
TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, BENGAL, EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, &c. - - - £.			248,194
Carried forward - - - £.			248,194

No. 18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, in Year ended 30 April 1857—contd.

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		-	248,194
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:			
North Western Provinces:			
MEMBERS of the ROYAL FAMILY residing at Delhi:			
		£.	
Stipend of his Majesty the King of Delhi - - - - -		89,100	
Allowance to his Majesty in lieu of Land - - - - -		3,875	
Ditto - - ditto - - being part of the Stipend of the Heir Apparent - - -		2,250	
Ditto - - of 18 Princes - - - - -		4,114	
Ditto - - of 19 Princesses - - - - -		4,001	
Ditto - - in lieu of Nuzzeranah, prohibited - - - - -		991	
			104,481
Allowance to the Family of the late Mirza Azad Buhkt for 11 Months - - -		2,063	
Stipend of Mirza Mahomed Sooltan Futtehool Moolk, Heir Apparent - - -		2,336	
			108,880
Members of the Royal Family residing at Benares - - - - -		10,208	
Ditto - - - - - at Banda - - - - -		927	
			119,965
Ally Bahadoor, Son of the late Nawab Zooficar Ally Khan Bahadoor of Banda - - - - -		27,500	
Woozeer Mahomed Khan, Nawab of Tonk, in lieu of Pergunnah Pulwall - - -		14,062	
Descendants of the late Rajah Anoop Geer Himmut - - - - -		1,066	
Heirs of the late Koonwar Kunchun Geer, Minister of the above - - - - -		1,490	
Tozumul Hossein Khan, Nawab of Furruckabad - - - - -		15,694	
Moha Rajah Horree Rao Holkar, being the net Collections of Bheema Bais, Pergunnah Koonch - - - - -		16,307	
Her Highness the Baiza Bai, in lieu of Pergunnah Shergurh and Khosce of Muttra District - - - - -		18,750	
Bulwunt Sing, Son of Chet Sing, the deposed Rajah of Benares - - - - -		2,063	
Descendants of the late Hafiz Rahmut Khan, Rohilla Chief - - - - -		5,921	
Sons of Benaick Rao, Chief Minister of the former Government of Saugor - - -		2,211	
Widow of the late Rajah Pareecheet - - - - -		1,369	
Allowances to Families, of 5,000 rupees per annum, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - -		6,034	
Allowances to Families, under 5,000 rupees each - - - - -		28,614	
Pensions under 5,000 rupees granted on the resumption of Maaftee Tenures - - - - -		7,832	
Hyder Allee Khan - - - - -		2,025	
Ishreepersaud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares - - - - -		9,375	
			291,180
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States:			
Hammeen ood Dowlah Khan - - - - -		237	
Rajah Juswunt Sing - - - - -		859	
Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum, granted on the resumption of Maaftee Tenures - - - - -		9,072	
Political Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -		4,858	
			14,626
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
North Western Provinces:			
Pensions in lieu of a Jagheer, and for important Services - - - - -		1,691	
Petty Pensions bought up - - - - -		1,865	
Charitable and other Allowances, under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -		9,050	
		12,606	
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States:			
		£.	
Rajah Nehal Sing - - - - -		844	
Bhoop Sing, ex-Rajah of Roopee - - - - -		312	
Charitable Allowances, under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -		889	
		2,045	
			14,651
Carried forward - - - £.		321,457	248,194

No. 18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, in Year ended 30 April 1857—cont^d.

	Brought forward - - -	£. 321,457	£. 248,194
SAYER COMPENSATIONS:			
North Western Provinces:			
Allowances to Rajahs, and other Proprietors of Villages, in lieu of Sayer and Abkarry, abolished - - - - -	£. 2,894		
Bahadoor Jung Khan, in lieu of his Jagheer, Kusba Bewarree - - -	563		
	3,457		
Cis and Trans-Sutlej States:			
Allowances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., abolished - - - - -	2,431		
		5,888	
PUNJAUB AND TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:			
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS:			
Stipend of his Highness Maharajah Dulleep Sing - - - - -	750		
Stipends of Ranees of deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to Dependents and Adherents - - - - -	9,659		
Pension of Sirdar Deva Sing (for 10 months) - - - - -	562		
Pension of Rajah Lall Sing (for 5 months) - - - - -	469		
Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum, on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - -	12,229		
Other pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	11,275		
	34,944		
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Pension of Ujodiapersaud (for 6 months) - - - - -	351		
Pension of Imam ood Deen - ditto - - - - -	544		
Pension of Bhy Nidan Sing - - - - -	115		
Pensions to certain individuals for important services - - - - -	2,659		
Charitable Allowances, under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	15,781		
Petty Pensions bought up, &c. - - - - -	300		
	19,750		
		54,694	
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the annexed Territory - - £.			382,039
M A D R A S:			
Carnatic:			
Payments on account of his late Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, for his one-fifth share of the Revenues - - - - -	£. 71,699	£.	
Pensions to the Families and Dependents of the late Nawabs, &c. - - -	37,489		
		109,188	
Tanjore:			
Payment on account of his late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, for his Annual Allowance and share of the Tanjore Revenues - - - - -	68,754		
Allowance to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing - - - - -	3,032		
		71,786	
Masulipatam:			
Stipends to the Family of the late Newab of Masulipatam - - - - -		5,065	
Ceded Districts:			
Stipends and extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan, including payments made in Bengal - - - - -		27,354	
COMPENSATIONS, PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:			
Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges - - -	£. 47,865		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	7,729		
	55,594		
Malikana, or share of the Revenues of Malabar enjoyed by Native Princes	16,031		
		71,625	
TOTAL MADRAS - - - £.			385,018
Carried forward - - - £.			915,251

No. 18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, in Year ended 30 April 1857—contd.

	Brought forward - - -	£.	£.
Bombay :			915,251
Pension to the family of the late Newab of Bednore - - - - -		581	
Pensions to the Family and Dependents of the late Newab of Surat - - - - -		9,067	
Pension to Jyajee Row Sinday - - - - (Collectorate of Ahmednugger) - - - - -		16,952	
Pension to Tookajee Row Holkar - - - - - ditto - - - - -		1,320	
Pensions to Ragoonath Row Vittull Vinckoorcur and others - ditto - - - - -		4,544	
Various Pensions and Allowances of 5,000 rupees and under 10,000 rupees per annum - - - - -		6,857	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -		28,924	
	£.	68,245	
Sind :			
Allowances to the Ex-Ameers, and others - - - - -		38,167	
Sattara :			
Their Highnesses the three Ranees - - - - -	£.	7,031	
Ex-Rajah's Family - - - - -		2,812	
Purtabrao Goozur - - - - -		1,125	
Bulwunt Rao Bhoslay - - - - -		675	
Other Pensions under rupees 5,000 per annum - - - - -	11,537		
		23,180	
TOTAL BOMBAY, including SIND and SATTARA - - - £.			129,592
	£.		1,044,843

No. 19.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT set apart in the Year 1856-57, on Account of the SINKING FUND for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, with the Interest thereon, payable out of the TANJORE REVENUES.

Amount set apart from the Tanjore Revenues on the 31st July 1856, agreeably to the 10th clause of the Articles of Agreement between the East India Company and the Creditors of the late Ameer Sing, formerly Rajah of Tanjore, dated the 11th of February 1824, being the Sum required to bring up the Sinking Fund to the aggregate amount of the Tanjore Debt awarded by the Commissioners in England, according to their final Report, dated the 29th July 1840 - - - - -	£.	5,274
Interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the Bonds issued for admitted Claims on the Tanjore country, agreeably to the first Clause of the Articles of Agreement above referred to - - - - -		20,086
	£.	25,360

No. 20.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including CHARITABLE GRANTS, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

M A D R A S :		£.	£.
Payments at the several Collectorates, in lieu of resumed Lands, Privileges and Offices, including Charitable Grants - - - - -			71,290
B O M B A Y :			
Enamdars - - - - -		284,856	
Allowances to Zemindars, Muzmoodars, Dessaes, and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants - - - - -		493,062	
Compensation to Enamdars and Huckdars, in lieu of their Huck Allowances - - - - -		39,291	
S I N D :			
Enamdars - - - - -	£.	817,309	
Allowances to Zemindars and Muzmoodars - - - - -	47,395		
Compensation Allowances to Enamdars, and in lieu of certain Cesses abolished - - - - -	739		
	719		
S A T T A R A :			
Enamdars - - - - -	£.	48,853	
Allowances to Zemindars, Muzmoodars, Dessaes, and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants - - - - -	6,952		
	125,369		
		131,421	
			997,583
		£.	1,068,873

No. 21.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges of the CIVIL and POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENTS of INDIA, including CONTINGENT CHARGES, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

CHARGES on Account of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT of INDIA :								£.
Salaries of the Governor-General and Members of the Supreme Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,687
Legislative Council; Salaries of the Members, Establishment and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,247
Indian Secretariat; Foreign, Home, Financial, Military and Public Works Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,417
Governor-General's Office and Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,896
Governor-General's Tour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	834
Presents made in the name of the Governor-General, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of Rank, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,802
Director-general of Post-offices in India; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,280
Public Offices; comprising Accountant-General's Office, General, Loan and Military Branches, } General Treasury, Civil Auditor's and Government Agency Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,363
Temporary Embassies and Missions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,924
Survey and Observatories, including 19,914 l. Charges on account of the great Trigonometrical Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,866
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ, and to Junior Civil Servants attached to the College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,836
Suppression of Thuggee and Meriah Sacrifices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,248
Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts; Salaries, Allowances, Establishments and } Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,187
Political Agent at Aden; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 11,983
Repairs of Buildings at Aden, and proportion of Salaries, &c. of Officers in the Public } Works Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,707
								14,640
Compensation to Tuckojee Rao Holkar, on account Pergunna Kissory Paton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,764
Compensation to Scindia, on account Rent of Pergunna Onarsee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,866
Compensation for Loss of Transit Duties in the District ceded by the Gwalior Durbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,534
Payment to the Khan of Khelat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,688
Donations to Service Fuuds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,634
House Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541
Secretary to the Board of Examiners; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,401
Public Instruction; Calcutta University, Barrackpore and Coorg Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary and Visitation Allowance of the Lord Bishop, Salary of Domestic } Chaplain, Archdeacon, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,701
Medical Department; including Hospital Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455
Provincial Battalions; viz.—								
	Meywar Bheel Corps.	Malwa Bheel Corps.	Malwa Contingent.	Kotah Contingent.	Bhopal Contingent.	Jesdpore Contingent.	Police Establishment for Protection of Travellers from Jannpore to Oude Territory.	TOTAL—
	£. 10,449	£. 5,695	£. 32,556	£. 20,125	£. 15,898	£. 16,091	£. 296	£. 103,935
Less Contribution from Native States on Ac- count of Con- tingents -	5,726	3,639	30,642	18,750	17,054	21,563	- - -	97,374
								5,661
Charges on account of Vessels of the Indian Navy employed on the Euphrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,778
Carried forward - - -								£. 622,920

No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Charges of the Establishments of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	622,920	
CHARGES ON Account of the General Government of India—continued.		
Public Works Department:	£.	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, Buildings, &c. - - - - -	2,327	
Railway Commissioner: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Railway Commissioner and Consulting Engineer - - -	8,325	
Electric Telegraph; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Superintendent - - - - -	42,548	
	53,200	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	10,065	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	17,298	
		793,483
CHARGES ON Account of the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL:		
Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp; Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	11,269	
Charges of the Lieutenant-Governor's Tour - - - - -	1,729	
Public Offices; comprising the Bengal Secretariat, and Office of Account, Accountant to the Government of Bengal, Government Savings Bank, Superintendent of Stationery and Printing Establishment - - - - -	44,130	
Subsistence Allowance to Civil Servants out of employ - - - - -	1,375	
Public Works Department:	£.	
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Chief and Superintending Engineers - - - - -	23,086	
Proportion of Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of Executive Officers - - - - -	22,136	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, Buildings, &c. - - - - -	89,328	
	134,550	
Ecclesiastical Department; Cathedral and Church Establishment, including Repairs to Churches - - - - -	21,145	
Medical Department; including Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Presidency and in the Provinces - - - - -	28,786	
Education Department:	£.	
Director of Public Instruction, and Inspectors of Schools - - -	15,674	
Presidency, Medical, Sanscrit and other Colleges, Purchase of Books, &c. - - - - -	36,610	
Schools in the Provinces - - - - -	38,981	
Repairs of Colleges and Schools, including proportion of Salaries of Officers in Public Works Department - - - - -	1,357	
	92,622	
Less,—Receipts for Schooling Fees, Sale of Books, &c. - - -	14,633	
	77,989	
House Rent and Taxes - - - - -	194	
Carried forward - - - £.	321,167	793,483

No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Charges of the Establishments of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	321,167	703,483	
CHARGES on Account of the Government of Bengal—<i>continued</i>.			
Donations to Charitable, Scientific and Literary Institutions - - -	5,598		
Petty Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	8,011		
Stationery purchased - - - - -	27,233		
Provincial Battalions and Nujeebs :	£.		
Calcutta Native Militia - - - - -	9,268		
Bengal Police Militia - - - - -	17,655		
Assam Local Militia - - - - -	1,357		
Assam Local Artillery - - - - -	1,759		
Assam Police Militia - - - - -	2,076		
Darjeeling Sebundy Corps - - - - -	2,657		
Behar Station Guard - - - - -	9,311		
Pensions - - - - -	1,994		
	46,077		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	2,412		
	£.	410,498	
Deduct,—Value of Water-marked Paper and Stationery supplied to the Stamp Offices in Bengal, and the North Western Provinces and Punjaub, Oude, Nagpore, &c. - - -	£.	28,336	
Receipts for Stationery sold, and other Receipts operating in reduction of Charges - - -	1,326		
	29,662		
		380,836	1,084,319
BURMESE TERRITORY, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN :			
Burmese Cessions :			
One-third of the Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Local Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the Judicial and Revenue Departments - - - - -		1,647	
Church Charges - - - - -		770	
Education Charges - - - - -		677	
Hospital Charges - - - - -		344	
Repairs, Pensions and Miscellaneous - - - - -		2,750	
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN :			
Local Commissioners in Pegu and Martaban Provinces; proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the Revenue and Judicial Departments - - - - -	£.	2,527	
Assay Master at Pegu; Deputation Allowance, Office Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		322	
Establishment and Contingencies of the Accountant's Office - - -		976	
Ecclesiastical Department; Church - - - - -		1,305	
Medical Department, Dispensaries, &c. - - - - -		147	
Education Charges - - - - -		728	
Topographical Survey of Pegu and Martaban - - - - -		4,756	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c., including Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - -		9,959	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -		205	
		20,925	27,118
Carried forward - - - £.			1,111,432

No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Charges of the Establishments of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,111,432
CHARGES ON Account of the Government of Bengal—<i>continued.</i>		
Nagpore Territory :		
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Nagpore Commissioner - - -	10,320	
Temporary Establishment and Contingencies in the Accountant's Office - - -	311	
Medical Department; Dispensaries, &c. - - -	2,317	
Repairs of Public Buildings, including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department, and various Miscellaneous Charges - - -	6,113	
		19,061
Oude Territory :		
Chief Commissioner, Lucknow; Salary and Allowances of the Chief Commissioner, his Secretary and Military Secretary; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	13,458	
Repairs of Buildings and Miscellaneous - - -	5,767	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - -	693	
City Hospital and Dispensary - - -	710	
Settlement of Doab Account, and other payments on account of the late Government - - -	8,509	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances of ditto - - -	3,551	
Charges not specified in the Statements at present received from India - - -	132,805	
		165,493
TOTAL BENGAL, including BURMESE, NAGPORE and OUDE TERRITORIES - - -	£.	1,295,986
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Cis and TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES :		
North Western Provinces :		
Salary of the Lieutenant-governor, and Establishment and Expenses of his Household - - -	10,716	
Charges of the Political Agencies, under the Lieutenant-governor - - -	2,703	
Tour of the Lieutenant-governor - - -	5,465	
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Auditor's Office, Oordoo Translator, Assay Office and Bullion Depôt - - -	40,024	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - -	20,413	
	£.	
Botanical Gardens, Tea Nurseries and Plantations - - -	9,465	
Deduct,—Realised by Sale of Tea - - -	2,225	
		7,240
Grants for General and Special Educational Purposes, and Donations to Village Schools, deducting 4,739 l. received for Interest on invested Funds, Tuition Fees, &c. - - -	44,053	
Grants to Native Hospitals and Dispensaries - - -	14,863	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Public Buildings, &c., including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - -	15,313	
Civil Engineer's College at Roorkee - - -	7,358	
Stationery supplied - - -	4,969	
Geological Survey - - -	459	
Presents made in the name of the Government - - -	302	
Printing Charges and Purchase of Books - - -	5,276	
	£.	
Provincial Battalions; Mairwarrah Local Battalion - - -	6,875	
North Western Frontier Brigade - - -	36,800	
	£.	43,675
Less,—Amount received as Compensation in lieu of Sowars, and Marwar and Meywar share of Local Battalions - - -	30,003	
		13,672
Miscellaneous - - -		9,033
Carried forward - - -	£.	202,350
		1,295,986

No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Charges of the Establishments of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*cont.*

Brought forward - - -		£. 202,859	£. 1,295,986
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Cis and TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES— <i>continued.</i>			
Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory :		£.	
Salaries of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, his Secretary and Military Secretary; Establishments and Contingent Charges	16,020		
Public Offices; Accountants, Civil Auditors and Civil Pension Paymasters	5,559		
Ecclesiastical Establishments	6,423		
Repairs to Roads, Bridges, Canals and Public Buildings, including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department	6,696		
Presents made in the name of the Government	343		
Charges on account of State Prisoners	1,474		
Punjab Geological Survey	96		
Public Instruction (Miscellaneous Charges)	4,164		
Stationery supplied	3,187		
Lunatic Asylum and Dispensary Charges	4,387		
Tea Nurseries and Plantations	1,189		
Miscellaneous	11,254		
		60,762	
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY - - -		£.	363,121
M A D R A S :			
		£.	
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council	24,000		
Governor's Office, and Establishments, &c.	7,996		
Tour of the Right Honourable the Governor	1,265		
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account, Audit, &c.	63,718		
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ, and to Junior Civil Servants qualifying for Public Service	5,587		
Residents and Agents at Travancore, Tanjore, Pondicherry, &c.; Allowances, Establishments and Contingent Charges	6,112		
Ecclesiastical Department; Church Establishment, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacons, Chaplains, &c.	37,166		
Civil Hospitals and Vaccine Establishment	16,398		
Public Observatory	1,304		
Establishment of Civil Surveys	319		
Board of Examiners; Salary of the Secretary to the Board, Office Establishment, Moonshee Allowance, &c., including Cost of Books	1,960		
Public Instruction; Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Principal of the Presidency College, Medical College, Provincial and Vernacular Schools, &c. (deducting 2,983 l. received for Tuition Fees and Sale of Books)	31,588		
House Rent and Taxes	3,632		
Repairs of Roads, Ghauts, Bridges, &c., including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department	113,723		
Donations to Service Funds	107,568		
Donations to Public and Charitable Institutions	3,300		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	12,553		
Batta to Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron	4,496		
Charges connected with Travellers' Bungalows and Native Chouttries in several Districts	2,240		
Allowances to Military Officers employed in the Civil Department, and Value of various Articles supplied by the Commissary-general for Service in that Department	4,630		
Railway; Salary of the Consulting Engineer, his Deputy, Office Establishment, &c.	3,806		
Miscellaneous	10,882		
TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY - - -		£.	463,113
B O M B A Y :			
		£.	
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council	22,547		
Governor's Office, and Establishment, &c.	6,602		
Governor's Tour in the Deccan	1,172		
Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts	8,576		
Public Offices at the Presidency; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Savings Bank, &c.	61,262		
Allowances to Civil Servants temporarily employed, and to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for employment in Public Offices	4,826		
Carried forward - - -		£.	104,985
			2,022,230

No. 21.—General Abstract Account of Charges of the Establishments of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	104,985	2,022,220
BOMBAY—continued.		
Charges on account of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey - - - - -	2,359	
Printing Charges - - - - -	8,358	
Stationery purchased - - - - -	5,438	
Medical Department; including Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Medical College - - -	19,572	
House Rent and Taxes, including Contribution to the Municipal Fund - - -	2,290	
Repairs to Public Buildings, Roads, Tanks, Bridges, &c., including portion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - }	68,056	
Railway Charges borne by the Government - - - - -	4,536	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -	26,651	
Botanical Garden at Dapoorree - - - - -	2,253	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	48,837	
Grants for Educational purposes (deducting £. 2,236 received for sale of Books, Tuition Fees, &c.) - - - - -	25,112	
Donations to Charitable Societies and to Scientific Institutions - - - - -	825	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	32,608	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	24,709	
	376,589	
Sind :	£.	
Salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Province of Sind, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - }	6,737	
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary and Establishment - - - - -	2,155	
Medical Department; Salaries, Hospital Charges, &c. - - - - -	3,932	
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Buildings, &c., including Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - }	7,955	
Allowances to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for employment in Public Offices, &c. - - - - -	123	
Education Charges - - - - -	1,607	
Pensions - - - - -	331	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	8,918	
	31,758	
Sattara :	£.	
Collector's Establishment in the Political Department - - - - -	434	
Medical and Hospital Department - - - - -	732	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -	926	
Education Charges - - - - -	1,418	
Repairs to Roads, Bridges, Tanks, &c., including Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - }	11,677	
Allowances to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for employment, &c. - - -	709	
Pensions - - - - -	144	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	249	
	16,289	
TOTAL BOMBAY PRESIDENCY - - - £.		424,636
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.		2,446,856
Stores from England (No. 34.):	£.	
Stationery - - - - -	77,548	
Miscellaneous Civil Stores - - - - -	8,034	
		85,582
TOTAL, including STORES from ENGLAND - - - £.		2,532,438

No. 22.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES of INDIA
(including Contingent Charges), for the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:			
Supreme Court of Judicature; Salaries of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, Officers and Establishments under the Supreme Court, including Salaries and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers and Contingent Charges - - - - -	£.	55,853	£.
Coroner's Office; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		618	56,271
B E N G A L:			
Justices of the Peace; Salaries of the Chief Magistrate and Justices, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		39,851	
Court of Small Causes; Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -		10,561	
Pensions - - - - -		460	
SUDDER, PROVINCIAL and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE:	£.	50,872	
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts; Salaries of the Judges and Registrar, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	38,374		
Provincial, City and District Courts - - - - -	421,200		
Provincial Police - - - - -	100,091		
Pensions - - - - -	7,820		
		567,485	
BURMESE TERRITORY, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:			
Burmese Cessions:			
Local Commissioners in the Tenasserim Provinces; proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the Civil and Revenue Departments - - - - -		1,647	618,357
Civil and Criminal Courts; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies at Amherst, Margui, and Favoy - - - - -		20,627	
Police Establishments - - - - -		6,754	
		29,028	
Local Commissioners in Assam and Arracan; Moiety of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, chargeable to the Judicial Department - - - - -	£.	2,862	
Civil and Criminal Courts; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	28,478		
Police - - - - -	11,160		
Pensions - - - - -	112		
		42,612	
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:			
Local Commissioners at Pegu and Martaban Provinces; proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, chargeable to the Judicial Department - - - - -	2,527		
Civil and Criminal Courts; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the several Deputy Assistant Commissioners, and of the Magistrates at Rangoon - - - - -	41,530		
Police - - - - -	42,575		
		86,632	
Nagpore Territory:			
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		42,924	158,272
Police; Moolkee Horse - - - - -		5,906	
Oude Territory:			
Judicial Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		5,736	
Commissioners and Superintendents of Police; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		9,171	
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		55,892	
Provincial Military Police - - - - -		25,725	
			96,524
TOTAL BENGAL, including BURMESE and NAGPORE and OUDE TERRITORIES - - - £.			
			978,254
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:			
North Western Provinces:			
Sudder Dewanny and } Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and } £.		£.	
Nizamut Adawluts } Contingencies - - - - -		25,957	
Commissioners of Circuit - - ditto - - - ditto - - -		21,150	
Civil and Criminal Courts - - ditto - - - ditto - - -		256,993	
Inspector of Prisons - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -		5,993	
Charges on account of Prisoners; Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c. - - - - -		71,919	
Pensions - - - - -		8,678	
Civil and Military Police - - - - -		177,627	
		563,314	
Carried forward - - - £.			
		563,314	978,254

No. 22.—General Abstract Account of the Judicial and Police Charges of India, for Year ended 30 April 1857—*contd.*

Brought forward - - -		£.	568,314	£.	978,254
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory :					
		£.			
Salary of the Judicial Commissioner, Establishment and Contingent Charges		6,625			
Commissioners of Circuit; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges		12,512			
Civil and Criminal Courts - - - ditto - - - - -		39,484			
Inspector of Prisons - - - ditto - - - - -		1,330			
Charges on account of Prisoners; Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c. - - - - -		16,980			
Civil and Military Police - - - - -		215,209			
			292,140		
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY - - - - -				£.	855,454
M A D R A S :					
SUPREME COURT, and other LOCAL COURTS within its Jurisdiction:					
		£.			
Supreme Court of Judicature; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers, &c. - - - - -		21,048			
Coroner's Office - - - - -		640			
Sheriff's Office - - - - -		1,664			
Court of Small Causes - - - - -		6,930			
Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - -		369			
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -		14,454			
			45,105		
SUDDER, PROVINCIAL and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE:					
		£.			
Courts of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut - - - - -		17,924			
Provincial Courts - - - - -		180,118			
Provincial Police - - - - -		128,590			
			326,632		
Pensions - - - - -		3,438			
Repairs of Buildings, including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		4,583			
TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY - - - - -				£.	370,758
B O M B A Y :					
SUPREME COURT, and the other LOCAL COURTS within its Jurisdiction:					
		£.			
Supreme Court of Judicature; Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries, and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers, &c. - - - - -		33,249			
Coroner's Office - - - - -		744			
Court of Small Causes - - - - -		6,031			
Sheriff's Establishment - - - - -		2,235			
Inspector of Gaols - - - - -		3,396			
Police Charges at the Presidency (deducting 15,953 l., contributed by the Municipal Fund under Act of the Government of India, No. XI. of 1845) - - - - -		9,031			
			54,686		
PROVINCIAL COURTS:					
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges (including 8,555 l. Charges on account of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, after deducting the sum of 10,129 l. received from the Surrumjamdars on account of the Pay of that Force) - - - - -		221,412			
Repairs of Public Buildings, including a portion of the Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		2,106			
Sind :					
		£.			
Salary of the Assistant Judicial Commissioner, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		3,735			
Charges on account of the Police Corps, Khosa Horse, Soda Killadars, Footmen, and Magisterial and Gaol Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		63,725			
Repairs to Buildings, including a portion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		1,188			
			68,598		
Sattara :					
County Courts; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, including 6,204 l., Charges on account of the Southern Mahratta Horse - - - - -		24,934			
Repairs of Buildings - - - - -		424			
			25,358		
TOTAL BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c. - - - - -				£.	372,160
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES in INDIA - - - - -				£.	2,585,626
CHARGES in ENGLAND:					
Passage and Outfit of Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court at Madras (No. 33) - - - - -					1,000
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES - - - - -				£.	2,586,626

No. 23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT expended for BUILDINGS, ROADS, and other PUBLIC WORKS, exclusive of REPAIRS and of MILITARY BUILDINGS, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

Government of India :	£.	£.	£.
Advances to the Railway Commissioner for the Purchase of Land, &c. -	65,503		
Advances on account of the Electric Telegraphs in India - - -	50,504		
On account construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - - -	6,345		
Bengal :	122,352		
On account purchase and construction of Buildings, compensation for Lands } taken for public purposes, &c. - - - - - }	80,918	203,270	
Burmese Territory :			
Construction of Buildings in Tenasserim Provinces - - - - -	9,113		
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN :			
Advances for Public Works - - - - -	192,023	201,136	
Nagpore Territory :			
Construction of Buildings - - - - -		16,265	
Oude Territory :			
Advances for Public Works - - - - -		14,087	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY :			434,758
North Western Provinces :	£.		
On account construction of Roads, Bridges, Public Buildings, &c. - -	669,732		
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory :			
On account construction of Canals, Tanks, Dams, Roads, Bridges, Gaols, } Public Buildings, &c. - - - - - }	431,675	- - -	1,101,407
Madras :			
On account construction of Buildings - - - - -		28,825	
On account construction of Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -		110,645	
On account construction of various Works of Irrigation, Anicuts, Tanks, Dams, &c. -		111,079	
On account construction of Harbours, Lighthouses, &c. - - - - -		11,277	
	£.	261,826	
Less unexpended portion of Advances for Public Works returned to the Treasury, } and Sale Proceeds of Materials - - - - - }		95,897	
		165,929	
Value of Lands taken for Railway purposes - - - - -		7,366	
			173,295
Bombay :	£.		
On account construction of Roads, Bridges, Tanks, &c., deducting the sum } of £. 6,705, contributed by Ryots for Public Works - - - - - }	52,492		
Compensation for Land taken for Railway purposes - - - - -	2,893		
On account various Public Buildings, &c. - - - - -	11,295		
		66,680	
Sind :			
On account construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Tanks, Wells, &c. -	41,516		
On account various Public Buildings, &c. - - - - -	20,989		
		62,505	
Sattara :			
On account construction of Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -	27,530		
On account various Public Buildings, &c. - - - - -	340		
		27,870	
			157,055
Stores from England (No. 34) :		£.	1,866,515
Invoice Value of Public Works Stores - - - - -		£.	
Invoice Value of Electric Telegraph Stores - - - - -		39,865	
Invoice Value of Iron Pipes, &c., for Bombay Waterworks - - -		30,115	
		87,599	
			157,579
TOTAL, including STORES from ENGLAND - - -	£.		2,024,094

No. 24.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS (PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE and MALACCA), for the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

Prince of Wales' Island :	£.	£.
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident, and Superintendent of Province } Wellesley ; Establishment and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - }	4,529	
Ecclesiastical Establishment ; Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Con- } tingent Charges - - - - - }	1,215	
Schools ; Allowances - - - - -	580	
Medical Department ; Salary and Establishment of the Assistant Surgeon, Hospital } Charges, &c. - - - - - }	1,064	
Judicial and Police Charges ; Salaries of the Recorder and Registrar, Establishment } of the Offices of the Recorder, Registrar, Sheriff, Coroner, &c. ; Superintendent of } Convicts and other Prisoners ; Police and Contingent Charges - - - }	6,750	
Marine Charges ; Salary of the Harbour Master, Establishment and Contingencies -	723	
Military Charges ; Command Allowances and Contingencies - - - - -	87	
Local Pensions - - - - -	53	
		15,001
Singapore :		
Salary of the Governor of the Straits Settlements ; Salaries, Establishments, and Con- } tingencies of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident and Secretary and Aide-de- } Camp to the Governor - - - - - }	9,575	
Ecclesiastical Department ; Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Contin- } gencies - - - - - }	1,050	
Schools ; Allowances - - - - -	718	
Medical Department ; Salaries and Establishments of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, } Hospital Charges, &c. - - - - - }	2,626	
Judicial and Police Charges ; Establishment of the Court of Judicature, Sheriff, Coroner, } Court of Requests, Superintendent of Convicts, Charges on account of Prisoners, and } Contingent Charges. - - - - - }	10,948	
Marine Charges ; Establishment and Contingencies of the Master Attendants' Office -	1,395	
Military Charges - - - - -	80	
Local Pensions - - - - -	163	
		26,555
Malacca :		
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident, Establishment and Contingent } Charges - - - - - }	1,933	
Ecclesiastical Establishment ; Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Con- } tingencies - - - - - }	128	
Schools ; Allowances - - - - -	365	
Medical Department ; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Assistant } Surgeon - - - - - }	708	
Judicial and Police Charges ; Establishment of the Court of Judicature, Sheriff, Coroner, } and Court of Requests, Country Police Establishment, and Charges on account of } Convicts and Contingencies - - - - - }	2,404	
Carried forward - - - £.	5,538	41,556

No. 24.—ACCOUNT of the Charges of the Eastern Settlements, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1857—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	5,538	41,556
Malacca—<i>continued.</i>		
Marine Charges; Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	151	
Military Charges; Command Allowance and Miscellaneous - - - - -	128	
Local Pensions - - - - -	176	
		5,992
The separate Settlements, to which the following Charges and Receipts attach, are not distinguished in the Books or Statements at present received from India :		
	£.	
Charges for Suppression of Piracy in the Straits - - - - -	6,769	
Ditto - Construction of Buildings - - - - -	5,239	
Ditto - Repairs of Buildings - - - - -	1,362	
Ditto - Service Pensions and Miscellaneous - - - - -	5,462	
	672	
	19,504	
Less,—Receipts for Rent of Bungalows, Bazaar, and Market-stalls, Straits Lights, &c.	4,701	
		14,803
TOTAL CHARGES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS (exclusive of the Charges of Collection of the Revenues and Payments of Political Pensions, as exhibited in Accounts Nos. 16 and 18) - - - - -	£.	62,351

TOTAL CHARGES OF THE EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

Charges of Establishment (exclusive of Charges of Collection of the Revenues) as exhibited above - - - - -	£.
Charges of Collection of the Revenues (Account No. 16) - - - - -	62,351
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues (Account No. 18) - - - - -	3,718
	5,507
	£.
	71,576

Note.—The Charges on account of the Troops stationed in the Eastern Settlements are included in the General Military Charges of India.

No. 25.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MILITARY CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857, including the Charges defrayed in England.

	£.	£.
General Government of India :		
Her Majesty's Troops :		
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - - - -	748,993	
East India Company's Troops :		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - - - -	£.	
Ditto - ditto of Irregular Cavalry and Local Infantry Battalions - - - - -	2,136,589	
	491,650	
	2,628,239	
	3,377,232	
General Staff and Staff attached to Army Divisions and Stations, including the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Judge Advocate-General's, &c. Departments - - - - -	124,190	
Commissariat Department and Charges - - - - -	506,969	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings - - - - -	1,764	
Garrison and Recruiting Depôts; Medical, Clothing, Pay and Stud Departments; Gun Foundries, Gunpowder Agencies and Miscellaneous - - - - -	487,271	
Pay and Allowances of Troops and Commissariat Charges at Aden - - - - -	39,263	
Pensions - - - - -	243,747	
Military Charge of the Cawnpore and Rewal Pinde Pay Offices for April 1857, of which no details have been issued - - - - -	86,874	
		4,867,300
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	4,867,300

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of the Military Charges of India, for the Year ended 30 April 1857—*continued.*

Brought forward - - -		£.	£.
General Government of India— <i>continued.</i>		- - -	4,867,800
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
On account of the Expedition against Burmah - - - - -		6,272	
Ditto - of the late Army of the Punjaub - - - - -		65,289	
Ditto - of the Santhal Insurrection - - - - -		28,320	
Ditto - of the Oude Field Force - - - - -		86,247	
Moiety of the Charges on Account of Expedition to Persia - - - - -		206,145	
			342,273
Burmese Territory:			
Repairs of Military Buildings in the Tenasserim Provinces - - - - -		3,384	5,209,573
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:			
Expenses on account of Pegu Light Infantry - - - - -	£.	10,053	
Repairs of Buildings, Fortifications, &c., including proportion of Salaries of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		13,862	
		23,915	27,299
Nagpore Territory:			
Nagpore Irregular Force - - - - -	£.	57,021	
Repairs of Buildings and Fortifications, including proportion of Salaries, &c. of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		2,685	
		59,706	
Oude Territory:			
Oude Irregular Force - - - - -	£.	150,288	
Payments to Troops of the late Government of Oude - - - - -		37,264	
Repairs of Buildings, Fortifications, &c., including proportion of Salaries of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		4,342	
		191,894	5,488,472
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:			
Punjaub Irregular Force of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, Guide Corps, Camel Corps, &c. - - - - -		- - -	150,982
Madras:			
Her Majesty's Troops:	£.		
Pay and Allowances - - - - -		98,326	
East India Company's Troops:			
Pay and Allowances - - - - -		1,408,453	
		1,506,779	
General, Division, Garrison and Cantonment Staff, including Military Offices and Establishments - - - - -		117,150	
Commissariat Department and Charges - - - - -		313,888	
Ordnance Department - - - - -		42,542	
Batta to Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including Pay, Field Batta, Provisions, &c. supplied to the Troops at Labuan - - - - -		252,623	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings, including proportion of Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		31,554	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -		137,629	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England) - - - - -		18,925	
Pensions - - - - -		179,797	
		2,600,887	
Deduct,			
Chargeable to Her Majesty's Government on account of Pay, Field Batta, and Supplies furnished to the Troops composing the Garrison of Labuan - - - - -		5,071	2,595,810
Bombay:			
Her Majesty's Troops:			
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - - - -		205,883	
East India Company's Troops:	£.		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - - - -		685,305	
Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges of Irregular Local Corps - - - - -		139,505	
		824,810	
Carried forward - - - £.		1,030,693	8,235,270

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of the Military Charges of India, for the Year ended 30 April 1857—*continued.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	1,030,693	8,235,270
Bombay—continued.			
General Division and Garrison Staff - - - - -		100,219	
Commissariat Department and Ordnance Charges - - - - -		213,114	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings, including portion of Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		28,443	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -		75,324	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England) - - - - -		23,313	
Pensions - - - - -		85,584	
Sind :		1,556,690	
East India Company's Troops :			
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - - - -	£.	43,927	
Ditto - ditto - of Irregular Troops - - - - -		88,644	
Commissariat Charges - - - - -	182,571		
Military Offices and Departments, including Contingent Charges - - - - -	14,566		
Repairs to Fortifications and Buildings, including portion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	10,029		
	7,716		
		164,882	
Sattara :			
Pay and Allowances of East India Company's Troops stationed at Sattara - - - - -	768		
Commissariat, Medical and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	908		
Repairs to Military Fortifications and Buildings, including portion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	241		
		1,917	
			1,723,489
MILITARY BUILDINGS AND FORTIFICATIONS :			
Government of India :			
Aden - - - - -	22,561		
Burmese Territory :			
Tenasserim Provinces - - - - -	£.	2,276	
Pegu and Martaban - - - - -		4,209	
		6,485	
Nagpore Territory - - - - -	2,848		
Oude Territory - - - - -	11,003		
		42,897	
Madras - - - - -		80,470	
Bombay - - - - -	31,576		
Sind - - - - -	6,087		
Sattara - - - - -	361		
		38,924	
			162,291
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.			10,121,050
CHARGES IN ENGLAND :			
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off-reckonings (No. 13) - - - - -		787,333	
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of Queen's Troops serving in India (No. 18) - - - - -		250,000	
Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India, Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71 (No. 13) - - - - -		45,000	
Invoice Value of Stores (No. 34) - - - - -		478,784	
Passage of Troops (No. 32) - - - - -		27,628	
Passage and Outfit of Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Officers in charge of Recruits, and Officers in Her Majesty's Service, proceeding to join their Regiments (No. 33) - - - - -		19,886	
Charges of the Depot at Warley and other Recruiting Charges, including Expenses of the Engineer Cadets and Recruits studying the Art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham (No. 33) - - - - -		65,420	
Military College at Addiscombe, Net Charge (No. 33) - - - - -		7,104	
Pensions under the Regulations of Lord Clive's Fund (No. 33) - - - - -		81,535	
Value of Arms taken to India by Her Majesty's Regiments (No. 13) - - - - -		2,725	
			1,765,415
TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA - - - £.			11,886,465

No. 26.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MARINE CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857, including the Charges defrayed in ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		£.	£.
Charges on account of Sea-going Steamers - - - - -		15,546	16,197
Coal Depôt at Point de Galle; Establishment and Contingencies of the Agent - -		651	
BENGAL :			
Superintendent's Office; Salary of the Superintendent and Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		8,160	
Naval Storekeeper; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		1,888	
Master Attendant's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - -		6,380	
Registry Office of Merchant Seamen - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -		1,472	
Light-houses and Floating Lights, Chain Moorings, Hulks and Receiving Vessels -		5,756	
Repairs of ditto - ditto - including proportion of Salaries of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		15,471	
Pilot Schooners, Row Boats and Bhaoleahs - - - - -		48,841	
Marine Charges at Arracan - - - - -		5,451	
Dockyard at Kidderpore - - - - -		29,443	
Marine Surveys and Miscellaneous - - - - -		5,973	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from London) - - - - -		34,112	
Purchase of the Brig "Minx," Blocks of Steamers, &c. - - - - -		3,088	
Steam Navigation :		£.	
Controller's Office, Workshops, &c. - - - - -		13,905	
INTERNAL :		£.	
Freight Office, Salaries of Steam Agents, Native Mariners and Expense of Coal Depôts - - - - -	4,488		
Steam Boats, Accommodation Flats, and Cargo Boats - - - - -	19,149	23,637	
EXTERNAL :			
Charges of the Coal Depôts at Akyab and Chittagong - - - - -	1,782	39,324	
Pensions - - - - -		6,230	211,539
BURMESE CESSIONS, including the ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN :			227,736
Burmese Cessions :			
TENASSERIM PROVINCES :		£.	
Master Attendant at Moulmein - - - - -		1,211	
Marine Storekeeper's Establishment - - - - -		258	
Pilot Establishment - - - - -		2,846	
Coal Depôt at Moulmein; Purchase of Coals, &c. - - - - -		5,069	
Steamer "Pluto" - - - - -		4,150	
Amherst and Tavoy Marine Establishments; Stores supplied, Contingent Charges, and Service Pensions - - - - -		3,086	
Carried forward - - - £.		16,620	
		16,620	227,736

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No. 26.--General Abstract Account of the Marine Charges of India, for the Year ended 30 April 1857—*continued.*

Brought forward - - -		£.	£.
		16,620	227,736
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN :			
Local Marine :		£.	
Master Attendant at Rangoon; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,745		
Dockyard at Rangoon; Salary of Superintending Engineer, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	59,805		
Master Attendant at Dalla; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	493		
Superintendent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,653		
Schooners and Light Vessels - - - - -	2,759		
Steam Vessels, Accommodation Flats, Troop and Transport Vessels - - - - -	22,923		
Repairs, purchase of Stores, Coals, &c. - - - - -	6,806		
	96,184		
Deduct,—Receipts for Freight and Passage Money operating in reduction of Charges - - - - -	1,180		
		95,004	111,624
TOTAL CHARGES at BENGAL, including the BURMESE TERRITORY - - -		£.	839,360
MADRAS :			
Marine Board; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,155		
Master Attendant's Office - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	3,031		
Lighthouse Charges - - - - -	770		
Establishment of the Registrar of Merchant Seamen - - - - -	371		
Establishments at the Outports - - - - -	2,181		
Charges on account of the Steamers "Hugh Lindsay" and "Coromandel," including Coals purchased - - - - -	6,061		
Repairs of Buildings, Ports, Harbours, &c., including proportion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	3,614		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,245		
Pensions - - - - -	96		
	18,524		
Deduct,—Proceeds of Stores sold, and Miscellaneous Receipts operating in reduction of Charges - - - - -	955		
			17,569
BOMBAY :			
Marine Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	16,072		
Master Attendant's Department, including Charges of Lighthouse and Pilot Establishment - - - - -	9,102		
Master Builder's Department, including Dock and Yards - - - - -	5,579		
Registrar of Merchant Seamen; Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,130		
Charges of Sailing Vessels - - - - -	44,473		
Charges of Steam Vessels - - - - -	91,010		
Ship-building and Repairing Charges - - - - -	21,069		
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England) - - - - -	4,326		
Steam Factory and Coal Depôt - - - - -	12,219		
Pay of Officers unattached, and Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges in the Marine Department - - - - -	14,705		
Retired Pay and Pensions (exclusive of Payments in England) - - - - -	3,067		
Burmah Donation Batta - - - - -	1,788		
Repairs of Buildings, including portion of the Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	4,224		
	228,764		
Deduct,—Proceeds of Stores sold, and Miscellaneous Receipts operating in reduction of Charges - - - - -	5,573		
Carried forward - - -	£.	223,091	856,929

No. 26.—General Abstract Account of the Marine Charges of India, for the Year ended 30 April 1857—*continued*.

		£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	£.	228,091	356,929
S I N D:			
Pay and Allowances to Officers and Crews of Vessels employed in Sind -	£.	47,377	
Repairs of Buildings, including portion of Salaries, Establishments and } Contingencies of Officers in the Public Works Department - - - }	721		
	48,098		
Deduct,—Freight, &c., realised by Vessels of the Indus Flotilla	5,805		
		42,293	
			205,384
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA - - -		£.	622,313
CHARGES in ENGLAND:			
Furlough and Retired Pay to Marine Officers (No. 13) - - - - -		32,540	
Passage and Outfit of Volunteers for the Bengal Pilot Service; of Engineers for the } Dockyards, &c. (No. 33) - - - - - }		2,314	
Invoice Value of Stores (No. 34) - - - - -		225,789	
Cost of Coals and various Expenses connected with Steam Communication (No. 13) -		61,889	
			322,532
TOTAL MARINE CHARGES - - -		£.	944,845

No. 27.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MINT CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

	£.	£.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay } Master, &c. - - - - - }	28,206	
Loss of weight in melting, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	16,750	
		44,956
M A D R A S:		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - -		15,539
B O M B A Y:		
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - -		18,266
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA - - -	£.	78,751
Add,—Stores from England (No. 34) - - - - -		7,611
TOTAL, including STORES from ENGLAND - - -	£.	86,362

No. 28.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Sums paid and payable for INTEREST on INDIA DEBT, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857; showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

AMOUNT of the Interest paid in the Year 1856-57.		The AMOUNT of Interest payable on the Public Debts outstanding at the several Presidencies of India on the 30th April 1857, was as follows:—	
India and Bengal:	£.	India and Bengal:	AMOUNT of DEBT. £.
Government of India:		REGISTERED DEBT:	
Interest on Loans - - - - -	1,758,114	Loans - - - - -	338,178
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - -	55,415	Ditto - - - - -	5,120,905
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. - - - - -	129,886	Ditto - - - - -	371,494
		Ditto - - - - -	39,392,841
		Ditto - - - - -	123,000
			£.
Bengal:		Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough - - - - -	45,346,418
Interest on Deposits of the Government Savings Banks - - - - -	3,443	Treasury Notes - - - - -	715
		Civil and Medical Funds - - - - -	981,332
North-Western Provinces, &c.:		Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	2,863,474
Interest on Temporary Loans - - - - -	21,884		116,702
Interest on Deposits - - - - -	750		£.
			48,808,641
Madras:		North-Western Provinces, including the annexed Territory:	
Interest on Loans - - - - -		Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	18,750
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - -	45,832	Temporary Loans - - - - -	219,656
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. - - - - -			£.
Interest on the Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	3,954	Madras:	
		Loans - - - - -	14,437
		Ditto - - - - -	7,547
		Civil, Military and Medical Funds - - - - -	619,604
		Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	92,862
		Treasury Notes - - - - -	143,484
		Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	527,330
			£.
Bombay:			1,405,164
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - -	58		
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. - - - - -	81,220	Bombay:	
		Civil Annuity and other Funds - - - - -	575,472
		Civil Provident and Military Funds - - - - -	914,581
		Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	130,894
		Treasury Notes - - - - -	1,828
			£.
			1,622,776
			£.
			52,074,986
			3,231,499

No. 29.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several PRESIDENCIES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency.

		Number of Account.	BENGAL, including newly-acquired Territory.	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Annexed Territory.	TOTAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY, including SIND and SATTARA.	TOTAL of INDIA.
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
NET REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:								
Pet Account	-	2	10,284,733	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto	-	6	-	5,779,130	-	-	-	-
Ditto	-	8	-	-	-	4,044,808	-	-
Ditto	-	9	-	-	-	-	3,161,421	-
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS		- £.	10,284,733	5,779,130	16,063,863	4,044,808	3,161,421	23,270,092
EXPENDITURE:								
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments of India, including Contingent Charges	-	21	1,295,986	263,121	1,559,107	463,113	424,636	2,446,856
Judicial and Police Charges	-	22	978,254	855,454	1,833,708	379,758	372,160	2,585,626
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings	-	23	434,758	1,101,407	1,536,165	173,295	157,055	1,866,515
Military Charges	-	25	* 5,488,472	150,982	5,639,454	2,595,816	1,723,489	9,958,759
Military Buildings	-	"	42,897	-	42,897	80,470	38,924	162,291
Indian Navy and other Marine Charges	-	26	380,860	-	389,360	17,569	265,384	622,313
Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca	-	24	62,351	-	62,351	-	-	62,351
Mint Charges	-	27	44,956	-	44,956	15,539	18,256	78,751
Interest on Debt	-	28	1,946,566	22,684	1,969,490	49,786	81,278	2,100,554
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		- £.	10,633,800	2,393,598	13,027,438	3,775,346	3,081,182	19,884,016
Local Deficit, carried to Account, No. 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Surplus, carried to Account, No. 30	-	-	349,167	3,385,532	3,036,375	269,462	80,239	Net Local Surplus, 3,386,076
TOTAL		£.	10,284,733	5,779,130	16,063,863	4,044,808	3,161,421	23,270,092

* Partly chargeable to the North Western Provinces.

Charges defrayed in England (per Account, No. 13) - - £. 3,529,673

Local Surplus brought down - - - 3,386,076

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME - - £. 143,597

No. 30.—ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the several TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1856; the AMOUNT of DEBT incurred, and DEBT discharged during the Year 1856-57, the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and between the several PRESIDENCIES; and the BALANCES in the Indian TREASURIES, on the 30th April 1857.

	BENGAL.	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the Annexed Territory.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1856	5,117,563	2,251,904	2,311,367	2,362,510	12,043,334
DEBT incurred:					
Loans, at 3½, 4½, and 5 per cent.	1,331,568	—	—	—	—
Treasury Notes issued	698,903	—	94,594	750	328
Bills outstanding	851,142	1,077,081	79,806	485,199	328
Received on account of Civil, Military and other Service Funds	700,001	—	291,320	227,739	328
Miscellaneous Deposits	2,246,376	1,840,101	502,211	376,102	328
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844	132,533	—	—	—	—
Sinking Fund (and Interest thereon) for redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	9,228	—	—
TOTAL DEBT Incurred	5,955,523	2,917,182	970,159	1,089,790	10,932,654
Advances made by Government, repaid, including Tuccave Advances	517,964	550,169	524,077	51,119	1,643,329
SUPPLIES from LONDON:					
Bills on the Court for Interest on India Debt	10,266	—	2,804	257	—
Bills on the Court for Interest on Claims on the late Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	1,847	—	—
Other Bills on the Court	6,776	—	2,538	17,545	—
Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans paid in England	75,142	—	—	—	—
Advances made in England, repaid	356,959	459	220,081	144,676	—
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government and Loss by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 1 s. 10½ d. the Company's rupee	29,211	—	6,455	12,878	—
Invoice Value of Copper for Coinage	45,699	—	19,280	25,637	—
Receipts on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies:					
Capital Account	29,625	—	—	37,084	—
Revenue Account	65,387	—	19,601	25,736	—
TOTAL SUPPLIES from LONDON	619,065	459	272,586	263,713	1,155,823
Accounts Current between the PRESIDENCIES:					
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to other PRESIDENCIES, at Bengal, Madras and Bombay)	1,161,789	—	884,700	1,147,370	3,193,859
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account, No. 29)	—	3,385,532	269,463	80,239	3,735,233
Cash Balances in the several TREASURIES on the 30th April 1857	13,371,894	9,105,246	5,232,351	4,994,741	32,704,232
DEBT discharged:					
Loans, at 5 and 6 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury Notes	—	—	981	328	—
Bills outstanding	—	—	—	328	—
Payments on account of Civil, Military and other Service Funds	—	—	—	328	—
Miscellaneous Deposits	—	—	—	328	—
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13 January 1844	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL DEBT Discharged	—	—	—	—	—
Advances repayable, including Tuccave Advances	—	—	—	—	—
SUPPLIES to LONDON:					
Bills drawn by the Court, discharged	—	—	—	—	—
Bills on Her Majesty's Government, transmitted	—	—	—	—	—
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous, including net Gain by Exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 1 s. 10½ d. the Company's rupee	—	—	—	—	—
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies:					
Capital Account	—	—	—	—	—
Interest	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SUPPLIES to LONDON	—	—	—	—	—
Accounts Current between the PRESIDENCIES:					
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debts to other PRESIDENCIES at the North Western Provinces)	—	—	—	—	—
Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account, No. 29)	—	—	—	—	—
Cash Balances in the several TREASURIES on the 30th April 1857	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

No. 31.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid and payable for Interest on the HOME BOND DEBT, for the Year ended the 30th April 1857; showing also the AMOUNT of the DEBT at that Date.

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the Capital of the Home Bond Debt on the 30th April 1856 and on the 30th April 1857 - - - - -	3,894,400			
Interest thereon, at the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annum, from the 31st March 1856 to the 31st March 1857 - - - - -		155,776	-	-
Amount actually paid in the Year - - - - -	£.	155,494	12	10

Note.—The Interest on the Bond Debt is payable half-yearly; viz., on the 1st of April and the 1st of October in each year.

No. 32.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES for TRANSPORT of TROOPS and STORES, deducting the Amount of Freight charged in the Invoices, in the Year ended the 30th April 1857.

	£.
Proportion paid in England of the Freight of Stores consigned to India - - -	23,696
Ditto - - - - - of the Passage-money of Troops to India - - -	10,404
Preserved Provisions, Grocery, Bedding, and other Supplies for the use of the Troops on the Voyage outward - - - - -	5,271
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Troops homeward - - -	10,880
Medical Attendance upon Troops on the Homeward Voyage - - - - -	1,007
Supplies furnished to Invalids, &c., on the Homeward Voyage - - - - -	408
Freight, &c., of various articles consigned to England - - - - -	284
Expenses connected with the examination of Troop and Store Ships, and the embarkation of Troops proceeding to India - - - - -	481
	52,411
Net Sale Proceeds of unexpended Stores from Troop Ships engaged in India - - - - -	573
Troops - - - - - £. 27,628	
Stores - - - - - 24,210	51,838
Deduct,—The amount of Freight payable upon the Consignments of Stores charged in the Invoices, per Account No. 34 - - - - -	68,638
Excess of Freight charged in Invoices - - - £.	16,800

No. 33.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Particulars comprised under the Head of
 “CHARGES GENERAL,” in the Statement of the HOME EXPENDITURE (No. 13), in the Year ended
 the 30th April 1857.

Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India; Salaries of the President and Officers, and Contingent Expenses of the Board, and Superannuation Allowances granted by Warrant of the Crown, under Act 58 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91	£.	28,977
Indian Law Commission; Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28	- - - - -	618
Salaries of the Court of Directors of the East India Company	- - - - -	9,969
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of,—		
Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates and Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, Bookbinding, Stamps, Postage, and various petty Charges	£. 22,865	
Entertainments and Refreshments	2,952	
Subscriptions to Charities and on public occasions	2,502	
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 6,076 l., the amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof		27,819
Annuitants and Pensioners; Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Judicial, Military and Maritime Services, including Compensation Annuities to late Commercial Servants, granted under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85		95,555
Haileybury College:	£.	
Charge	17,627	
Received from Students	3,057	
Net Charge	- - -	14,570
Military College at Addiscombe:		
Charge	25,520	
Received from Cadets, &c.	18,416	
Net Charge	- - -	7,104
Recruiting Charges; comprising Pay of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the Depot at Warley and in the Recruiting Districts, Pay of Recruits previous to embarkation, Bounty, Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., including Expenses of Engineer Cadets and Recruits studying the art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham	55,685	
Repairs, Alterations and Additions to the Barracks at Warley	9,735	
Passage and Outfit of Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Company's Officers in charge of Recruits, Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments, Volunteers for the Pilot Service, and Civil Engineers and Overseers for Public Works, &c.:		65,420
Civil	4,780	
Military	19,866	
Marine	2,314	
Judicial	1,000	
Charges of the Store Department; Articles for use in the inspection of Military and other Stores; also, Pay of Labourers employed in the Department of the Inspector of Stores, Wharfage, Cartage, &c.		27,980
Lord Clive's Fund; Charge for Military Pensions, &c., deducting 2,420 l. Interest allowed on Balance of unclaimed Prize Money in the Home Treasury made applicable to that Fund		9,361
Expenses attending the fitting up of apartments at the East India House for the reception of a portion of the articles from the Indian Collection at the Paris Exhibition		81,535
Law Charges		2,000
Expenses in view to the Improvement of the Cultivation of Cotton in India		19,516
Maintenance of Lunatics from India		247
Burmah Donation Batta		6,579
Postage of the Company's Despatches to and from India		6,638
Miscellaneous; comprising Cost of War Medals for Troops, Cost of Maps and Charts for India, Donations to Bengal Civil Fund and to the Widows' Funds for the Home Service, Donations for Services, Relief, &c., and various Contingent Charges		4,139
		29,235
	£.	623,666
RECEIPTS and CREDITS at HOME, taken in Reduction of the aggregate Amount of Charge under the Head of “CHARGES GENERAL:”		
Per-centages added to Invoice of Stores for Expense of Establishments maintained for the provision and examination of Export Stores	£. 21,216	
Profit realised from the temporary Investments of the surplus Home Cash Balances, deducting 12,665 l., the amount of Interest allowed to the credit of the Poplar Fund on its Balances, and on amount of unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, remaining in the Home Treasury	113,196	
Sale proceeds of articles from the Indian Collection at the Paris Exhibition	5,476	
		139,888
	£.	483,778

No. 34.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of STORES Exported to INDIA, in the Year ended 30th April 1857.

	B E N G A L.				M A D R A S.				B O M B A Y.				TOTAL Invoice Amount of Stores Exported.
	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	TOTAL.	
CIVIL STORES:													
Stationery	£. 50,341	£. 1,510	£. 788	£. 52,639	£. 13,161	£. 395	£. 201	£. 13,757	£. 10,688	£. 320	£. 144	£. 11,152	£. 77,548
Mint Stores	4,545	136	809	5,490	615	18	36	669	1,026	31	395	1,452	7,811
Public Works Stores { Electric Telegraph Iron Pipes, &c. for Waterworks	22,357	31	2,558	24,946	4,638	-	531	5,169	-	-	-	-	30,115
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,242	-	27,357	87,599	87,599
Miscellaneous	31,717	952	5,250	37,919	-	-	-	-	1,807	54	85	1,946	39,565
Miscellaneous Stores	6,369	190	39	6,598	667	13	41	721	660	15	40	715	8,034
£.	115,329	2,819	9,444	127,592	19,081	426	809	20,316	74,423	420	28,021	102,864	250,773
MILITARY STORES:													
Hospital Stores	38,257	1,147	280	39,684	3,042	91	15	3,148	11,615	348	113	12,076	54,909
Miscellaneous Stores	170,989	5,104	2,773	178,866	101,744	3,054	4,406	109,204	121,851	3,308	7,004	132,163	430,233
Stores	2,733	-	910	3,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,643
£.	211,979	6,251	3,963	222,193	104,796	3,145	4,421	112,352	133,466	3,656	7,117	144,239	478,784
Marine Stores	55,781	1,673	4,227	61,681	106	3	5	114	150,540	2,823	10,631	163,994	225,789
£.	383,089	10,746	17,634	411,469	123,973	3,574	5,235	132,782	358,429	6,899	45,769	411,097	986,345
TOTAL AMOUNT OF STORES Exported													£. 986,345

Cost of Stores	£. 865,491
Establishment and Shipping Charges	21,216
Freight	68,688
TOTAL INVOICE AMOUNT	£. 955,345

No. 36.—ESTIMATE of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE of INDIA, including the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND, for the Year ending 30th April 1858.

EXPENDITURE.	BENGAL, including newly acquired Territory.						NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES (exclusive of Delhi Division).	Panjab, Trans-Indus, Trans-Sutlej, and Delhi Territory.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY, including SIND and SATTARA.				GRAND TOTAL.
	BENGAL.	Territory ceded by the Burmese.	Pegu and Martaban (annexed).	Nagpore Territory.	Oude Territory.	TOTAL.				BOMBAY.	SIND.	SATTARA.	TOTAL.	
Repayments, Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks } Payments in the realisation of the Revenue, and Allowances and Assignments payable thereout :	£. 5,906	£. 169	-	-	-	£. 6,075	-	£. 3,750	£. 11,041	£. 30,071	£. 216	£. 61	£. 30,348	£. 51,214
Charges of Collection, and other Payments in the realisation of the Land, Sayer, Abkarry, &c. Revenue	266,025	51,309	66,291	28,153	-	411,778	258,281	225,328	529,818	346,538	134,006	28,249	508,883	1,934,088
Charges of Collection of Customs	48,684	2,438	4,415	-	-	55,537	1,804	9,375	18,635	40,668	2,066	-	42,734	128,085
Charges of Collection of Salt, including Cost of Charges the Article	227,438 142,708	-	-	-	-	227,438 142,708	-	-	63,730 28,230	-	-	-	-	291,108 242,349
Charges of Collection of Opium, including Cost of Charges the Article	862,219 125,464	-	-	-	-	862,219 125,464	-	-	-	7,500 5,920	-	-	7,500 5,920	869,719 130,984
Charges of Collection of Post-office	78,143	-	6,281	4,472	-	88,896	75,000	28,078	56,259	52,830	22,638	-	74,088	322,913
Charges of Collection of Stamps	16,181	-	-	103	-	16,284	9,375	1,641	5,260	2,901	-	220	3,211	35,771
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, Charges of Collection, &c.	4,440	-	-	-	-	4,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,440
Coorg - ditto	7,350	-	-	-	-	7,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,350
£.	1,784,558	53,916	76,987	32,728	-	1,948,189	361,125	293,672	712,963	514,474	159,828	28,530	702,032	4,017,981
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements	223,898	-	-	101,756	-	325,654	93,750	120,234	333,608	71,853	41,605	23,434	136,892	1,009,138
Allowances to District and Village Officers, and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,189	811,727	48,410	131,969	992,006	1,074,195
Payments to Claimants upon the Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851)	656	-	-	-	-	656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	656
TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including CHARGES OF COLLECTION and COST OF SALT and OPIUM	2,009,112	53,916	76,987	134,484	-	2,274,499	454,875	413,906	1,127,766	1,308,854	249,043	183,833	1,830,930	6,101,970
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	1,394,000	2,428	13,116	23,822	28,125	1,461,491	1,283,719	297,604	460,687	381,772	40,361	15,225	437,358	3,949,859
Judicial and Police Charges	679,324	77,072	88,783	63,956	-	909,805	339,344	407,063	481,212	306,943	80,329	19,149	405,421	2,512,045
Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs, and of Military Buildings	410,701	-	42,138	23,438	-	476,277	60,938	107,531	169,275	36,072	29,049	8,601	73,722	829,393
Military and War Charges	7,759,368	-	37,687	113,437	-	7,910,492	-	219,844	3,033,833	2,061,461	192,905	9,871	2,264,237	13,428,426
Military Buildings	452,906	-	18,750	13,125	-	484,781	-	-	109,690	81,213	9,243	-	90,736	684,137
Indian Navy and other Marine Charges	323,999	16,228	66,282	-	-	406,509	-	-	28,607	239,389	28,355	-	267,914	703,150
Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, exclusive of Charges of Collection and other Payments out of the Revenues	65,226	-	-	-	-	65,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,226
Mint Charges	44,470	-	-	-	-	44,470	-	-	16,087	20,116	-	-	26,116	80,673
Interest on Debt	2,124,563	-	-	-	-	2,124,563	2,062	14,484	72,591	83,438	-	-	83,438	2,207,138
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA	15,263,571	149,644	343,763	372,963	28,125	16,157,365	2,190,938	1,460,432	5,369,362	4,007,658	629,583	220,679	5,473,922	30,651,019
CHARGES DEFRAYED IN ENGLAND:—														
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626,860
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,106
Purchase of Steam Vessels and Cost of Coals for use of Steam Vessels in India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,554
Payments under the new Postal Arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,711
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776,872
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off- reckonings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717,205
Ditto Marine Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,523
Payments on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,175,000
Retiring Pay to Her Majesty's Troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Charges General, being for the several Home Establishments, and for Civil, Military and Maritime Penalties, Recruiting Charges and Miscellaneous, deducting Charges of Establishment put upon outward Invoices, and Interest realised on Investment of Cash Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	746,483
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,219
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,727
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (Portion paid by the Company)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India (partly estimated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,637,410
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,081
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,298,100
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 36,949,119

* Includes £. 1,174,649 Cash plundered by Mutineers and others.

No. 37.—AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the several Treasuries of Discharged during the Year 1857-58 ; the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on and the Estimated BALANCES in the

	BENGAL.	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and PUNJAUB.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cash Balances in the Treasuries on the 30th April 1857	4,780,797	2,304,164	2,653,774	3,265,929	13,009,664
DEBT to be Incurred :					
Loans, at 6 and 5 per cent.	8,208,125	494,063	—	—	
Treasury Notes issued	148,406	—	—	938	
Bills outstanding	510,467	—	—	234,562	
Receipts on account, Civil, Military and other Service Funds	711,562	—	290,991	223,969	
Miscellaneous Deposits	1,593,113	2,133,750	446,812	364,759	
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844	93,750	—	—	—	
TOTAL DEBT to be Incurred . . . £.	11,266,423	2,627,813	737,803	824,228	15,456,267
Advances to be made by Government, repayable, including Tuccavee Advances . . .	608,347	889,807	450,572	44,585	1,993,311
SUPPLIES from LONDON :					
Bills on the Court, for Interest of India Debt	15,000	—	—	—	
Ditto . . . for Interest on Claims on the late Rajah of Tanjore	—	—	22,022	13,059	
Other Bills on the Court	72,657	—	—	—	
Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loan, discharged in England	75,000	—	—	—	
Civil Service Annuities, and other Advances made in England, recovered	391,547	—	195,825	141,387	
Bullion received from England	687,117	—	—	343,766	
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	143,157	—	8,850	7,264	
Invoice value of Copper for Coinage	12,608	—	50,484	—	
Receipts on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract	162,750	—	37,500	58,744	
TOTAL SUPPLIES from LONDON . . . £.	1,559,836	—	314,681	564,220	2,438,737
ACCOUNTS Current between the Presidencies :					
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess of Credits to other Presidencies at Bengal and Madras)	1,340,879	—	422,578	—	1,763,457
Excess of Income over Expenditure	—	1,550,724	—	—	1,550,724
£.	19,556,282	7,372,508	4,584,408	4,698,962	36,212,160

INDIA, on the 30th April 1857; the AMOUNT of DEBT estimated to be Incurred and various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and between the several Presidencies; Indian Treasuries, on the 30th April 1858.

	BENGAL.	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and PUNJAUB.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DEBT to be Discharged :					
Loans, at 5, 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. - -	3,665,588	9,375	—	—	
Treasury Notes - - - - -	150,178	- - -	- - -	375	
Bills outstanding - - - - -	809,581	- - -	- - -	236,578	
Payments on account, Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - - - }	673,187	- - -	507,544	184,622	
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	1,565,257	1,901,344	457,462	306,343	
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844 - - - - - }	22,500	—	—	—	
TOTAL DEBT to be Discharged :	6,888,291	1,910,719	965,006	727,918	10,491,934
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Ad- vances - - - - - }	675,857	761,250	475,566	594,871	2,507,544
SUPPLIES to LONDON :					
Bills drawn by the Court on Indian Trea- suries, to be paid - - - - }	942,188	- - -	318,750	14,062	
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract - - - }	817,500	- - -	540,375	606,563	
Bills on Her Majesty's Government, to be transmitted - - - - - }	74,008	—	—	—	
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, re- payable in England - - - - }	777,825	- - -	13,287	1,977	
Miscellaneous, including Net Gain by Ex- change operations with reference to the fixed rate of 1s. 10½d. the Company's rupee - - - - - }	74,296	- - -	30,872	4,787	
TOTAL SUPPLIES to LONDON - - £.	2,685,817	- - -	903,234	627,389	4,216,440
ACCOUNTS Current between the Presidencies :					
Bills to be paid, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess of Debits to other Presidencies in the North Western Provinces, Punjaub and Bombay)	- - -	2,167,742	- - -	102,185	2,270,878
Excess of Expenditure over Income - -	3,387,906	- - -	340,022	829,601	4,557,529
Estimated Cash Balances in the several Trea- suries on the 30th April 1858 - - - }	5,918,411	2,532,796	1,900,580	1,816,048	12,167,835
£.	19,556,282	7,372,508	4,584,408	4,698,962	36,212,160

APPENDIX.

No. 38.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA,
and as Estimated

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
HEADS of REVENUE.				
ORDINARY:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	15,066,475	15,935,016	16,604,282	14,648,172
Tributes and Subsidies from Native States - - -	507,437	498,904	504,030	507,804
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	35,464	42,326	42,829	41,915
Sayer Revenue - - - - -	309,460	343,784	382,921	368,408
Abkarry ditto - - - - -	737,333	797,225	859,131	704,102
Moturpha, Madras - - - - -	103,196	101,869	101,642	102,192
Small Farms and Licences, Madras - - - - -	26,889	22,350	12,330	—
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - -	68,447	98,922	151,723	83,225
Customs - - - - -	1,486,867	1,974,999	1,961,759	1,881,525
Salt (exclusive of Customs Duty on Salt imported) - -	2,707,175	2,485,736	2,517,726	1,940,135
Opium - - - - -	4,415,955	4,871,227	4,689,750	5,865,718
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	188,871	219,795	166,181	177,706
Stamp Duties - - - - -	508,495	518,203	583,280	386,870
Mint Receipts - - - - -	73,792	184,903	246,009	267,616
Marine and Pilotage Receipts - - - - -	127,027	164,013	161,488	149,753
Judicial Receipts - - - - -	158,907	178,508	191,834	195,877
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Ma- lacca - - - - -	82,329	97,904	104,812	110,766
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg - -	15,893	20,477	19,013	18,750
Ditto - - ditto - - Nagpore Territory - -	* 501,384	—	—	—
Sale of Presents - - - - -	8,202	8,858	18,452	1,500
Interest on Debts due by Native States, and on other Ac- counts - - - - -	93,397	85,705	60,506	59,587
Electric Telegraph Receipts - - - - -	3,695	15,719	22,108	14,062
Toll and Ferry Collections - - - - -	—	69,109	62,225	53,258
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Depart- ments - - - - -	63,624	85,620	72,862	52,512
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES - - - £.	27,240,314	28,821,192	29,536,893	27,589,953
OTHER RECEIPTS:				
Unclaimed Estates transferred to the Credit of Government (Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851, and Act No. 8 of 1855) - - - - -	8,432	12,971	4,475	4,406
On Account Produce of Assets of the late Government in the Punjaub - - - - -	2,693	—	—	—
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed Rate of 1 s. 10½ d. the Company's Rupee on Remittance Trans- actions between India and London - - - - -	60,796	57,136	161,486	49,855
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS of all the Presidencies of INDIA - - - £.	27,312,235	28,891,299	29,702,854	27,644,214
Excess of Expenditure over Income - - - - -	1,707,364	972,791	143,597	9,304,905
£.	29,019,599	29,864,090	29,846,451	36,949,119

* The Receipts and Disbursements of the Nagpore Territory are included

A P P E N D I X.

including the CHARGES disbursed in ENGLAND, for the Years 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, for 1857-58.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
EXPENDITURE:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks - -	101,606	79,202	89,281	51,214
Charges of Collection and other Payments in Realisation of the Revenues, including Cost of Salt and Opium, viz.:				
Land, Sayer and Abkarry - - - - -	2,260,241	2,170,715	2,150,870	1,984,088
Customs - - - - -	162,498	116,609	107,415	128,085
Salt - - - - - { Cost -	243,274	261,113	275,624	291,168
- - - - - { Charges -	227,636	313,169	281,876	242,249
Opium - - - - - { Cost -	1,128,110	995,005	919,535	869,719
- - - - - { Charges -	162,594	161,869	151,100	130,984
Post-Office - - - - -	230,359	241,115	278,473	322,913
Stamps - - - - -	27,793	50,958	26,596	33,771
Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, Charges of Collection, &c. - - - - -	4,332	4,032	3,718	4,410
Coorg - - - - ditto - - - - -	9,637	8,572	7,317	7,350
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties, or other Engagements - - - - -	1,277,955	1,244,498	1,044,843	1,009,188
Sinking Fund for Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon, payable out of the Tanjore Revenues - - - - -	46,956	47,789	25,860	—
Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants - - - - -	1,055,798	1,064,866	1,068,873	1,074,196
Payments to Claimants upon the Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act 5 of 1851) - - - - -	6,866	4,940	1,881	656
TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including CHARGES of COLLECTION, and Cost of SALT and OPIUM - - - - - £.	6,945,655	6,743,952	6,432,762	6,101,970
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - - - -	2,302,429	2,276,262	2,446,856	3,949,859
Judicial and Police Charges - - - - -	2,373,051	2,510,799	2,585,626	2,512,045
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings - - - - -	1,328,118	1,881,606	1,866,515	828,393
Military Charges - - - - -	9,701,408	10,019,430	9,958,759	13,428,426
Ditto Buildings - - - - -	490,860	397,933	162,291	684,137
Indian Navy and other Marine Charges - - - - -	536,507	598,070	622,313	703,150
Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca (exclusive of Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Revenues) - - - - -	63,667	64,512	62,351	65,228
Charges of the Nagpore Territory (exclusive of Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Revenues) - - - - -	* 308,791	—	—	—
Mint Charges - - - - -	48,708	62,573	78,751	80,673
Interest on Debt - - - - -	1,908,670	2,044,318	2,100,554	2,297,138
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA - - - £.	26,007,864	26,599,461	26,316,778	30,651,019
Charges disbursed in England, including Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India (Account, No. 40) - - - - -	3,011,735	3,264,629	3,529,673	6,298,100
£.	29,019,599	29,864,090	29,846,451	36,949,119

in 1855-56 and subsequent years, under their separate heads of Account.

No. 39.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of INDIA, for the Years 1854-55, 1855-56, 1856-57, and as Estimated for 1857-58.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries at the commencement of each Year - - - - -	13,188,244	9,534,235	12,043,334	13,009,664	PAYMENTS:				
RECEIPTS:					Local Indian deficit - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,006,805
Debt incurred - - - - -	11,619,101	10,763,497	10,982,654	15,456,267	Debt discharged - - - - -	12,762,264	8,231,642	8,691,449	10,491,984
Advances recovered and adjusted - - - - -	1,119,258	1,968,693	1,643,329	1,993,311	Advances recoverable - - - - -	1,731,545	2,808,552	2,198,096	2,597,544
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	1,175,463	1,365,235	1,155,823	2,438,737	Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	4,158,245	3,364,993	5,199,556	4,216,440
Unadjusted Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	Unadjusted Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies - - - - -	220,148	276,977	62,451	507,421
Local Indian Surplus - - - - -	1,304,371	2,291,838	3,386,076	-	Cash Balances in the several Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April, end of each Year - - - - -	9,534,235	12,043,334	13,009,664	12,167,885
£. 28,406,437	25,923,498	29,161,216	32,897,979		£. 28,406,437	25,923,498	29,161,216	32,897,979	

No. 40.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND on account of the INDIAN TERRITORY, in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -	628,335	632,689	627,893	626,860
Interest on the Home Bond Debt - - - - -	153,518	152,017	155,494	159,166
Purchase of Steam Vessels, and Cost of Coals for use of Steam Vessels in India - - - - -	55,341	69,665	61,889	229,554
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the Proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the Amount payable under Contract, between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended Communication with India and China - - - - -	35,000	14,384	-	-
Payments under the new Postal Arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	-	55,378	49,887	42,711
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices - - - - -	68,008	54,897	Excess of Freight charged in Invoices, 16,800	776,872
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off-reckonings - - - - -	702,010	801,712		717,205
Furlough and Retired Pay to Marine Officers - - - - -	30,083	30,774	32,540	30,523
Payments on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India - - - - -	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,175,000
Retiring Pay to Her Majesty's Troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71) - - - - -	60,000	60,000	3 quarters, 45,000	60,000
Charges General: being for the several Home Establishments, and for Civil, Military and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges, and Miscellaneous, deducting Charges of Establishment put upon outward Invoices, and Interest realised on investment of Cash Balances - - - - -	546,216	493,834		746,083
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments - - - - -	32,944	53,877	61,237	50,249
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - -	10,800	10,062	8,886	7,727
Retired Pay and Pensions of persons of the late Saint Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - - -	4,525	3,125	4,642	3,469
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion paid by the Company) - - - - -	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Her Majesty's Establishment in China (portion of the charge paid by the Company for the Years 1850-51 and 1851-52) - - - - -	-	20,682	-	-
Expenses incurred on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land; repaid to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	-	9,483	2,824	-
Value of Arms taken to India by Her Majesty's Regiments - - - - -	6,240	10,387	2,725	-
Grant to Prince Gholam Mahomed, to enable him to return to India in a manner suitable to his rank - - - - -	-	3,000	-	-
Meer Jaffur Ali Khan, the proportion paid in England of the sum of 20,000 <i>l.</i> , which the Court consented to pay "in Free Gift," in consideration of the Expenses incurred by his Residence in England, and with a view to assist in making a further Provision for his Daughters - - - - -	-	-	5,000	-
£. 2,595,020	2,737,966	2,574,328	4,637,419	
Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India - - - - -	416,715	526,663	955,345	{ partly estimated, 1,000,661
£. 3,011,735	3,264,629	3,529,673	6,298,100	

No. 41.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advances, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
ORDINARY:		£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	-	3,330,375	3,336,763	3,295,379	3,330,813
Tributes and Subsidies from Native States	-	101,300	100,806	105,994	104,397
Excise Duties in Calcutta	-	35,464	42,326	42,829	41,915
Sayer Revenue	-	43,526	48,593	51,103	52,012
Abkarry Revenue	-	242,693	255,902	264,558	255,010
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Departments	-	2,663	4,802	6,035	6,028
Customs	-	837,155	1,311,724	1,357,384	1,266,806
Salt (exclusive of Customs Duty on Salt imported)	-	1,352,056	1,014,021	892,169	890,172
Opium	-	3,368,771	3,910,965	3,586,140	4,911,812
Post-Office Collections	-	38,419	35,514	42,143	40,312
Stamp Duties	-	208,823	206,994	227,765	188,532
Mint Receipts	-	39,274	111,425	148,567	163,809
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	-	95,397	131,113	119,252	110,063
Judicial Receipts	-	86,496	94,121	96,050	95,868
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca	-	89,399	97,904	104,813	119,766
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg	-	15,893	20,477	19,013	18,750
Sale of Durbah Presents	-	4,629	5,960	14,253	1,406
Interest on Debts due by Native States, and on other accounts	-	25,806	43,724	37,922	40,832
Electric Telegraph; Collections on account 'Telegraphic Messages'	-	3,695	15,719	22,108	14,062
Ferry Collections	-	-	26,413	25,003	24,844
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	-	12,530	13,295	16,642	9,219
Receipts from Territory ceded by the Burmese (Account, No. 42)	-	268,560	281,766	288,808	308,456
Receipts from annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (Account, No. 43)	-	217,464	317,010	357,633	420,947
Revenues and Receipts from the Nagpore Territory (Account, No. 44)	-	501,384	528,127	393,014	345,713
Revenues and Receipts from the Oude Territory (Account, No. 44A)	-	-	201,935	911,826	-
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES	- - - £.	10,914,690	12,157,128	12,526,405	12,743,444
OTHER RECEIPTS:					
Unclaimed Estates transferred to the Credit of Government (Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851)	-	7,357	37	92	94
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 1 s. 10 d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between Bengal and London	-	38,588	48,551	141,804	25,921
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY	- - - £.	10,960,635	12,205,716	12,668,301	12,769,459
Bengal Deficit	- - -	1,900,441	702,291	349,157	3,387,906
	£.	12,861,076	12,908,007	13,017,458	16,157,365
EXPENDITURE:					
Repayments; Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks	-	35,139	3,821	12,266	5,906
CHARGES OF COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS in realisation of the Revenues, including Cost of Salt and Opium, viz:					
Land, Sayer and Abkarry	-	337,339	376,379	380,598	265,025
Customs	-	40,690	49,936	41,944	48,684
Salt	-	170,460	203,198	239,729	227,438
Opium	-	135,023	156,393	119,321	142,708
Post-Office	-	1,118,940	987,408	808,663	862,219
Stamp Duties	-	156,946	156,441	145,559	125,464
Princed of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca; Charges of Collection, &c.	-	48,564	60,836	61,316	78,143
Coorg; Charges of Collection, &c.	-	11,270	4,032	3,718	4,440
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements	-	9,637	8,572	7,317	7,350
Payments to Claimants upon the Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act 5 of 1851)	-	297,064	228,250	226,900	223,898
TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including CHARGES of COLLECTION, and Cost of SALT and OPIMUM	-	6,866	4,940	1,881	656
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	-	1,111,349	984,856	1,084,319	1,394,000
Judicial and Police Charges	-	668,098	638,046	674,638	679,224
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings	-	151,343	243,973	263,370	410,701
Military Charges	-	5,213,955	5,092,172	5,209,573	7,789,368
Military Buildings	-	339,794	226,691	22,661	432,906
Marine Charges	-	209,623	251,985	227,736	323,999
Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca (exclusive of Charges of Collection and other Payments out of the Revenues of the Eastern Settlements)	-	63,667	64,512	62,351	65,228
Mint Charges	-	24,115	31,403	44,956	44,470
Interest on Debt	-	1,755,028	1,895,887	1,946,866	2,124,563
Charges in the Territory ceded by the Burmese (Account, No. 42)	-	160,906	124,901	140,778	149,644
Charges in the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (Account, No. 43)	-	462,327	455,122	486,256	343,763
Charges of the Nagpore Territory (Account, No. 44)	-	389,801	348,657	202,261	372,262
Charges of the Oude Territory (Account, No. 44A)	-	-	298,275	549,011	28,125
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	-	12,861,076	12,908,007	13,017,458	16,157,365

No. 42.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the Territory ceded by the BURMESE, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.	EXPENDITURE:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	157,180	169,785	170,511	186,234	Repayments; Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	142	267	175	169
Sayer Revenue	44,823	50,597	50,698	52,865	Charges of Collection, and other Payments in realisation of the Revenues, viz.:				
Abkarry Revenue	18,838	22,106	27,325	30,301	Land, Sayer and Abkarry	98,409	45,419	27,438	51,309
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	1,953	230	4,670	3,130	Customs	-	2,094	3,435	2,438
Customs	9,430	28,847	15,781	16,660	Post-Office	-	-	509	-
Salt Duties	-	-	105	-	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including	98,551	47,780	31,557	53,916
Post-Office Collections	-	-	869	-	Contingent Charges	-	-	6,188	2,428
Stamp Duties	1,054	119	-	844	Judicial and Police Charges	63,355	77,121	71,640	77,072
Judicial Receipts	5,282	10,132	13,940	12,469	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of	-	-	9,113	-
Marine Receipts	-	-	4,555	4,266	Repairs, and of Military Buildings	-	-	3,384	-
Ferry Collections	-	-	132	159	Military Charges	-	-	2,276	-
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	-	-	222	1,528	Ditto Buildings	-	-	16,620	16,228
	-	-	-	-	Marine Charges	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-		160,906	124,901	140,778	149,644
	268,560	281,766	286,808	308,456		£.			

No. 43.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.	EXPENDITURE:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	110,770	170,590	207,312	259,688	Charges of Collection and other Payments in realisation of the Revenues, viz.:				
Sayer Revenue	14,452	28,750	26,555	34,406	Land, Sayer and Abkarry	128,870	63,550	51,242	66,291
Abkarry Revenue	12,411	17,322	26,789	31,406	Customs	3,931	4,334	6,091	4,415
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	293	268	3,058	2,250	Post Office	5,385	5,944	6,215	6,281
Customs	36,621	52,443	53,811	57,188	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including	138,186	73,828	63,548	76,987
Salt Duty	-	-	5,357	-	Contingent Charges	11,726	46,657	20,925	13,116
Post-Office Collections	1,358	2,164	2,189	4,950	Judicial and Police Charges	44,245	103,296	86,632	88,753
Judicial Receipts	5,558	8,225	9,230	10,500	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Re-	129,901	225,696	192,023	42,188
Marine Receipts	384	534	540	3,750	pairs and of Military Buildings	9,825	14,099	23,915	37,687
Ferry Collections	-	141	302	375	Military Charges	30,475	46,634	4,209	18,750
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	35,437	36,550	20,500	16,434	Military Buildings	97,969	111,701	95,004	66,232
	-	-	-	-	Marine Charges	-	-	-	-
	217,464	317,010	387,633	420,947	Deduct—Revenue Charges of former years re-credited	462,327	621,911	486,256	343,763
	£.					-	166,789	-	-
						462,327	455,123	486,256	343,763

No. 45.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:					EXPENDITURE:				
1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58 (exclusive of the Cis and Trans-Sutledge and Delhi Territory).		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58 (exclusive of the Cis and Trans-Sutledge and Delhi Territory).	
£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	4,697,673	4,687,029	4,648,861	2,812,500	Repayments; Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks - - - - -	19,687	16,912	28,113	
Sayer Revenue - - - - -	64,583	48,595	55,882	20,625	Charges of Collection and other Payments in realisation of the Revenues, viz.:	520,236	550,076	477,293	
Abkarry Revenue - - - - -	229,695	235,201	222,032	75,000	Land, Sayer and Abkarry - - - - -	71,570	10,353	7,303	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -	25,459	39,438	9,992	2,813	Customs - - - - -	9,878	78,229	81,571	
Customs - - - - -	121,184	72,804	53,325	4,888	Salt - - - - -	50,808	41,735	62,493	
Receipts from Salt (Duties) - - - - -	467,929	514,907	595,698	60,937	Post-Office - - - - -	7,301	9,200	3,072	
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	67,279	81,827	47,787	46,875	Stamps - - - - -	357,714	380,710	327,345	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	161,313	158,646	171,459	28,126	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements - - - - -	1,037,189	1,082,215	987,190	
Judicial Receipts - - - - -	21,817	19,344	22,363	18,750	Total of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, £. including CHARGES OF COLLECTION	247,837	232,850	202,359	
Sale of Presents - - - - -	268	245	1,206	-	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - - - -	574,805	581,476	563,314	
Interest on Tuccavee Advances, and on other accounts - - - - -	2,187	1,735	2,045	1,875	Judicial and Police Charges - - - - -	240,690	475,403	669,732	
Toll Collections, Act 8 of 1851 - - - - -	-	8,581	-	-	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings - - - - -	10,991	3,172	22,634	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - - - -	3,989	414	197	3,750	Interest on Debt - - - - -	2,111,512	2,375,116	2,445,239	
					NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - Surplus	3,751,864	3,493,640	3,385,118	
£.	5,863,376	5,868,756	5,830,347	3,075,938		5,863,376	5,868,756	5,830,347	

Brought down - North Western Provinces Surplus -
Punjab, Surplus (No. 46) -
Ditto - Deficit - (ditto) -
TOTAL NET SURPLUS, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,
including the annexed Territory -

The Military Charges of the North Western Provinces are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal.

No. 46.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS of REVENUE and RECEIPTS.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58, Including Cis and Trans-Sutledge and Delhi Territory.	EXPENDITURE:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58, Including Cis and Trans-Sutledge and Delhi Territory.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
ORDINARY:									
Land Revenue - - - - -	899,978	894,698	883,084	1,640,625	Repayments; Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks - - - - -	3,444	2,761	1,188	3,750
Sayer Revenue - - - - -	32,417	36,391	36,806	65,625	Charges of Collection, and other Payments in realisation of the Revenue, viz.: - - - - -				
Abkarry Revenue - - - - -	32,319	37,663	35,664	50,631	Land, Sayer and Abkarry - - - - -	163,649	188,930	159,713	225,328
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -	3,012	3,528	5,662	4,125	Customs - - - - -	-	-	-	9,375
Customs - - - - -	-	-	-	28,125	Salt - - - - -	25,169	25,152	22,863	25,500
Receipts from Salt (produce of Salt Mines) - - - - -	203,610	190,876	177,618	253,125	Post-Office - - - - -	13,381	11,623	10,966	28,078
Post-Office Collections - - - - -	17,048	22,459	10,634	20,166	Stamps - - - - -	910	1,128	467	1,641
Stamp Duties - - - - -	17,130	18,907	24,031	31,210	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements - - - - -	131,067	105,128	54,694	120,234
Judicial Receipts - - - - -	7,741	9,568	9,898	20,157					
Sale of Presents - - - - -	2,364	2,390	2,592	-	TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including CHARGES of COLLECTION	337,610	334,722	249,891	413,906
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - - - -	7,699	12	-	12,468					
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES	1,223,318	1,216,492	1,183,864	2,126,156					
OTHER RESOURCES:					Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - - - -	128,104	105,000	60,762	297,604
Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government in the Punjab, and Recoveries on account of that Government, &c. - - - - -	2,693	-	-	-	Judicial and Police Charges - - - - -	307,453	303,692	292,140	407,063
					Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings - - - - -	341,891	379,202	491,675	107,531
					Military Charges - - - - -	206,689	190,183	150,982	219,844
					Military Buildings - - - - -	23,648	368	-	-
					Interest on Debt - - - - -	-	-	-	14,484
					PUNJAB Surplus	1,345,395	1,322,167	1,185,450	1,460,432
PUNJAB Deficit	119,384	105,675	-	-		-	-	414	665,724
	1,345,395	1,322,167	1,185,864	2,126,156		1,345,395	1,322,167	1,185,864	2,126,156

No. 48.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.	EXPENDITURE:		1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
ORDINARY:		£.	£.	£.	£.	Repayments; Allowances, Refunds and Draw-backs		£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	-	2,127,672	2,157,704	2,165,027	2,120,501	Charges of Collection and other Payments in the realisation of the Revenues, including Cost of Opium, viz.:		29,463	38,576	33,795	30,071
Tributes and Subsidies from Native States	-	83,034	74,996	74,929	78,404	Land and Sayer Revenues		298,387	328,079	311,258	346,588
Sayer	-	84,253	85,459	87,807	90,173	Customs		25,360	27,901	27,938	40,668
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	7,534	24,297	49,960	15,660	Salt		27,827	29,310	28,351	29,166
Customs	-	315,653	319,759	328,652	315,523	Opium {Cost of the Opium purchased		9,170	7,597	10,872	7,500
Receipts from Salt (Excise Duty)	-	226,587	258,188	238,900	234,907	Charges		5,648	5,428	5,541	5,520
Opium	-	1,047,184	960,242	1,103,610	953,906	Post-Office		44,174	48,963	47,737	52,030
Post-Office Collections	-	23,776	17,556	21,017	21,739	Stamps		3,066	2,999	3,006	2,991
Stamp Duties	-	59,167	59,928	66,514	65,316	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements		71,450	68,726	68,245	71,853
Mint Receipts	-	26,587	54,888	72,724	68,932	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants		827,513	821,647	817,309	811,727
Marine and Dock Dues	-	23,223	23,311	26,192	22,580	TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including CHARGES OF COLLECTION		1,342,058	1,379,826	1,354,047	1,398,054
Judicial Receipts	-	12,288	13,475	15,134	14,565	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges		385,563	348,228	376,589	381,772
Sale of Presents	-	915	251	388	94	Judicial and Police Charges		290,423	291,764	278,204	305,943
Interest on Taccavee Advances, and on other Accounts	-	13,772	13,289	14,461	11,972	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings		22,533	118,838	66,680	36,072
Toll and Ferry Collections	-	-	12,244	15,307	15,815	Military Charges		1,515,276	1,549,606	1,556,890	2,061,461
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	-	1,640	2,699	3,123	2,091	Military Buildings		34,142	27,485	31,576	81,213
Receipts of the Province of Sind (Account, No. 49)	-	325,637	309,422	361,014	371,386	Indian Navy and other Marine Charges		202,110	189,267	223,091	239,589
Receipts of the Sattara State (Account, No. 50)	-	260,137	251,827	252,574	238,129	Mint Charges		13,519	19,102	18,256	20,116
Unclaimed Estates paid over under Act of the Government of India, No. 8 of 1855)	-	1,075	4,114	2,701	2,625	Interest on Debt		77,215	78,492	81,278	83,438
Exchange, with reference to the fixed rate of 1s. 10½d. the Company's Rupee, on Remittance Transactions between Bombay and London	-	4,640,134	4,643,599	4,902,070	4,644,321	Charges in the Province of Sind (Account, No. 49)		491,291	549,914	574,199	629,585
	-	{Net Gain, 817}	{Net Loss, 135}	{Net Loss, 7,475}	-	Charges in the Sattara State (Account, No. 50)		234,157	250,559	258,746	236,679
	-	4,640,951	4,643,464	4,894,595	4,644,321	BOMBAY Surplus		4,808,287	4,808,076	4,814,356	5,473,922
	-	-	159,612	-	829,601			32,664	-	80,239	-
BOMBAY Deficit	-	4,640,951	4,803,076	4,894,595	5,473,922			4,640,951	4,803,076	4,894,595	5,473,922

No. 49.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the PROVINCE of SIND, for Three Years, according to the latest Advances, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year..

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.	EXPENDITURE:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - -	293,065	272,599	319,168	326,124	Repayments; Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	466	3,426	1,188	216
Sayer Revenue - - -	15,478	14,856	13,962	13,586	Charges of Collection, and other Payments in the realisation of the Revenues, viz.:				
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - -	558	262	5,657	8,906	Land and Sayer - - -	63,161	87,001	87,325	134,096
Customs - - -	8,346	5,958	7,702	7,500	Customs - - -	2,122	1,738	2,068	2,096
Post-Office Collections - - -	3,506	3,190	3,314	4,092	Post-Office - - -	20,958	25,712	19,675	22,650
Marine Receipts, Lighthouse, Anchorage and Pilotage Dues - - -	1,105	1,241	1,181	1,172	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements - - -	37,518	41,584	38,167	41,605
Judicial Receipts - - -	7,569	8,528	7,572	7,467	Allowances to Enampars, &c., including Charitable Grants - - -	7,017	62,389	48,853	48,410
Sale of Presents - - -	26	12	13	—	TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including CHARGES of COLLECTION	131,242	181,850	197,176	249,048
Interest on Advances, &c. - - -	699	486	548	389	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - -	26,392	29,870	31,758	40,361
Ferry Collections - - -	-	1,747	1,569	1,743	Judicial and Police Charges - - -	63,121	68,916	68,598	80,329
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - -	290	543	363	407	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings - - -	56,551	36,639	62,505	29,049
					Military Charges - - -	185,184	182,141	164,882	192,905
					Military Buildings - - -	17,797	17,800	6,987	9,543
					Marine Charges - - -	12,004	32,698	42,293	28,355
						401,291	549,914	574,190	629,585
	£. 325,637	809,422	861,044	871,386					

No. 50.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the PROVINCE of SATTARA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.	EXPENDITURE:	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	Estimate, 1857-58.
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - -	248,149	237,563	236,069	225,083	Repayments; Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	355	245	151	61
Sayer Revenue - - -	9,983	8,089	7,429	6,866	Charges of Collection, and other Payments in the realisation of the Revenues, viz.:				
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - -	27	98	1,025	9	Land and Sayer - - -	22,075	27,657	26,974	28,249
Customs - - -	2,346	771	744	338	Stamps - - -	237	206	225	220
Stamp Duties - - -	3,569	4,287	4,751	4,687	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements - - -	24,342	23,984	23,180	23,434
Judicial Receipts - - -	1,024	691	1,112	844	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants - - -	139,368	134,295	131,421	131,869
Interest on Advances, &c. - - -	-	2	7	-					
Toll and Ferry Collections - - -	-	178	195	178	TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including CHARGES of COLLECTION	186,377	186,397	181,951	183,833
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - - -	89	148	1,242	124	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - -	13,102	17,327	16,289	15,225
					Judicial and Police Charges - - -	30,690	28,600	25,358	19,149
					Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings - - -	1,459	15,714	27,870	8,601
					Military Charges - - -	2,090	2,434	1,917	9,971
					Military Buildings - - -	439	97	361	-
£.	260,137	251,827	252,574	238,129	£.	234,157	250,559	253,746	236,079

East India House,
20 July 1858.

Wm. Collingwood.

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA
(TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS).

ACCOUNTS
RESPECTING THE
TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,
FOR THE
YEAR 1856/57;
WITH AN ESTIMATE FOR THE SUCCEEDING YEAR,
AND
APPENDICES.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 3 & 4 WILL. IV., c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 July 1858.

[*Price 9d.*]

486.

Under 12 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 December 1857;—*for*,

A RETURN “of the **REVENUE** derived Annually from all Sources of
TAXATION in **INDIA**, from 1852-53 to 1855-56 (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 336, of Session 1855).”

East India House, }
10 December 1857. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(Mr. Arthur Mills.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 December 1857.

POST OFFICE.

Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
£.	£.	£.
49,637	51,252	1,615
65,352	62,481	2,871
41,302	41,189	113
27,935	44,298	16,363
16,471	13,490	2,981
200,697	212,710	12,013

44,439	53,088	8,649
68,030	50,331	17,699
41,392	42,694	1,302
32,739	63,103	30,364
17,030	13,986	3,044
203,630	223,202	19,572

42,408	57,546	15,138
71,764	54,195	17,569
40,005	50,228	10,223
29,101	69,474	40,373
18,184	14,273	3,911
201,462	245,716	44,254

44,864	75,271	30,407
87,282	44,517	42,765
59,222	47,180	12,092
22,129	79,653	57,524
23,956	12,397	11,559
237,453	258,968	21,515

STAMP DUTIES.

Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
£.	£.	£.
208,227	13,765	194,462
158,161	8,945	149,216
48,287	5,811	42,976
62,995	3,244	59,751
13,806	891	12,915
491,476	32,156	459,320
216,266	10,284	205,982
167,198	5,997	161,201
58,144	5,167	52,977
72,627	3,365	69,262
16,131	658	15,473
530,366	25,471	504,895
223,867	12,020	211,847
172,067	7,788	164,279
61,270	5,348	55,927
66,918	3,523	63,395
18,272	971	17,301
542,394	29,645	512,749
223,552	12,072	211,480
169,224	9,813	159,411
71,312	6,514	64,798
68,496	3,418	65,078
20,167	1,203	18,964
552,751	33,020	519,731

EAST INDIA (REVENUE).

**RETURN of the REVENUE derived Annually
from all Sources of TAXATION in INDIA, from
1852-53 to 1855-56 (in continuation of
Parliamentary Paper, No. 336, of Session
1855).**

(Mr. Arthur Mills.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 December 1857.*

16.

Under 1 ox.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858,—as calls for :

STATEMENT “ of the Number of MILITARY and MARINE OFFICERS on the
RETIRED LIST of each of the Three Presidencies in January 1858 :”

“ Of the Number of OFFICERS of each of the ARMIES of *Bengal, Madras, and Bombay*
on FURLOUGH on the 30th day of April 1851, and in January 1858 :”

“ Of the Number of OFFICERS of each ARMY employed in 1851 and in 1857 on
DETACHED SERVICE, Civil and Political, and Military, respectively, distinguishing
their Ranks :”

“ Of the Number of OFFICERS of the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH who have
actually served Ten Years in *India* :”

“ ACCOUNT of the MILITARY FORCE employed under each PRESIDENCY in *British*
India in each Year from 1850–51 to the latest Period, distinguishing the Royal Troops
from the East India Company's, and the Cavalry from the Infantry, and the Artillery,
the European from the Native Troops, and the Regular Corps from the Irregular :”

“ STATEMENTS of the DISTRIBUTION of the ARMY in *India*, according to the latest
Returns :”

“ Of the Number of Effective OFFICERS and MEN of HER MAJESTY'S and the EAST
INDIA COMPANY'S ARMIES in *India*, in CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, and INFANTRY, by
the latest Returns :”

“ Returns of the Number of DRAFTS or ADDITIONAL CORPS sent out since the Date of
the above Returns :”

“ Of the Number of RECRUITS for the COMPANY'S ARMY now in *England* :”

“ MEMORANDUM of the manner in which RECRUITS for the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
SERVICE have been and are obtained :”

“ Of the Number RECRUITED for the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE in the last
Five Years :”

“ Of the Amount of BOUNTY, and of ADVANTAGES offered on ENLISTMENT, as compared
with the Bounty and other Advantages in Her Majesty's Service.”

East India House, }
15 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.

RETURN of the Number of MILITARY and MARINE OFFICERS on the RETIRED LIST of each of the Three Presidencies, in January 1858.

	MILITARY.	MARINE.
Bengal - - - - -	699	—
Madras - - - - -	519	—
Bombay - - - - -	274	58
	1,492*	58

* This number includes military and medical officers.

Military Department, East India House,
April 1858.

Philip Melvill,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

RETURN showing the Number of OFFICERS of each of the Armies of *Bengal, Madras,* and *Bombay* on Furlough on the 30th April 1851, and in January 1858.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.	Private Affairs.	Sick Certificate.	
1851:							
Military - -	62	171	44	223	40	148	688
Medical - -	11	20	6	36	1	37	111
1858:							
Military - - - -	-	160	1	169	-	88	418
Medical - - - -	-	30	1	15	-	16	62

Note.—This Return does not include colonels of regiments.

East India House,
12 April 1858.

Philip Melvill,
Sec. Mil. Dept.

NUMBER of Officers of each ARMY employed in 1851 and 1857 on DETACHED SERVICE, Civil and Political, and Military, respectively.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Civil and Political.	Military.	Civil and Political.	Military.	Civil and Political.	Military.
1851 - - - -	151	430	44	208	42	165
1857 - - - -	145	348	99	341	99	205

Note.—The above Return does not include the officers of Engineers.

STATEMENT showing the
and on DETACH

AN ACCOUNT of the MILITARY FORCE Employed

BENGAL :				
Artillery	-	-	-	-
Cavalry	-	-	-	-
Infantry	-	-	-	-
MADRAS :				
Artillery	-	-	-	-
Cavalry	-	-	-	-
Infantry	-	-	-	-
BOMBAY :				
Artillery	-	-	-	-
Cavalry	-	-	-	-
Infantry	-	-	-	-
BENGAL				
MADRAS				
BOMBAY				
Number of OFFICERS actually served				
Bengal	-	-	-	-
Madras	-	-	-	-
Bombay	-	-	-	-

East India House, }
12 April 1858.

		ROYAL TROOPS.											
		DRAGOONS.			INFANTRY.			TOTAL.	ENGINEERS AND SAPPERS.			TOTAL.	
		Number of Regiments.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Number of Regiments.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.		European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
1852 :													
Bengal	-	3	89	2,103	15	540	14,830	17,562	88	85	1,107	1,280	
Madras	-	1	28	673	4	143	3,959	4,803	68	61	825	954	
Bombay	-	1	29	674	5	179	5,077	5,959	38	32	443	513	
		5	146	3,450	24	862	23,866	28,324	194	178	2,375	2,747	
1853 :													
Bengal	-	2	59	1,392	15	558	14,250	16,259	91	84	1,311	1,486	
Madras	-	1	34	733	4	150	3,945	4,862	60	58	790	908	
Bombay	-	1	26	690	5	174	4,854	5,744	48	24	436	528	
		4	119	2,815	24	882	23,049	26,865	199	166	2,557	2,922	
1854 :													
Bengal	-	2	57	1,377	16	604	15,726	17,764	96	58	1,394	1,548	
Madras	-	1	23	505	4	143	3,952	4,023	60	61	813	934	
Bombay	-	1	24	644	4	136	3,844	4,648	46	25	447	518	
		4	104	2,526	24	883	23,522	27,035	202	144	2,654	3,000	
1855 :													
Bengal	-	2	56	1,419	15	517	14,873	16,865	120	60	1,371	1,551	
Madras	-	-	-	-	4	114	3,812	3,926	63	76	985	1,124	
Bombay	-	1	28	720	4	120	3,844	4,712	48	15	462	525	
		3	84	2,139	23	751	22,029	25,003	231	151	2,818	3,200	
1856 :													
Bengal	-	1	23	695	15	474	14,446	15,638	120	71	1,328	1,519	
Madras	-	-	-	-	3	86	3,170	3,256	69	81	1,097	1,247	
Bombay	-	1	24	687	4	106	3,869	4,086	48	9	537	594	
		2	47	1,382	22	666	21,485	23,580	237	161	2,962	3,360	
1857 :													
Bengal	-	2	56	1,310	15	473	13,956	15,795	120	88	1,289	1,497	
Madras	-	1	34	605	3	102	3,009	3,750	74	7	1,189	1,270	
Bombay	-	1	25	656	4	118	3,919	4,718	57	15	565	637	
		4	115	2,571	22	693	20,884	24,263	251	110	3,043	3,404	

East India House, 12 April 1858.

under each PRESIDENCY in *British India* in each Year from 1852 to the latest Period, distinguishing the Royal Troops from the Native Troops ; and the

COMPANY'S TROOPS. - - - - -

ARTILLERY.																	NATIVE				
HORSE.					EUROPEAN FOOT.					NATIVE FOOT.							REGULAR.				
Number of Brigades.	Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Number of Battalions.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Ordnance Drivers.	Number of Battalions.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Gun Lascars.	Ordnance Drivers.	TOTAL.	Number of Regiments.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
3	61	1,037	459	351	6	104	2,344	801	674	3	72	25	1,880	-	562	8,370	10	132	30	4,983	5,145
1	32	481	216	-	4	86	1,767	528	755	1	20	3	672	136	134	4,830	8	123	26	3,320	3,469
1	24	472	-	97	2	39	1,062	259	172	2	39	8	1,004	186	215	3,577	3	46	6	1,468	1,520
5	117	1,990	675	448	12	229	5,173	1,588	1,601	6	131	36	3,556	322	911	16,777	21	301	62	9,771	10,134
3	63	1,035	461	351	6	105	2,473	795	709	3	74	22	1,801	-	512	8,401	10	121	30	4,980	5,131
1	26	517	216	-	4	94	1,639	538	760	1	23	3	677	136	124	4,753	8	119	26	3,271	3,416
1	21	483	-	100	2	38	1,064	257	173	2	41	9	1,010	185	218	3,599	3	47	7	1,454	1,508
5	110	2,035	677	451	12	237	5,176	1,590	1,642	6	138	34	3,488	321	854	16,753	21	287	63	9,765	10,055
3	63	983	456	350	6	120	2,442	781	801	3	69	21	1,865	-	521	8,472	10	115	30	4,971	5,116
1	32	507	225	-	4	87	1,673	538	735	1	24	3	677	136	123	4,760	8	118	26	3,225	3,369
1	20	487	-	99	2	38	1,056	258	216	2	37	8	987	189	172	3,566	3	49	7	1,450	1,506
5	115	1,977	681	449	12	245	5,171	1,577	1,752	6	130	32	3,529	324	816	16,798	21	282	63	9,646	9,991
3	66	1,052	459	351	6	105	2,191	777	608	3	73	25	1,852	-	579	8,228	10	112	30	5,034	5,176
1	32	479	216	-	4	82	1,709	629	634	1	22	2	683	152	186	4,826	8	119	26	3,157	3,302
1	17	480	-	99	2	40	972	260	215	2	34	6	1,005	190	167	3,485	3	52	7	1,447	1,506
5	115	2,011	675	450	12	227	4,872	1,666	1,547	6	129	33	3,540	342	932	16,539	21	283	63	9,638	9,984
3	66	1,018	457	351	6	105	2,100	780	759	3	73	20	1,863	-	509	8,101	10	119	29	5,031	5,179
1	31	478	212	-	4	76	1,605	628	625	1	20	2	686	132	217	4,712	8	116	25	3,140	3,281
1	21	478	-	100	2	44	1,020	262	211	2	37	8	1,033	188	175	3,577	3	49	6	1,426	1,481
5	118	1,974	669	451	12	225	4,725	1,670	1,595	6	130	30	3,582	320	901	16,390	21	284	60	9,597	9,941
3	63	999	447	351	6	102	1,899	774	757	3	76	27	1,836	-	466	7,707	10	106	28	5,002	5,136
1	33	502	212	-	4	82	1,511	625	493	1	27	2	691	149	208	4,535	8	121	26	3,055	3,202
1	23	528	-	98	2	47	980	259	239	2	35	8	990	194	174	3,575	3	57	6	1,475	1,538
5	119	2,029	659	449	12	231	4,390	1,658	1,489	6	138	37	3,517	343	848	15,907	21	284	60	9,532	9,876

from the East India Company's ; a
Regular Corps from the Irregular.

CAVALRY.				
IRREGULAR.				
Number of Corps.	European Officers.	Native Commissioned, Non-commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Number of Regiments.
24	85	14,300	14,385	2
-	-	-	-	2
9	17	6,892	6,909	2
33	102	21,192	21,294	6
24	92	14,190	14,282	2
-	-	-	-	2
9	16	6,902	6,918	2
33	108	21,092	21,200	6
24	76	14,241	14,317	3
-	-	-	-	3
9	18	6,890	6,908	3
33	94	21,131	21,225	9
24	86	14,212	14,298	3
-	-	-	-	3
9	17	6,880	6,897	4
33	103	21,092	21,195	6
24	84	14,200	14,284	
-	-	-	-	
9	16	6,870	6,886	
33	100	21,070	21,170	
24	91	14,061	14,152	
-	-	-	-	
9	15	6,880	6,895	
33	106	20,941	21,047	

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

DISPOSITION RETURN showing the BRITISH and NATIVE ARMED and DISARMED NATIVE TROOPS throughout the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, excluding the LAHORE DIVISION.

DIVISION.	STATION.	CORPS.	British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			Native Non- Commissioned Officers and Men. (Armed).	GRAND TOTAL, Non- Commissioned Officers and Men.	Guns.	Disarmed Native Troops of all Ranks.	REMARKS.
			Effective.	Sick.	TOTAL.					
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Calcutta and Fort William.	Royal Artillery - - -	348	-	348	-	-	-	-	156 horses attached; one company ordered to Dum Dum.
		Her Majesty's 6th Regiment	129	-	129	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 19th Regiment	951	46	997	-	-	-	-	In Presidency Hospital. Depôt at Homrah. Native details on duty furnished from Barrackpore.
		Her Majesty's 54th Regiment	656	-	656	-	-	-	-	
		Details of various regiments	15	215	230	-	2,436	-	-	
		Madras Native Infantry Depôt	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	
		Native details on duty, in fort, Governor-general's Body-guard, and Calcutta Militia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,809	
	Dum Dum - -	Detachment of Royal Artillery	7	12	19	-	-	12	-	27 horses.
		9th Battalion Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	
		Head Quarters, 5th Battalion Artillery.	26	12	38	-	332	-	61	
		Depôt, Her Majesty's and Company's Troops.	242	33	275	-	-	-	-	
	Barrackpore - -	Her Majesty's 35th - -	663	55	718 ^a	-	-	-	-	^a Under orders for Dinapore.
		Honourable Company's recruits.	7	16	23	-	-	-	-	
		Detachment of Indian Navy 2d, 19th, 32d, 34th, and 43d Native Infantry.	55	8	63	-	-	6 ^b	2,379	
	Chinsura - -	Depôt, Her Majesty's troops	78	-	78	-	78	-	-	^c 9-pounders.
	Berhampore - -	Her Majesty's 35th Regiment	190	9	199	-	-	4 ^c	25	
		Detachment of 3d Company's 9th Battalion Artillery.	-	-	-	-	199	-	1,115	
		11th Irregular Cavalry, and 63d Native Infantry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Julpigoree - -	73d Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	838	838	-	-	
	Dacca - -	Her Majesty's 54th - -	314	-	314 ^d	-	314	2 ^e	-	^d Has arrived in Calcutta. ^e Post guns.
	Dibroogur - -	Assam Local Artillery	-	-	-	154	679	-	-	
		1st Assam Light Infantry	-	-	-	525		-	-	
	Gowhatty - -	2d Assam Light Infantry	-	-	-	372	372	-	-	
	Cherra Poonjee - -	Sylhat Light Infantry	-	-	-	356	356	-	-	
	Akyab - -	Arracan Local Battalion	-	-	-	471	471	-	-	^f To remain at Benares.
	Chyebassa - -	Sikh Volunteers	-	-	-	145	872	-	-	
		Shekawater Battalion - -	-	-	-	727		-	-	
	En route between Calcutta and Allahabad.	13th Light Infantry - -	362	-	362 ^f	-	-	-	-	
		80th Foot - - -	591	-	591 ^g	-	-	-	-	
		Detachment of Her Majesty's 54th.	174	-	174 ^h	-	1,348	-	-	
		Head Quarters, Madras Rifles	-	-	-	221 ⁱ	-	-	-	
	Bhaugulpore - -	5th Irregular Cavalry and Bhaugulpore Rangers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	At Titilya; went in pursuit of mutineers, 11th Irregular Cavalry.
	Purneeah - -	Detachment of Her Majesty's 5th.	46	2	48	-	148	-	-	
		Seamen - - -	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	
	Dinagepoor and Rungpore.	Seamen - - -	200	-	200	-	200	-	-	
		- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Poosa and Durbunga	Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry -	208	13	221	-	221	-	-	^j Nine-pounders.
	Dinapore - -	4th Co. 5th Bat. Artillery -	24	3	27	-	-	2 ^j	-	
		Her Majesty's 37th - -	317	31	348	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 82d - -	115	11	126 ^k	-	546	-	-	
		5th Irregular Cavalry, 7th, 8th, and 40th Native Infantry. Christian Drummers - -	-	-	-	45	-	-	153	
	Patna - -	Her Majesty's 82d - -	57	3	60	-	153	-	-	Ditto.
	Moorzufferpoor -	Bengal Police Battalion	-	-	-	93	488	-	-	
		Detachment of Bengal Police Battalion.	-	-	-	91		-	-	
		Regiment of Goorkas - -	-	-	-	397		-	-	

DIVISION.	STATION.	CORPS.	British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men (Armed).	GRAND TOTAL Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Guns.	Disarmed Native Troops of all Ranks.	REMARKS.
			Effective.	Sick.	Total.					
DINAPOOR DIVISION.	Between Goruckpoor and the River Gogra.	Naval Brigade - - -	220	12	242	-	-	4 ^a	-	^a 12-pounder howitzers; two are mountain-train, under Lieutenant-colonel Rowcroft.
		Detachment of Bengal Police Battalion.	-	-	-	56	-			
		Goorkah Regiment - - -	-	-	-	512	-			
		Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	554	-			
	Buxar - - - -	Seamen from Jumna - -	37	3	40	-	-	53	-	
		Detachment of Bengal Police Battalion.	-	-	-	13	-			
	Gya - - - - -	Seamen - - - - -	100	-	100	-	-	135	-	
		Detachment of Bengal Police Battalion.	-	-	-	35	-			
	Hazareebagh - -	Detachment of Madras Rifles	-	-	-	177 ^b	-	-	-	^b 52 men on service for Palamow were furnished by Hazareebagh.
		Bengal Police Battalion -	-	-	-	227	-			
	Dorunda - - - -	Madras Artillery - - -	-	-	-	26	-	2 ^c	-	^c Six-pounders. ^d Four men, Madras Rifles, included. ^e 60 of these at Sumbhulpore. ^f 78 on service towards Lohardugga.
		27th Madras Native Infantry	-	-	-	193 ^d	-			
		Ramgurrh Light Infantry Battalion.	-	-	-	167 ^e	-			
		Ramgurrh Irregular Cavalry -	-	-	-	111 ^f	-			
	On service towards Palamow.	Detachment of Madras Rifles	-	-	-	57	-	187	-	
		Detachment of 27th Native Infantry.	-	-	-	69	-			
		Ramgurrh Lt. Infantry Batt.	-	-	-	61	-			
	Arrah - - - - -	Bengal Police Battalion, Cavalry.	-	-	-	96	-	609	-	
		Bengal Police Battalion, Infantry.	-	-	-	513 ^g	-			
	Sassaram - - -	Detachment of Royal Artillery.	20	-	20	-	-	2 ^h	-	^g Includes 44 men at Deh-ree, and 28 at Chupra. ^h Nine-pounders.
		Detachment of Her Majesty's 97th.	132	-	132	-	-			
		Loodiano Regiment, Detachment.	-	-	-	22	-			
	Ghazee-pore - -	4th Company of 5th Battalion of Artillery.	22	1	23	-	-	2 ⁱ	-	ⁱ Nine-pounders.
		Her Majesty's 37th - - -	230	36	266	-	-			
		65th Native Infantry - - -	-	-	-	-	-			
	Darjeeling - - -	European Depôt - - - -	-	148	148	-	148	-	-	Ordered by Government on Foreign Service. Invalid Depôt.
		8th Company, 2d Battalion Royal Artillery.	34	2	36	-	-			
	Benares - - - -	Her Majesty's 97th - - -	97	45	142	-	-	2 ^j	-	^j Six-pounders; 14 guns are in position in entrenchment, manned, partly, by some of the Royal Artillery.
		Her Majesty's 20th - - -	95	16	111	-	-			
		European Depôt - - - -	3	91	94	-	-			
		25th, 37th, and 50th Native Infantry, and Detachments of 5th, 12th, and 13th Irregular Cavalry.	-	-	-	-	-			
		Regiment of Loodianah -	-	-	-	55	-			
		European Invalid Battalion -	112	3	115	-	-			
	Chunar - - - -	Her Majesty's 37th, Detachment.	50	7	57	-	-	172	-	
		47th Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	-	-			
	Mirzapore - - -	Detachment of Royal Artillery.	25	-	25	-	-	2 ^k	-	^k Nine-pounders.
		Goorkahs - - - - -	-	-	-	274	-			
	Left column, under Brigadier - general Franke, at Badahapore.	Royal Artillery - - - -	23	-	23	-	-	2 ^l	-	^l Nine-pounders.
		Royal Horse Artillery -	80	-	80	-	-			
		Madras Artillery - - -	35	1	36	29	-			
		Goorkah Artillery - - -	-	-	-	37	-			
		2d Dragoon Guards - - -	186	-	186 ^m	-	-			
		Her Majesty's 97th - - -	453	35	488 ⁿ	-	-			
	Right Column at Mahoul.	Goorkahs - - - - -	-	-	-	985	-	2 ^o	-	^m Have since joined Regimental Head Quarters. Erroneously entered. ⁿ The 132 men at Sassaram are under orders to join Regimental Head Quarters. ^o Nine-pounders.
		4th Company, 5th Battalion Artillery.	20	1	21	31	-			
		Madras Artillery - - -	33	-	33	22	-			
		Her Majesty's 10th Regiment	685	18	703 ^p	-	-			
		17th Madras Native Infantry	-	-	-	119	-			
		Goorkah force - - - - -	-	-	-	946	-			
	Centre Column at Peelkutehla.	Royal Artillery - - - -	79	14	93	-	-	6 ^r	-	^p Nine-pounders. ^q Includes 322 men of 10th, en route from Chupra.
		Her Majesty's 20th Regiment	630	41	671	-	-			
		Goorkah - - - - -	-	-	-	903	-			
	Gosseegunge - -	Regiment of Loodiana -	-	-	-	109	109	124	-	
	Phoolapore - - -	Regiment of Ferozpoor	-	-	-	60	-			
		13th Irregular Cavalry -	-	-	-	64	-			
	Jhoosee - - - -	Regiment of Ferozpoor	-	-	-	197 ^s	197	-	-	^s 54 non-effective of these.

DIVISION.	STATION.	CORPS.	British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men (Armed.)	GRAND TOTAL Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Guns.	Disarmed Native Troops of all Ranks.	REMARKS.
			Effective.	Sick.	TOTAL.					
CAWNPOOR DIVISION.	Allahabad	Her Majesty's 80th Regiment	545	-	545	-	-	-	-	Six 9-pounders; one Light Field Battery, equipped.
		Royal Artillery	131	-	131	-	-	6 ^a	-	
		7th Hussars	62	16	78	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.	358	31	389	-	-	-	-	
		Convalescents and different Corps.	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	Includes 22 boys unable to bear arms.
		13th Irregular Cavalry	-	-	-	64	2,286	-	-	
		Convalescents and Invalid Depôt.	168 ^b	358	526	-	-	-	-	
		Regiment of Loodiana	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	
		Garrison Service Company	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	
		2d Dragoon Guards	60	29	89	-	-	-	-	
		Regiment of Ferozpoor	-	-	-	276	-	-	-	
	Bhairampoor	Regiment of Ferozpoor	-	-	-	63	63	-	-	
	Khaga	Regiment of Ferozpoor	-	-	-	97	97	-	-	
	Futtehpoor	E. Troop Madras Horse Artillery.	-	-	-	42	-	2 ^c	-	Six-pounders.
		2d Company 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery.	18	1	19	-	654	2 ^d	-	Nine-pounders in progress to Cawnpoor.
		C. Company 5th Battalion Madras Artillery.	-	-	-	42	-	4 ^e	-	Three 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer.
		17th Madras, N. I.	-	-	-	551	-	-	-	
	Pandoo Muddee	Madras Rifles	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	
	Ukburpore	Bengal Artillery, 3d Company 1st Battalion.	50	-	50	-	-	2 ^f	-	Nine-pounders.
		Her Majesty's 88th Regiment 2d Punjab Cavalry	758	-	758	100	908	-	-	
	En route to Allahabad from Cawnpoor	Lahore Light Horse	110	-	110	-	210	-	-	Eurasians.
		Pathan Horse	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
	Cawnpoor	6th Company 9th Battalion Bengal Artillery	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	In entrenchment.
		Bengal Artillery Recruits	260	30	290	-	-	-	-	
		Naval Brigade	86	7	93	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 32d Regiment	420	33	453	-	-	-	-	
		Detachments of Battalions	564	79	643	-	-	-	-	
		Depôts of Regiments	226	137	363	-	2,806	-	-	
		Hodson's Horse	-	-	-	103 ^g	-	-	-	At Bilhour, watching the ferries.
		Recruits	152	-	152	-	-	-	-	Chiefly of 3d European Regiment.
		Native details	-	-	-	252	-	-	-	The greater part belong to the old Lucknow garrison.
		Her Majesty's 75th Regiment	407	27	434	-	-	-	-	Proceeding from Alam Bagh to Cawnpoor.
	Attached to the Commander-in-Chief's force, Brigadier Napier, c.n., Chief Engineer.	Royal Engineers	132	-	132	-	-	-	-	
		Bengal Sappers	-	-	-	218	-	-	-	
		Punjab ditto	-	-	-	659	1,974	-	-	
		Pioneers	-	-	-	850	-	-	-	
		Madras Sappers	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	
	Artillery Division, Sir A. Wilson commanding.	E. Troop Royal Horse Artillery	154	-	154	-	-	6 ^h	-	Four 6-pounders, and two 12-pounder howitzers.
		F. - ditto - ditto	180	-	180	-	-	-	-	En route to Cawnpoor from Allahabad.
		1st Troop 1st Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery.	96	12	108	-	-	6 ⁱ	-	Five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer.
		2d Troop 1st Brigade ditto	101	-	101	-	-	6 ^j	-	See below "en route to join; Five 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer.
		2d Troop 3d Brigade, ditto	114	-	114	-	-	5 ^k	-	Four 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer.
		3d Troop 3d Brigade, ditto	101	7	108	-	-	6 ^l	-	Five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer.
		3d Company 14th Battalion Royal Artillery.	118	4	122	-	1,767	-	-	Reserve Company.
		2d Company 3d Battalion Bengal Artillery.	106	4	110	-	-	6 ^m	-	Five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer at Alam Bagh.
		3d Company 8th Battalion Royal Artillery.	196	4	200	-	-	6 ⁿ	-	Four 9-pounders, two 24-pounder howitzers at Alam Bagh.
		6th Co. 11th Batt., ditto	50	1	51	-	-	-	-	
		5th Co. 12th Batt., ditto	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	
		5th Co. 13th Batt., ditto	53	22	75	-	-	-	-	
		4th Co. 1st Bengal Artillery	42	1	43	-	-	-	-	
		1st Co. 5th ditto	62	4	66	-	-	3	-	
		2d Co. 5th ditto	60	-	60	-	-	6	-	
		2d Co. 8th ditto	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	
		Bengal Artillery Recruits	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	Reserve Companies at Alam Bagh.

UNDER HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OPERATING AGAINST LUCKNOW.

DIVISION.	STATION.	CORPS.	British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men (Armed).	GRAND TOTAL Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Guns.	Disarmed Native Troops of all Ranks.	REMARKS.
			Effective.	Sick.	TOTAL.					
UNDER HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OPERATING AGAINST LUCKNOW.	Attached to Artillery Division.	Naval Brigade - - -	321	10	331	- -	331	13 ^a	- -	* Four 68-pounders, six 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and two 8-inch howitzers.
	Cavalry Division under Brigadier-general Hope Grant :									
	1st Brigade - -	Her Majesty's 9th Lancers - 2d Battalion Military Train 2d Punjab Cavalry - - - 5th ditto - ditto - - - Wale's Horse - - -	424 185 - - -	14 22 - - -	438 207 - - -	- - - - 128 ^b 92 300 ^c	- - - - - - - - 2,961	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	At Alum Bagh. ^b At present at Utkurpoor. ^c 150 at Utkurpoor.
	2d Brigade - -	2d Dragoon Guards - - - 7th Hussars - - - Volunteer Cavalry - - - 1st Punjab Cavalry - - - Hodson's Horse - - -	409 378 54 - -	- 27 5 - -	409 ^d 405 59 - -	- - - - - - 124 799	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - -	^d En route to Cawnpoor from Allahabad. At Alum Bagh.
	1st Infantry Division, Major-general Outram :									
	1st Brigade - -	Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers - Ditto 84th - - - 1st Madras Fusiliers - -	495 583 439	32 29 37	527 612 476	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	At Alum Bagh.
	2d Brigade - -	Her Majesty's 78th - - Ditto - 90th - - Regiment of Merospoor -	482 685 -	18 33 -	500 718 -	- - - - 314	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	2d Infantry Division :									
	3d Brigade - -	Her Majesty's 34th - - Ditto - 38th - - Ditto - 53d - -	492 642 662	20 18 45	512 660 707	- - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	At the Bunnee Bridge.
	4th Brigade - -	Ditto - 42d - - Ditto - 93d - - 4th Punjab Rifles - -	777 854 -	31 46 -	808 900 -	- - - - 632	- - - - 11,934	- - - - -	- - - - -	To relieve 75th in Alum Bagh.
	3d Infantry Division, Brigadier-general Walpole :									
	5th Brigade - -	Her Majesty's 23d - - Ditto - 79th - - 1st Bengal Fusiliers - -	793 864 530	35 28 49	828 892 579 ^e	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	^e Includes Recruits.
	6th Brigade - -	2d Battalion Rifle Brigade - 3d ditto - ditto - - 2d Punjab Infantry - -	718 868 -	42 19 -	760 887 -	- - - - 622	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	
	At the Bunnee Bridge	Madras Artillery - - Her Majesty's 34th Regiment 27th Madras Native Infantry	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 - 453	- - 484 -	2 ^f - -	- - - - -	^f 9-pounders. See 3d Brigade of Infantry.
	En route to join Headquarters.	2d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery. 3d Sikh Cavalry - - 2d Punjab Cavalry - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 234 370	- - 604 -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Included in General Wilson's Artillery Division.
	Meerunke Serai -	7th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	450	450	-	-	
	Fatehgarh* - -	7th Company 14th Battalion Royal Artillery. Her Majesty's 82d - - 3d Company Sikh Artillery -	109 504 -	- 61 -	109 565 -	- - - - 65	- - 739 -	4 ^g - 3 ^h	- - - - -	^g 9-pounders. 186 from Dinapoor and Patna, ordered up. ^h Made over to Artillery Park.
	Mynpoory - -	Her Majesty's 8th Regiment Alexander's Horse - - 7th Company 14th Battalion Royal Artillery.	458 50	- -	458 -	- - 250	- - 758	- - 2 ⁱ	- - -	Includes 124 recruits on the point of joining. ⁱ 9-pounders.
	Etawah - -	Alexander's Horse - -	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	
	Allygarh - -	1st Company 5th Battalion Artillery. 3d European Regiment - 4th Sikh Infantry - -	18 164 -	- - -	18 164 -	- - - - 117	- - 299 -	- - -	- - -	
	Agra - -	2d Company 5th Battalion Artillery. 3d European Regiment - Disarmed Native Corps -	50 301 -	- - -	50 301 -	- - - - -	- - 351 -	- - -	- - 45	21 Light Field Battery attached.

* The garrison is further to be increased by a Native levy being raised, and a detail of Irregular Horse.

DIVISION.	STATION.	CORPS.	British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			Native Non-Commissioned Officers and Men (armed.)	GRAND TOTAL Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Guns.	Disarmed Native Troops of all Ranks.	REMARKS.
			Effective.	Sick.	TOTAL.					
MEERUT DIVISION.	Meerut - - -	Head-quarters, and 3d Company 3d Battalion Bombay Artillery.	161	-	161	-	-	6 ^a	-	^a Five 9-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer.
		Depôt of Recruits - -	151	-	151	-	-	-	-	
		Sikh Artillery - - -	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards.	485	70	555	-	-	-	-	Includes 127 men returning from Fategarh, and 96 on duty in the district.
		Detachment of 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.	-	-	-	-	2,791	-	43	
		Her Majesty's 60th Rifles -	505	68	573	-	-	-	-	
		1st Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	
		Left wing, 1st Belooch Battalion.	-	-	-	392	-	-	-	
	Delhi - - -	Her Majesty's 64th Regiment	598	-	598	-	-	-	-	At Boolundshuhur.
		Detachment of Horse Artillery	105	15	120	-	-	6 ^b	-	^b Five 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, 3d troop, 1st brigade.
		4th Battalion Artillery -	193	15	208	-	-	-	-	Reserve companies.
		4th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.	75	7	82	-	-	-	-	
		Detachment Artillery recruits	28	6	34	-	-	-	-	
		Sikh Artillery - - -	-	-	-	80	2,849	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 61st Regiment	323	68	391	-	-	-	-	
		2d European B. Fusiliers -	437	82	519	-	-	-	-	
		Sirmoor Battalion - - -	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	
		4th Sikh Infantry - - -	-	-	-	909	-	-	-	
		4th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	
		2d Troop, 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.	101	-	101	-	101	6 ^c	-	^c Five 6-pounders, and one 12-pounder howitzer.
	Landour - - -	Convalescents, Her Majesty's Troops.	-	328	328	-	-	-	-	
		Landour Rangers - - -	-	-	-	305	653	-	-	
		Sirmoor Battalion - - -	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	
	Deyrah - - -	Depôt, Sirmoor Battalion -	-	-	-	214	214	-	-	
	Bullubgurh - -	Detachment, 1st Punjab Infantry.	-	-	-	320	320	-	-	
	Roorkee - - -	Sappers and Miners - -	-	-	-	83	113	-	-	
		Thomason College - - -	30	-	30	-		-	-	
	Seharunpore - -	Nusseree Battalion - - -	-	-	-	508	568	-	-	
		1st Punjab Infantry - - -	-	-	-	60		-	-	
	Moozuffurnuggur -	Detachment of Nusseree Battalion.	-	-	-	42	42	-	-	
	Munglone - - -	Detachment of Nusseree Battalion.	-	-	-	71	187	-	-	
		Sikh Detachment - - -	-	-	-	116		-	-	
	Jumalpoore - - -	Artillery - - -	39	-	39	-	326	-	-	
		1st Punjab Cavalry - - -	-	-	-	257		-	-	
		Irregular Horse - - -	-	-	-	30		-	-	
	Jaolee - - -	Sappers and Miners - -	-	-	-	101	296	-	-	
		Artillery - - -	40	-	40	-		-	-	
		1st Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	84		-	-	
		Detachment of Nusseree Battalion.	-	-	-	71		-	-	
	Almorah - - -	66th Goorka Regiment - -	-	-	-	982	1,506 ^d	-	-	^d Formed at the foot of the hills at Huldwanee.
		1st Extra-Goorka Regiment -	-	-	-	234		-	-	
		Nepal Goorka Contingent -	-	-	-	290		-	-	
	Hansi - - -	Irregular Levies - - -	-	-	-	528	1,254	-	-	Horse and foot.
		23d Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	66		-	-	
		Raja Jowahir Sing's Troops -	-	-	-	660		-	-	
	Kanond - - -	Punjab Mounted Police - -	-	-	-	109	1,031	4 ^e	-	^e Six-pounders.
		Artillery - - -	-	-	-	97				
		23d Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	825				
	In the Goorgaon District - - -	Kemson Battalion - - -	-	-	-	627	702	-	-	
		4th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	75		-	-	
	Umballa - - -	1st Company 7th Battalion Artillery.	-	-	-	78	-	6 ^f	-	^f Five 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, temporary bullock battery.
		Her Majesty's 9th Lancers -	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	
		4th Light Cavalry - - -	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	
		Convalescent Depôt - - -	295	67	362	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 75th - - -	206	-	206	-	-	-	-	
		13th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	687	3,775	-	-	
		5th Regiment, N. I. - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
		Wing, 1st Sikh Infantry - -	-	-	-	554	-	-	-	Arrived from Punjab for field service; the 5th Punjab Infantry has since come on to Meerut.
		5th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	
		17th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	894	-	-	-	

DIVISION.	STATION.	CORPS.	British Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			Native Non-Com- missioned Officers and Men (Armed).	GRAND TOTAL, Non- Com- missioned Officers and Men.	Guns.	Disarmed Native Troops of all Ranks.	REMARKS.
			Effec- tive.	Sick.	TOTAL.					
SIRHIND DIVISION.	Kusowlie - -	Her Majesty's 75th Regiment	53	-	53	-	53			
	Juttogh - -	Nusseree Battalion - -	-	-	-	105	105			
	Dugahais - -	Depôt European Infantry -	57	19	76	-	76			
	Subathoo - -	2d European Bengal Fusi- liers.	33	15	48	-	48	-	-	^a Three of 6th Dragoon Guards and one of 52d included.
	Phillour - -	2d Company 2d Battalion Ar- tillery.	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	Reserve.
		Hazara Mountain Train -	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	
		Detachment of Her Majesty's 52d Regiment.	75	6	81	-	-	-	-	
		3d Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	
	Jullundur - -	1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.	94	-	94	-	-	6	-	^b Four 6-pounders and two 12-pounder howitzers.
		6th Light Cavalry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
PESHAUR DIVISION.		Her Majesty's 52d Regiment	702	-	702	-	1,487	-	-	Includes 178 recruits re- cently joined.
		33d, 36th, and 63d Native Infantry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	951	
		22d Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	691	-	-	-	
	Hosheypore - -	Left wing Native Infantry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	
	The Disposition Return of the Lahore Division not having been received, cannot be inserted.									
	Meerree - -	Her Majesty's 27th Regiment Peshawur Mountain Train -	-	14	14	-	46	-	60	
	Rawul Pindee - -	4th Troop 2d Brigade B. Horse Artillery.	-	-	-	112	-	6	-	^c Four 6-pounders, two 12- pounder howitzers.
		Her Majesty's 24th, depôt -	329	11	341	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 27th - -	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 87th - -	2	131	133	-	-	-	-	
		19th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	639	-	-	-	
		58th Regiment Native In- fantry.	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	
	Fort Attock - -	Her Majesty's 87th Regiment	167	-	167	-	167			
	Nowshero - -	Her Majesty's 27th Regiment Peshawur Mountain Train -	563	143	706	-	46	-	912	
		8th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	
		64th Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	870	
	Peshawur - -	1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.	74	4	78	25	-	6	-	^d Five 6-pounders, one 12- pounder howitzer.
		1st, 3d, and 4th Companies 2d Battalion of Artillery.	200	29	229	131	-	18	-	^e Fourteen 6-pounders, two 24-pounder howitzers, and two 12-pounder howitzers.
		Peshawur Light Horse -	287	24	311	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 70th Regiment	583	63	646	-	-	-	-	
		Her Majesty's 87th Regiment	406	54	460	-	-	-	-	
		Eurasian Company - -	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	Composed of musicians of disarmed regiments.
		7th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	368	4,717	-	-	
		18th - ditto - -	-	-	-	219	-	-	-	
		9th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	327	-	-	-	
		14th - ditto - -	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	
		18th - ditto - -	-	-	-	748	-	-	-	
		Kelat i Ghilzie Regiment	-	-	-	985	-	-	-	
		24th and 27th Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,552	
	Hote Murdan - -	Detachment of 2d Punjab Cavalry.	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	^f 95 sick and non-effective.
		16th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	511	-	-	-	
	Fort Michnee - -	7th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	
		21st Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	
	Fort Shubkuddur - -	7th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	
		21st Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	377	-	-	-	
	Fort Abazale - -	18th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		21st Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	
	On escort duty - -	18th Irregular Cavalry - -	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	
		8th Punjab Infantry - -	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	
		9th - - ditto - -	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	
		19th - - ditto - -	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	
		21st Native Infantry - -	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL - - -					39,863	39,042	78,905	216	12,604	

Quartermaster-General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp,
Cawnpore, 12 February 1858.

G. Allgood, Captain,
Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army.

PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, on the 1st October 1857.

CENTRE DIVISION.

Major General P. E. Craigie, C.B., Commands.
 Captain G. I. Condy, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Lieutenant A. Drury, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General (Europe).
 Lieutenant R. H. Bolton, Acting - - ditto.

Captain F. A. Champion, Aide-de-Camp.
 Major W. H. Wapshare, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Surgeon W. Burrell, Superintending Surgeon.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.					TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
Fort St. George	Body Guard - - -	3	2	125	-	-	-	- - -	3	2	125	-	
	25th Regt. Native Infantry -	15	2	768	-	-	-	- - -	15	2	768	Sept. 1857.	
	36th - ditto - - -	16	1	766	3	1	16	Bengal - - -	19	2	882	March "	
	1st Native Veteran Battalion	13	2	1,886	{	-	245	Clutton - - -	{	13	2	1,527	-
	Madras Sapper Militia -	3	2	324	-	-	116	Chingleput - - -					
				-	-	280	Salem - - -						
	1 Battalion Artillery -	14	112	-	{	1	56	Bellary - - -	{	19	369	-	April 1857.
				-	2	73	Rangoon - - -						
				-	-	43	Moulmein - - -						
				-	-	39	Sittang - - -						
			-	-	13	Vellore - - -							
			-	1	17	Masulipatam - - -							
St. Thomas' Mount	Gun Lascars attached -	-	-	38	{	1	26	Kurnool - - -	{	-	-	128	April "
				-	-	-	28	Bellary - - -					
				-	-	-	28	Rangoon - - -					
				-	-	-	22	Moulmein - - -					
				-	-	-	11	Sittang - - -					
				-	-	-	3	Vellore - - -					
				-	-	-	6	Fort St. George -					
				-	-	-	2	Kurnool - - -					
				-	1	-	40	Penang - - -					
				-	1	-	28	Malacca - - -					
	5th Battalion Artillery -	8	2	209	{	1	-	Hong Kong - - -	{	21	2	687	Since its formation.
				-	-	-	40	Cannanore - - -					
				-	-	-	24	Mangalore - - -					
				-	-	-	20	Mysore - - -					
				-	2	-	80	Bengal - - -					
				-	1	-	47	Vizianagram - - -					
				-	2	-	29	Cuttack - - -					
				-	2	-	57	Mecaday - - -					
				-	2	-	75	Singapore - - -					
				-	1	-	24	Labuan - - -					
	Gun Lascars attached -	-	-	29	{	-	14	Masulipatam - - -	{	-	-	124	ditto.
				-	-	-	5	Penang - - -					
				-	-	-	6	Malacca - - -					
				-	-	-	5	Hong Kong - - -					
				-	-	-	8	Cannanore - - -					
				-	-	-	5	Mangalore - - -					
				-	-	-	3	Mysore - - -					
				-	-	-	17	Bengal - - -					
				-	-	-	12	Vizianagram - - -					
				-	-	-	6	Cuttack - - -					
	8th Regt. Light Cavalry -	13	2	345	{	-	14	Body Guard - - -	{	15	3	354	Aug. 1857.
				-	2	1	9	Bengal - - -					
				-	1	-	337	Nellore - - -					
				-	1	-	71	Ongole - - -					
				-	1	-	420	Guntoor - - -					
				-	-	-	15	Tripassore - - -					
				-	1	-	240	Cuddalore - - -					
				-	-	-	141	Poonamallee - - -					
				-	-	-	64	Arnee - - -					
				-	-	-	72	Royacottah - - -					
Aroor	2d Native Veteran Battalion	10	2	1,091	{	-	-	- - -	{	14	2	1,451	July 1852.
				-	-	-	-	- - -					
Vellore	18th Regt. Native Infantry	17	2	787	-	-	-	- - -	17	2	787	April 1857.	
	3 Extra - ditto - - -	4	2	486	-	-	-	- - -	4	2	486	Since its formation.	

MYSORE DIVISION.

Major-General M. Beresford, Commands.
Major D. Hodson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (on other duty).
Captain A. K. C. Kennedy, Acting - - ditto.
Lieut.-Col. E. H. Atkinson, Deputy Assist. Quartermaster-General (Europe).
Major J. W. Farran, Acting - - - ditto.

Lieutenant G. De Beresford, Aide-de-Camp (Europe).
Ensign H. T. O'Reilly, Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Major S. G. C. Renaud, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Surgeon R. Cole, Superintending Surgeon (Europe).
Surgeon J. M'Kenna, Acting Superintending Surgeon.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.					TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
Bangalore -	Horse Brigade of Artillery -	8	152	20	{ - 3 1 5 3 2 3 4	{ 4 70 35 102 105 3 2 6	{ - - - - - 55 44 94	{ Mount - Madras - Arcot - Trichinopoly - Kamptee - Kurnool - Bengal - Secunderabad -	{ 29	479	213	Oct. 1838.	
	H. M's. 12th Lancers -	12	187	-	{ 13 7 2	{ 261 95 56	{ - - -	{ Secunderabad - Kurnool - Bombay -	{ 34	599	-	Dec. 1856.	
	3d Regt. Light Cavalry -	9	3	337	{ - 4	{ - -	{ 16 36	{ Body Guard - Kurnool -	{ 13	3	389	Sept. 1857.	
	H. M's. 43d Regt. Light Infantry -	13	606	-	11	486	-	Fort St. George -	24	1,072	-	Feb. 1855.	
	19th Regt. Native Infantry	14	2	777	-	-	-	-	14	2	777	Feb. 1857.	
	French Rocks -	20th - - ditto -	15	2	650	{ - 1	{ - -	{ 52 85	{ Hoonsoor - Mysore -	{ 16	2	787	Feb. "
	Hurryhar -	35th - - ditto -	13	2	547	4	-	268	Sirsee -	17	2	815	Dec. 1854.
	Mercara -	32d - - ditto -	16	2	642	2	-	164	Pootoor -	18	2	806	April 1857.

MALABAR AND CANARA,

Brigadier P. Thompson, Commands.
Major A. G. Young, Major of Brigade (absent).

Captain C. W. Taylor, Acting Major of Brigade.
Surgeon W. G. Maxwell, M.D., Superintending Surgeon.

Cannanore -	{	3d Regt. Light Infantry -	12	2	626	4	-	205	Calicut -	-	16	2	831	Dec. 1856.	
		11th Regt. Native Infantry	15	1	796	{	-	58	Manantoddy	-	16	1	838	Jan. 1857.	
					1	-	84	Tellicherry	-						
Mangalore -	-	16th - ditto -	9	1	507	{	4	1	116	Bengal -	-	15	2	766	April 1855.
						1	-	87	Honore -	-					
						1	-	56	Sedanbeghur	-					

CEDED DISTRICTS.

Major-General D. Macleod, Commands.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Whistler, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major A. R. Dallas, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Major A. R. Dallas, Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Captain G. P. Sherard, Judge Advocate-General.
Surgeon E. W. Eyre, Superintending Surgeon.

Bellary - -	{	5th Light Cavalry - -	10	3	268	{ - 1 -	14 101	Body Guard Kurnool - -	} 11	3	383	May 1857.							
		H. M's. 74th Highlanders -	8	153	-	{ 10 3 3 1 5	31 133 105 66 19	- - - - -					Cannanore - Malliaipooram Calicut - - Jackatalla - Kurnool - -						
														47th Regt. Native Infantry	30	2	822	- - -	- - -
Cuddapah - -	{	30th - ditto - -	13	2	610	{ 2 1 1	113 82 6	Ghooty - - Cumbum - - Secunderabad -	} 17	2	811	Oct. "							
		Kurnool - -	{	49th - ditto - -	10	2	690	3					-	115	Bengal - -	13	2	805	April 1857.
				50th - ditto - -	9	2	694	-					-	93	Bangalore - -	9	2	787	June 1857.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major-General A. Tulloch, C.B., Commands.
 Captain F. J. M. Mason, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (absent.)
 Major R. J. Kempt, Acting - - - ditto.
 Captain G. F. Shakespear, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain C. C. McCallum, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Major G. A. Tulloch, Aide-de-Camp.
 Surgeon F. Cooper, Superintending Surgeon.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	
Berhampore	5th Regt. Native Infantry	5	2	412	2 4 1	- - -	116 304 6	Bengal - - Cuttack - - Secunderabad - -	12	2	838	April 1854.
Masulipatam	7th - ditto	10	2	557	1 1 2	- - -	71 168 83	Berwarrah - - Secunderabad - - Yernagooden - -	14	2	809	March 1857.
	1st extra ditto	4	2	440	-	-	-	- - - -	4	2	449	Since its formation.
Sambelcottah	9th - ditto	10	2	393	1 1 2 1	- - - -	32 83 83 66 228 6	Cocanada - - Ellore - - Rajahmundry - - Rajapore - - Masulipatam - - Secunderabad - -	16	2	821	Dec. 1854.
Russelcondah	23d Regt. Light Infantry	14	2	798	1	-	6	Secunderabad	15	2	804	Feb. 1857.
Vizianagrum	31st - ditto	11	2	559	2 1 -	- - -	168 84 6	Kiniedy - - Palcondah - - Secunderabad - -	14	2	817	May 1856.
Cuttack	40th Regt. Native Infantry	8	2	632	3	-	168	Sambulpore	11	2	800	April 1857.
Vingapatam	43d - ditto	10	2	525	1 1 1	- - -	204 110 6	Chicacole - - Berhampore - - Secunderabad - -	13	2	845	March 1854.
	European Veterans	4	110	-	- - -	131 39 36	- - -	Palaveram - - Fort St. George - - Civil Engineer's Department.	4	280	-	-
Davalahweram	Sappers and Miners	3	15	175	- 1 2 1 1 2 - 5 2	- 3 - - - - - - -	20 125 108 113 100 52 115 7 248 123	Pambrun - - Secunderabad - - Rangoon - - Thyetungo - - Padongruys - - Cannanore - - Tonghoo - - Jackatalla - - Bengal - - Rajahmundry - -	18	55	1,186	March 1856.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Major-General R. Bradd, Commands.
 Major W. L. Walker, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (absent.)
 Major R. Taylor, Acting - - - ditto.
 Captain E. F. Burton, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain J. White, Acting Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain J. White, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Surgeon G. Beeson, Superintending Surgeon.

Trichinopoly	1st Regt. Light Cavalry	14	3	372	-	-	15	Body Guard	14	3	357	Dec. 1856.
	21st Regt. Native Infantry	10	2	555	1 1 -	- - -	119 81 44	Coimbatore - - Trichore - - Dindigul - -	14	2	818	August 1857.
					1	-	31	Jackatalla - -	-	-	-	-
					1	-	58	Paulghaut - -	-	-	-	-
	34th Regt. Light Infantry	7	2	242	1 1 1 1 4	- - - - -	65 89 74 96 4 233	Tanjore - - Tranquebar - - Combacorum - - Negapatam - - Secunderabad - - Bengal - -	16	2	803	April 1857.
Pallamcottah	2d extra ditto Native Infantry	7	2	466	-	-	-	- - - -	3	2	466	Since its formation.
	51st - ditto	14	2	655	1 1 1	- - -	61 97 6	Madura - - Ramoad - - Bangalore - -	17	2	819	March 1857.
Quilon	2d - ditto	11	2	543	2 - -	- - -	176 45 -	Cochin - - Trivandrum - - Bangalore - -	13	2	770	Nov. 1854.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Major-General J. C. Coffin, Commands.

Major F. Knvett, Assistant Adjutant-General (in Europe).

Major D. Hodson, Acting - ditto.

Captain T. Peyton, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Major T. Pritchard, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Surgeon G. Pearce, Superintending Surgeon.

CAMPS, GARRISONS OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	
Secunderabad	7th Light Cavalry - -	10	3	385	-	-	14	Body Guard - -	10	3	399	March 1855.
	4th Battalion Artillery -	9	162	-	2 1 1	48 26 45 72	- - - -	Rangoon - - Bassein - - Mount - - Bangalore - -	18	353	-	October 1855.
	Gun Lascars, attached -	-	-	62	- - -	- - -	23 10 29	Rangoon - - Bassein - - Bangalore - -	-	-	128	October 1853.
	3d European Regiment -	30	955	-	-	-	-	- - -	30	955	-	March 1855.
	1st Regiment Native Infantry - - -	9	2	701	3	-	116	Bengal - -	12	2	817	May 1857.
	22d - ditto - -	20	2	837	-	-	-	- - -	20	2	837	Feb. 1857.
	24th - ditto - -	12	2	746	3	-	116	Bengal - -	15	2	862	Feb. 1857.
	41st - ditto - -	16	2	839	-	-	-	- - -	16	2	839	April 1857.
	42d - ditto - -	14	2	807	-	-	-	- - -	14	2	807	January 1857.

NAGPORE FORCE.

Brigadier H. Prior, Commands.

Captain E. T. Boddam, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major W. G. P. Jenkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain D. Blair, Acting Judge Advocate-General.

Surgeon J. T. Maule, Superintending Surgeon.

Kamptee	4th Light Cavalry - -	12	3	374	-	-	15	Body Guard - -	12	3	389	Feb. 1857.
	6th - ditto - -	18	3	375	-	-	15	Body Guard - -	18	3	390	August 1857.
	2d Battalion Artillery -	5	88	-	2 1 1 2 1	85 36 39 23 84	- - - - -	Trichinopoly - Tonghoo - - Shuay Gheen - Singapore - Mount - -	13	355	-	January 1857.
	Gun Lascars, attached -	-	-	38	- - - - -	- - - - -	29 18 11 17 15	Trichinopoly - Tonghoo - - Shuay Gheen - Mount - - Singapore -	-	-	128	January 1857.
	26th Regiment Native Infantry - - -	9	2	601	2 1	- -	84 73	Seonee - - Mysore - -	12	2	758	April 1857.
	28th - ditto - -	7	2	421	3	-	392	Nursingpore -	10	2	813	Dec. 1856.
	32d - ditto - -	14	2	824	-	-	-	- - -	14	2	824	Feb. 1857.
	33d - ditto - -	10	2	601	2 1	- -	148 82	Baitool - - Seonee - -	13	2	831	March 1857.
	2d Light Cavalry - -	15	3	375	-	-	15	Body Guard - -	15	3	390	Feb. 1857.

PEGU DIVISION.

Major-General J. Bell, Commands.
Captain E. A. Travers, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain H. H. O'Connell, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant W. J. Bell, Aide-de-Camp.
Major C. Burton, Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Surgeon H. G. Graham, Superintending Surgeon.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
Rangoon	3d Battalion Artillery	3	53	-	3 3 2 79 65 11 27	73 79 79 65 11 27	- - - - - -	Benares Tonghoo Kamptee Thyetungo Secunderabad Mount	11	378	-	May 1857.	
	Gun Lascars attached	-	-	4	- - - -	- - - -	32 32 30 31	Benares Tonghoo Kamptee Thyetungo	-	-	130	May 1857.	
	6th Regiment Native In- fantry	6	2	506	3 - - -	- - - -	239 13 5	Bassein Bangalore Palaveram	9	2	853	April 1857.	
	10th - ditto	15	2	810	- - - -	- - - -	20 800 279 9 5	Ellore China Pegu Ellore Palaveram	15	2	810	March 1855.	
	12th - ditto	4	2	238	3 - - -	- - - -	21 17 15 8	Vellore Palaveram Palaveram Vellore	14	2	831	April 1857.	
	45th - ditto	15	2	766	- - - -	- - - -	21 17 15 8	Vellore Palaveram Palaveram Vellore	15	2	804	Sept. 1855.	
	4th - ditto	12	2	781	- - - -	- - - -	15 8 221 128 52 22 13	Palaveram Vellore Mecaday Thabrilla Mengdoon Palaveram Arnee	12	2	804	May 1857.	
	15th - ditto	9	2	357	2 2 - -	- - - -	19 47 47 291 128 15 12	Trichinopoly Palaveram Yaunjett Prome Mecaday Vellore Palaveram	13	2	793	March 1857.	
	Thyetungo	39th - ditto	13	2	649	- - - -	- - - -	19 47 47 291 128 15 12	Trichinopoly Palaveram Yaunjett Prome Mecaday Vellore Palaveram	13	2	762	May 1857.
	44th - ditto	9	2	355	3 1 - -	- - - -	291 128 15 12	Prome Mecaday Vellore Palaveram	13	2	801	May 1857.	
Tonghoo	2d European Light Infantry	14	439	-	8 1 - -	422 76 17 -	- - - -	Fort St. George Shuay Gheen Mount	23	954	-	March 1856.	
	8th Regiment Native In- fantry	14	2	883	- - 1 -	- - - -	23 14 93 -	Sannioottah Palaveram Kyoukkie	15	2	1,013	April 1856.	
Shuay Gheen	37th Grenadiers	9	2	421	5 - - -	- - - -	358 21 60 200 8	Tonghoo Visagapatam Mergui Sittang Palaveram	14	2	780	Jan. 1857.	
Moulmein	13th Regiment Native In- fantry	13	2	556	1 3 - -	- - - -	71 23 16 203	Tavoy Vellore Ellore Menghee	17	2	824	March 1857.	
	48th - ditto	11	2	678	1 - - -	- - - -	71 23 16 203	Tavoy Vellore Ellore Menghee	12	2	772	Feb. 1856.	
Hansada	46th - ditto	11	2	618	2 - - -	- - - -	12 5 212	Bellary Palaveram Malacca	13	2	837	Jan. 1855.	
	14th - ditto	14	2	587	- - 2 -	- - - -	12 5 212	Bellary Palaveram Malacca	16	2	816	Feb. 1857.	
Penang, and Straits of Ma- lacca	29th - ditto	10	2	594	- 4 - -	- - - -	27 13 167	Masulipatam Palaveram China	14	2	801	Feb. 1856.	
	38th - ditto	12	2	516	- - 2 2	- - - -	16 48 63 97	Visagapatam Clunie China Labuan	16	2	740	April 1855.	
On service in Bengal	1st Madras Fusiliers	30	803	-	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	30	803	-	May 1857.	
	17th Regiment Native In- fantry	16	2	797	- - - -	- - - -	18 41 25	Madras Palaveram Vellore	16	2	815	July 1857.	
	27th - ditto	22	2	770	- - - -	- - - -	18 41 25	Madras Palaveram Vellore	22	2	837	July 1857.	

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY.	DRAGOONS.		LIGHT CAVALRY.			HORSE ARTILLERY.			FOOT ARTILLERY.				SAPPERS AND MINERS.			EUROPEAN INFANTRY.		NATIVE INFANTRY.				VETERAN BATTALIONS AND COMPANIES.				TOTAL.		
	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Lascars.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Europeans.	Natives.	TOTAL.				
Centre Division	-	-	16	5	470	4	105	-	24	270	209	84	-	20	905	55	10	3,258	31	174	2,688	1,617	6,709	8,326				
Mysore Division	12	187	9	3	337	8	152	20	3	72	20	32	-	13	606	65	8	3,376	-	-	72	1,138	3,337	4,995				
Malabar and Canara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	64	13	52	16	549	43	6	2,319	-	-	-	616	2,448	3,064				
Northern Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	90	21	123	-	-	98	16	6,049	4	110	-	249	6,288	6,532				
Southern Division	-	-	14	3	372	5	102	-	2	85	-	29	7	1	66	59	10	3,347	-	-	280	347	4,035	4,382				
Ceded Districts	7	95	15	3	405	2	3	55	2	82	-	30	-	3	352	55	8	3,011	-	-	-	627	3,501	4,128				
Madras Troops, Southern Mahratta Country	-	-	15	3	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	375	393				
Nagpore Force	-	-	30	6	749	3	105	-	7	158	-	68	-	-	-	48	8	3,153	-	-	-	365	3,970	4,335				
On Service in China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	5	-	-	-	13	-	530	-	-	-	14	563	577				
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	13	261	10	3	385	4	6	94	9	173	-	62	125	30	955	72	10	3,970	-	-	-	1,550	4,636	6,186				
On Service in Bombay	2	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	58				
Penang and Straits of Malacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	23	167	55	-	-	-	40	6	2,054	-	-	-	76	2,276	2,352				
On Service in Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	44	5	73	80	49	248	30	803	58	6	2,279	-	-	-	985	2,700	3,685				
Pegu Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	491	57	201	446	14	439	168	26	10,036	-	-	-	1,158	10,742	11,900				
TOTAL	34	599	109	26	3,093	29	478	223	77	1,444	715	644	15	3	1,001	814	114	43,384	35	284	3,040	8,818	52,095	60,913				

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HEAD QUARTERS OF CORPS.

DESCRIPTION of TROOPS.	Regiments.	Battalion.	HEAD QUARTERS of CORPS.	DESCRIPTION of TROOPS.	Regiment.	Battalion.	HEAD QUARTERS of CORPS.
Her Majesty's 12th Lancers - - - }	-	-	Bangalore.	Native Infantry	16th	-	Mangalore.
					17th	-	Bengal.
					18th	-	Vellore.
	1st	-	Trichinopoly.		19th	-	Bangalore.
	2d	-	Sholapore.		20th	-	French Rocks.
	3d	-	Bangalore.		21st	-	Trichinopoly.
Light Cavalry - - }	4th	-	Kamptee.		22d	-	Secunderabad.
	5th	-	Bellary.		23d	-	Russelcondah.
	6th	-	Kamptee.		24th	-	Secunderabad.
	7th	-	Secunderabad.		25th	-	Madras.
	8th	-	Arcot.		26th	-	Kamptee.
					27th	-	Bengal.
Horse Artillery - - }	-	-	Bangalore.		28th	-	Hoosungabad.
					29th	-	Penang.
					30th	-	Cuddapah.
	1st	-	Mount.		31st	-	Vizianagram.
Battalions of Artillery - }	2d	-	Kamptee.		32d	-	Kamptee.
	3d	-	Rangoon.		33d	-	Kamptee.
	4th	-	Secunderabad.		34th	-	Trichinopoly.
	5th	-	Mount.		35th	-	Hurryhur.
					36th	-	Madras.
Corps of Engineers - - }	-	-	Fort St. George.		37th	-	Tonghoo.
					38th	-	Singapore.
Sappers and Miners - - }	-	-	Davlaishweram.		39th	-	Thyetmyo.
					40th	-	Cuttack.
Her Majesty's Regi- }	43d	-	Bangalore.		41st	-	Secunderabad.
ments - - - }	74th	-	Bellary.		42d	-	Secunderabad.
					43d	-	Vizagapatam.
	1st	-	Bengal.		44th	-	Thyetmyo.
European Regiments - }	2d	-	Tonghoo.		45th	-	Rangoon.
	3d	-	Secunderabad.		46th	-	Henzadah.
					47th	-	Bellary.
	1st	-	Secunderabad.		48th	-	Moulmein.
	2d	-	Quilon.		49th	-	Kurnool.
	3d	-	Cannanore.		50th	-	Kurnool (Moveable Column.)
	4th	-	Thyetinen.		51st	-	Pallamcottah.
	5th	-	Berhampore.		52d	-	Mercara.
	6th	-	Rangoon.	Native Veterans - }	-	1st	Madras.
Native Infantry - - }	7th	-	Masulipatam.		-	2d	Arcot.
	8th	-	Tonghoo.				
	9th	-	Samulcottah.	Extra Native Infantry }	1st	-	Masulipatam.
	10th	-	Rangoon.		2d	-	Trichinopoly.
	11th	-	Cannanore.		3d	-	Vellore.
	12th	-	Rangoon.				
	13th	-	Moulmein.				
	14th	-	Singapore.	Sapper Militia - - }	-	-	Madras.
	15th	-	Thyetmyo.				

W. G. Woods, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Pat. Grant, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

SPECIAL RETURN of the *Madras* Troops in the Field for the Month of September 1857.

[illegible]

**W. G. Woods, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.**

**Pat. Grant, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.**

NUMERICAL RETURN of the European Commissioned Officers of each Regiment of Light Cavalry, European and Native Infantry, on the *Madras Establishment*, on the 1st of October 1857.

CORPS.	PRESENT EFFECTIVE.					Withdrawn for Staff or other Detached Employ.					Absent in Europe, on Furlough, or upon Sick Certificate.					Absent on Leave on the Hills, or elsewhere in India, to Sea, to the Cape of Good Hope, &c.									
	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	
NATIVE CAVALRY :																									
1st Regiment Light Cavalry	-	1	-	2	7	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
3d - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	3	5	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
4th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
6th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	2	9	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	2	7	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
8th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	4	8	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	6	3	23	53	4	1	-	2	22	3	-	7	1	2	9	13	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	2
EUROPEAN INFANTRY :																									
1st Madras Fusiliers	-	-	1	7	15	4	-	2	1	1	5	-	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d European Light Infantry	-	-	1	4	13	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
3d Madras European Regiment	-	1	2	5	15	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	4	16	43	13	-	4	2	6	10	-	4	-	-	10	5	-	-	1	-	2	2	3	3
NATIVE INFANTRY :																									
1st Regiment Native Infantry	-	1	1	3	6	2	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	1	7	3	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	6	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
4th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	2	5	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	5	2	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
6th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	6	3	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
7th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	4	5	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	7	4	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	4	5	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
10th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	2	7	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
11th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	6	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	4	6	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
13th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	3	8	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
14th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	7	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	5	5	2	1	1	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	5	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
17th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	4	6	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	5	3	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
19th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	4	6	2	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
20th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	4	6	2	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
21st - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	2	5	3	-	-	1	2	4	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
22d - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	5	9	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	7	3	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	3	7	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	4	4	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
27th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	7	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
29th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	4	5	3	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
30th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	4	8	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31st - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	6	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
32d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	5	3	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	
33d - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	4	8	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	8	3	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
35th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	4	7	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	3	5	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
37th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	1	8	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
38th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	2	8	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
39th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	7	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
40th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	5	3	-	1	-	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
41st - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	5	8	3	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
42d - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	2	7	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	
43d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	6	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	
44th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	5	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	
45th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	3	7	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46th - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	2	7	2	-	-	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
47th - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	5	10	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
48th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	3	7	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
49th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	1	6	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50th - ditto - ditto	-	1	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51st - ditto - ditto	-	1	1	4	7	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
52d - ditto - ditto	-	-	1	3	7	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
TOTAL	-	26	40	159	332	133	3	11	6	123	126	3	42	7	6	65	101	8	7	8	-	17	11	18	

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTION RETURN of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops serving under the Presidency of Bombay, on the 1st July 1857.

PRESIDENCY GARRISON.

Brigadier J. M. Short - - - - Commanding.
Colonel H. Lyons - - - - Town Major.
Captain M. J. Battye - - - - Fort Adjutant.
Captain F. Wemyss - - - - Acting Garrison Engineer.
Lieut.-Colonel J. Grant - - - - Principal Commissary of Ordnance.
Captain B. K. Finimore - - - - Senior Deputy ditto - - ditto.
Lieutenant T. T. Haggard - - - - Junior Deputy ditto - - ditto.
Brevet Major H. J. Barr - - - - Military Paymaster.
Surgeon J. J. Hamilton - - - - Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon A. H. Leith - - - - European General Hospital.
Surgeon P. Manisty - - - - Garrison Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon J. Bean - - - - Assistant Garrison Surgeon.
Surgeon G. M. S. Seaward - - - - Medical Storekeeper.
Reverend W. K. Fletcher - - - - Senior Chaplain.
Reverend F. J. Spring - - - - Junior ditto.
Reverend J. D. Gibson - - - - Junior ditto.
Reverend C. H. Leigh Lye - - - - Acting ditto.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.					TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.			
BOMBAY	2d Battalion with Gun Lascars and Syce Drivers attached; Captain Worgan commanding	-	180	53	4	107	73	Kurrachee	-	-	-	6	464	212
					-	79	9	Ahmednuggur	-	-	-			
					2	98	77	Aurangabad	-	-	-			
	Her Majesty's 86th Regiment; Major Stuart commanding	10	836	-	13	447	-	Aden	-	-	-	28	988	-
					5	150	-	Surat	-	-	-			
	5th Regiment Native Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Heath commanding	13	-	943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	943
	10th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Vincent commanding	12	1	927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	927
	11th Regiment Native Infantry; Colonel Shepherd commanding	10	-	996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	996
	Marine Battalion; Captain Barrow commanding	4	-	387	-	-	-	Mootuee Hat	-	-	-	4	-	935
					-	-	94	Bushire	-	-	-			
					-	-	37	Bussora	-	-	-			
					-	-	8	Bassadore	-	-	-			
					-	-	101	Marine Duty	-	-	-			
					-	-	308							
													-- Permanent Head Quarters at Bombay.	

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—HEAD QUARTERS, BELGAUM.

Major-General F. P. Lester - - Commanding.
Lieutenant H. P. Sykes - - Acting Aide-de-Camp.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Pelly Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain J. J. Pollexfen - - Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain J. D. Williams - - Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Captain W. R. Houghton - - Executive Engineer.
Captain D. O. T. Compton - - Acting Military Paymaster.

Captain H. W. Holland - - Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Captain U. S. Kendeall - - Commanding Artillery.
Captain T. Biggs - - Commissary of Ordnance.
Surgeon F. Mackenzie - - Superintending Surgeon.
Surgeon T. Waller - - Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon.
Reverend J. Churchill - - Chaplain.
Reverend G. A. F. Watson - - Junior Chaplain.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
BELGAUM -	3d Company, 1st Battalion Artillery, with No. 1 Light Field Battery attached - -	1	64	74									
	Depôt, Her Majesty's 64th Regiment -	2	83	-									
	15th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Watkins commanding. - -	13	1	816	2	-	156	Vingorla - -	15	1	972	16 April 1857	
	Depôt 20th Regiment Native Infantry -	2	1	161									
	29th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Lynch commanding - -	13	1	1,022	-	-	-	- - -	13	1	1,022	10 Dec. 1853	
SHOLAPOOR. Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Scobie Commanding. Lieutenant E. H. Ord - - Line Adjutant. Lieutenant E. L. Estrange - Sub-Assistant Commissary-General. Reverend J. F. Goldstein - Chaplain.	6th Company 3d Battalion Artillery -	1	-	93									
	2d Regiment Madras Light Cavalry; Major Sharp commanding - -	14	2	390	-	-	-	- - -	14	2	390		
	3d Regiment Native Infantry; Captain Grant commanding	12	1	946	{	-	13	Judee - -	12	1	1,019	7 Mar. 1854	
					{	-	13	Hypurga - -					
					{	-	13	Moodebehall - -					
					{	-	13	Mungoolee - -					
DHARWAR -					{	-	7	Churckun - -					
					{	-	7	Alnulla - -					
							7	Toombgee - -					
	28th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Maclean commanding - -	14	1	916	{	-	28	Badamee - -	14	1	971	7 Dec. 1855	
					{	-	27	Bugulkote - -					
KOLAPOOR -	27th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Rolland commanding - -	11	1	710	2	-	229	Rutnagherry -	13	1	939	10 April 1854	

POONA DIVISION.—HEAD QUARTERS, POONA.

Major-General F. Schuler - Commanding.
 Captain C. T. Aitchison - Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain J. Forbes - Acting Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Captain W. V. Shewell - Acting Dep.-Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Major H. Boye - Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
 Captain W. D. Graham - Active Executive Engineer.

Captain J. R. Hawkins - Commissary of Ordnance.
 Captain H. J. Willoughby - Military Paymaster.
 Major J. B. Ramsay - Assistant Commissary-General.
 Major C. W. Tremeneere - Superintending Engineer.
 Surgeon C. Morehead - Superintending Surgeon.
 Surgeon T. Larkins - Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.					TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.			
POONA. Brigadier J. Hale - - - Commanding. Captain J. H. Champion - Brigade Major. Lieutenant G. C. Evezard, Acting Superintendent of Bazaars and Police. Major W. Reynolds - - Paymaster of Pensioners. Rev. C. T. Wilson - - Chaplain at Kitee. Rev. G. L. Fenton - - Senior Chaplain. Rev. M. Boys - - Junior Chaplain.	1st Troop Horse Artillery, with Gun Lascars attached; Lieut. Gibbard commanding	7	159	25	-	-	-	-	7	159	25	17 Nov. 1854	- - En route from Persia.	
	4th Troop Horse Artillery, with Gun Lascars attached; Capt. Sealy commanding	6	148	25	-	-	-	-	6	148	25	24 Feb. 1857		
	Depôt Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders	1	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	3d Bombay European Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Liddell commanding	18	753	-	3	108	-	Sattara	21	861	-	14 Mar. 1857		
	Depôt Sappers and Miners	4	5	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Depôt 4th Regiment, Native Infantry Rifles	1	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	6th Regiment Native Infantry; Colonel Stuart commanding	11	-	939	-	-	-	-	11	-	939	22 Oct. 1855		
	Depôt 25th Regiment Native Infantry	1	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Depôt 26th Regiment Native Infantry	2	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	KIRKEE	Left Wing Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers; Lieut. Col. Tyler commanding	14	324	-	-	-	-	-	14	324	-		-
Her Majesty's 14th Lt. Dragoons; Major Wilmer commanding		11	281	-	10 1	300 70	- -	Aurangabad Sattara	22	651	-	-		
SEROOR	Poona Irregular Horse Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Tapp commanding	4	-	484	-	-	120 75 41 21 11	Khandeish Poona Ahmednuggur Tullghaut Bombay	4	-	752	19 Oct. 1856	- - Head-quarters en route from Persia.	
	1st Battalion Artillery, with Gun Lascars and Syce drivers attached; Lieutenant Barton commanding	6	114	8	8 5 1	193 87 64	149 52 74	Persia Aden Belgaum	20	458	263	11 Jan. 1829		
AHMEDNUGGUR. Brigadier C. Blood - - - Commanding. Captain W. Ballingall - Line Adjutant. Lieutenant W. Gray - Acting Deputy-Assistant. Commissary General. Captain J. Pottinger - In charge of Arsenal. Captain C. Scott - Executive Engineer. Surgeon W. L. Cameron, Staff Surgeon. Rev. W. Goodall - Chaplain.	2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery	-	79	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4th Battalion Artillery, with Gun Lascars and Syce drivers attached; Captain Gage commanding	3	3	263	1 2 1 1	- 1 - -	34 130 102 129 93	Malligaum Shikarpoor Persia Hydrabad Sholapoor	9	5	751	25 Jan. 1853	-	
	24th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Duncan commanding	9	-	615	5	-	202	Toka and Kopergaum	14	-	907	5 Jan. 1855	-	

(continued)

Poona Division—continued.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.					TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.			
MALLIGAUM. Brigadier J. S. Down - - - Commanding. Captain R. M. Westropp - Brigade-Major. Rev. R. Easum - - - - - Chaplain.	Detachment 4th Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	34										
	19th Regiment Na- tive Infantry; Lieu- tenant-Colonel Hart commanding -	10	1	553	2	-	335	Dhoolia - - -	12	1	888	17 Feb. 1857		
SATTARA. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jacob - - - Commanding. Captain J. G. Scott - - - - - Line Adjutant. Surgeon D. A. Carnegie - - - - - Staff Surgeon. Rev. P. Anderson - - - - - Chaplain.	6th Company 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	89										
	Detachment Her Ma- jesty's 14th Light Dragoons - - -	1	70	-										
	Detachment 3d Euro- pean Regiment -	2	108	-										
	22d Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Co- lonel Jacob com- manding - - -	9	-	1,000					9	-	1,000	6 Mar. 1857		
	Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, Lieut. - Colonel Malcolm com- manding - - -	4	-	401			143 97 80 95	Belgaum Dharwar - Kolapoor Kulladghur	4	-	816	7 Feb. 1857		
CONCAN—DAPPOOLIE. Lieutenant Colonel Troward - - - Commanding. Captain S. C. Baldwin - - - - - Staff Officer. Lieutenant C. H. Boye - - - - - Paymaster of Pensioners. Rev. H. H. Brereton - - - - - Chaplain.					1	-	171	Bhewndy -						
						-	57	Chiploon -						
						-	23	Hurnee -						
						-	24	Kheir -						
						-	7	Bancote -						
						-	7	Goohagur -						
						-	7	Sowardia -						
						-	7	Kharepatna -						
						-	21	Suagumahwur -	11	-	694			Permanent head-quar- ters at Da- poolie.
						-	8	Malgoond -						
						-	7	Lanjah -						
						-	7	Kunkowlee -						
						-	12	Mharr -						
						-	7	Tulla -						
						-	7	Penn -						
						-	4	Ryghur -						

NORTHERN DIVISION—HEAD QUARTERS, AHMEDABAD.

Major-General H. G. Roberts - - Commanding.
 Lieutenant J. T. Newall - - - Acting Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. D. Leith Assistant-Adjutant-General.
 Captain T. J. Holland - - - Acting Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
 Major E. Wray - - - - - Commissary of Ordnance.
 Captain A. W. Lucas - - - - Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
 Captain G. E. Ashburner - - - Acting Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. Lucas - - Commanding Artillery.

Lieutenant D. M. Gleig - - - 2d Class Commissariat Agent and Super-
 intendent of Bazars.
 Brevet-Major K. Jopp - - - - Military Paymaster.
 Colonel W. B. Goodfellow - - - Superintending Engineer.
 Lieutenant R. E. F. Catgrave - - Acting Executive Engineer.
 Surgeon B. White - - - - - Superintending Surgeon.
 „ F. Harrison - - - - - Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff
 Surgeon.
 Rev. G. N. Mitford - - - - - Chaplain.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.			TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
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AHMEDABAD	3d Battalion Artillery, with Gun Lascars and Syce Drivers attached, Lieut.- colonel Lucas com- manding - -	3	2	151	1	-	32	Rajkote - -	-	-	2 Feb. 1853	
					1	-	34	Surat - -	-	-		
					1	-	57	Baroda - -	-	-		
					1	-	34	Broach - -	-	-		
					4	1	145	Bushire - -	-	-		
					1	-	95	Aden - -	-	-		
					1	-	80	Sattara - -	-	-		
					-	-	14	Veerungaum - -	-	-		
					-	-	14	Jimjoowara - -	-	-		
					-	-	14	Patree - -	-	-		
BARODA.	2d Grenadier Regi- ment Native Infan- try, Major Grimes commanding - -	12	1	921	-	-	7	Dundooka - -	-	-	29 Nov. 1853	
					-	-	7	Morassa - -	-	-		
					-	-	7	Prautej - -	-	-		
	7th Regiment Na- tive Infantry, Ma- jor Andrews com- manding - -	10	1	799	-	-	75	Sadra - -	-	-		
					-	-	20	Jaltulpoor - -	-	-		
					-	-	14	Dholku - -	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	8th Regiment Na- tive Infantry, Ma- jor Thomas com- manding - -	8	-	561	2	-	26	Jumbooseer - -	-	-		
					-	-	268	Broach - -	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SURAT.	Detachment Her Ma- jesty's 86th Regi- ment - -	5	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Dec. 1855	
	9th Regiment Na- tive Infantry, Major Evans commanding	9	1	924	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RAJKOTE.	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 Jan. 1854	
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BARODA.	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Dec. 1855	
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SURAT.	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Dec. 1855	
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RAJKOTE.	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Dec. 1855	
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Left Wing 17th Re- giment Native In- fantry - -	4	-	383	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 23d Regiment Native Light In- fantry - -	1	1	57	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Depôt 3d Regiment Light Cavalry -	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-		

NORTHERN DIVISION—HEAD QUARTERS, AHMEDABAD—continued.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
BROACH - - - DEESA. Brigadier J. Creagh - - - Commanding. Captain R. Richards - - - Major of Brigade. Captain A. H. Curtis - - - Executive Engineer. Captain A. W. Lucas - - - Deputy-Assistant Com- missary-General. Rev. G. L. Allen - - - Chaplain.	Detachment 3d Bat- talion Artillery - -	1	-	34								16 May 1857	
	1st Grenadier Regi- ment Native In- fantry, Major Hon- ner commanding - -	10	1	775	-	-	28 40	Kattywar Goge - - -	10	1	852		
	Detachment 8th Regi- ment Native In- fantry - - -	2	-	268									
	Detachment 2d Regi- ment Light Cavalry	3	-	124								17 Dec. 1853	
	Her Majesty's 83d Regiment, Lieut- Colonel Kelsall commanding - - -	16	296	-	2 16	118 503	- -	Abou - Nusseerabad - -	34	917	- -		
	12th Regiment Na- tive Infantry, Lieut- enant-colonel Fou- lerton command- ing - - -	7	-	451	- 5	- - 442	12	Abou - Nusseerabad - -	12	- -	905	11 Dec. 1855	
	17th Regiment Na- tive Infantry, Col. Home command- ing - - -	11	-	482	4	- -	383	Rajkote - - -	15	- -	865	8 June 1857	

ASSEERGHUR FORTRESS.

Colonel A. P. Le Messurier - - - Commanding.

Lieutenant J. Gordon - - - Fort Adjutant.

ASSEERGHUR - - -	Left Wing 6th Sindia's Contingent, Lieut- enant Scott com- manding - - -	1	-	448	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- -	448	-	
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ADEN FORCE.

Brigadier W. M. Coghlan - - - Commanding.
 Captain S. Thacker - - - Major of Brigade.
 Lieutenant C. F. Keays - - - Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and
 in charge of Bazars.

Lieutenant H. St. C. Wilkins - - - Executive Engineer.
 Surgeon J. Craig - - - Superintendent Medical Department.
 Rev. W. H. Cummins - - - Acting Chaplain.

ADEN - - -	2d Company 1st Bat- talion Artillery - -	5	87	32									
	5th Company 3d Bat- talion Artillery - -	1	-	95									
	Detachment Sappers and Miners - - -	1	-	95									
	Wing Her Majesty's 86th Regiment - -	13	447	-									
	18th Regiment Na- tive Infantry, Major Westbrooke com- manding - - -	10	-	848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10	- -	848	23 Jan. 1855	

SINDE DIVISION—HEAD QUARTERS, KURRACHEE.

Major-General J. Scott, c. s. - - - - -	Commanding.	Major R. C. Wormald - - - - -	Commissary of Ordnance.
Captain H. Scott - - - - -	Aide-de-Camp.	Captain J. H. Henderson - - - - -	Acting Military Paymaster.
Lieut.-Colonel R. R. Younghusband - - - - -	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Lieut.-Colonel G. Hutt, c. s. - - - - -	Commanding Artillery.
Captain C. Ponsonby - - - - -	Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Colonel W. Scott - - - - -	Superintending Engineer.
Major W. B. Salmon - - - - -	Assistant Commissary-General.	Surgeon C. F. Collier - - - - -	Superintending Surgeon.
Captain A. B. Church - - - - -	Acting Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.	Surgeon D. Grierson - - - - -	Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon.
		Rev. W. Carr - - - - -	Assistant Chaplain.

CAMP, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.			TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
KURRACHEE: Brigadier R. H. Lowth - - - - - Commanding. Captain G. A. Leckie - - - - - Brigade-Major. Brevet-major C. F. North - - - - - Executive Engineer. Lieutenant H. F. Bolton - - - - - 1st Class Commissariat Agent and Superintendent of Bazaars.	3d Troop Horse Artillery, with Gun Lascars attached; Major Blake commanding. - - -	5	153	25	-	-	-	5	153	25	17 Oct. 1856	
	1st Company, 2d Battalion Artillery, with No. 2 Light Field Battery attached -	4	107	73								
	Depôt 1st Bombay Fusileers - - -	1	133									
	2d European Regiment Light Infantry; Lieut.-colonel Stiles commanding -	33	934	-	-	-	-	33	934	-	14 Oct. 1856	
	14th Regiment Native Infantry; Major Stewart commanding. - - -	10	-	915	-	-	-	10	-	915	9 Dec. 1856	
	21st Regiment Native Infantry; Major McGregor commanding - - -	11	-	850	-	-	-	11	-	850	18 Mar. 1857	
	Depôt 2d Belooch Battalion - - -	-	-	14								
	5th Company, 4th Battalion Artillery, with No. 7, Light Field Battery attached - - -	1	1	129								
	13th Regiment Native Infantry; Colonel Bellasis commanding - - -	11	-	859	-	-	-	11	-	859	26 Oct. 1855	
	Depôt 1st Belooch Battalion - - -	-	-	15								
HYDRABAD: Brigadier J. E. G. Morris, Commanding. Captain A. Carnegie - - - - - Acting Brigade-Major. Captain A. Carnegie - - - - - Sub-assistant Commissary-General. Conductor J. Mathieson - - - - - Deputy Commissary of Ordnance. Rev. F. Gell - - - - - Acting Chaplain.	3d Company, 4th Battalion Artillery, with No. 9 Light Field Battery attached.	2	1	130								
	16th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Rees commanding - - -	10	-	720	2	-	108	12	-	828	24 Nov. 1850	
SHIKARPOOR: Lieut.-colonel N. P. MacDougall - - - - - Commanding. Lieutenant F. S. Iredell - - - - - Acting Line Adjutant. Lieutenant Macleod - - - - - Executive Engineer. Lieutenant T. P. F. Brett, Commissariat Agent.												

SINDE DIVISION—HEAD QUARTERS, KURRACHEE—continued.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.				ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.		
JACOBABAD	Depôt 1st Regiment, Sinde Horse	-	-	24	-	-	93	-	-	-	15 Feb. 1857	Permanent head quar- ters in Sind.
	2d Regiment Sinde Irregular Horse; Capt. Merewether commanding	4	-	598	-	-	61	4	-	802		
					-	-	50					
					-	-	3					
					-	-	2					
					-	-	1					
	6th Regiment Pun- jab Irregular Ca- valry; Captain Hunter command- ing	4	-	336	-	-	11	4	-	586		
					-	-	7					
					-	-	46					
					-	-	18					
					-	-	162					

RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE, HEAD QUARTERS.

NUSSEERABAD.

Brigadier H. Macan - - - - Commanding.
Lieutenant C. F. Heathcote - - - Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain W. D. Bishop - - - - Acting Brigade Major.
Captain G. B. Munbee - - - - Executive Engineer.
Captain W. Brodie - - - - Sub-assistant Commissary-General, and
in charge of Bazars.
Lieutenant P. Cowley - - - - Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.
Surgeon P. Hockin - - - - Staff Surgeon.
Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt - - - - Chaplain.

NEEMUCH.

Lieut.-Colonel P. Abbott - - - - Commanding.
Captain J. J. Laurie - - - - Line Adjutant.
Lieutenant R. F. Williams - - - Acting 2d Class Commissariat Agent,
and in charge of Bazars.
Assistant Surgeon H. Coates - - Deputy Medical Storekeeper.

NUSSEERABAD	2d Troop Horse Artil- lery, with Gun Lascars attached; Captain Petrie com- manding	4	102	23	-	-	-	-	4	102	23	22 June 1857	En route from Deesa.
	1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Lancers; Captain Hardy commanding	11	1	361	1	-	79	Ajmere - -	12	1	475	4 Feb. 1857	
					-	-	35	Bombay - -					
	2d Regiment Light Cavalry; Colonel Jackson command- ing	12	1	360	-	-	14	Bombay - -	15	1	496	17 June 1857	En route from Deesa.
					3	-	124	Deesa - -					
	Detachment Her Majesty's 83d Regi- ment	16	503										
	Detachment 12th Regiment Native Infantry	5	-	442									

PERSIAN EXPEDITIONARY FIELD FORCE.

Brigadier-General J. Jacob, c.B. - Commanding.

PERSONAL STAFF:

Captain M. S. Green	-	-	-	-	Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Captain L. Pelly	-	-	-	-	Political Secretary and Persian Interpreter.
Lieut. C. Clerk	-	-	-	-	Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF:

Brevet-Major W. H. R. Green	-	-	-	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant E. King	-	-	-	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain J. Wray	-	-	-	Deputy Quartermaster-General.
Captain B. Whish	-	-	-	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Lieut. J. A. Ballard, c. s.	-	-	-	Assistant Quartermaster-General, Superintendent Intelligence Department.
Brevet-Major T. T. Christie	-	-	-	Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Captain J. T. Annesley	-	-	-	Deputy Paymaster,
Captain W. F. Gordon	-	-	-	Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieut. F. P. Mignon	-	-	-	Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieut. F. G. Steuart	-	-	-	Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
Lieut. E. H. Shewell	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Captain C. P. Rigby	-	-	-	Superintendent of Bazaars.
Lieut. G. B. Mellersh	-	-	-	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.
Brevet-Major J. Hill	-	-	-	Commanding Engineer.
Captain W. R. Dickinson	-	-	-	Field Engineer and commanding Sappers and Miners.
Lieut. C. J. Merriman	-	-	-	Ditto - - - ditto.
Lieut. G. M. Duncan	-	-	-	Assistant Field Engineer.
Lieut. H. Pym	-	-	-	Ditto - - ditto.
Lieut. J. Le Messurier	-	-	-	Ditto - - ditto.

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF—continued.

Major W. F. Curtis	-	-	-	-	Director Land Transport Corps.
Captain W. W. Taylor	-	-	-	-	1st Assistant Director Land Transport Corps.
Captain W. F. Bowen	-	-	-	-	1st Ditto - - - ditto.
Lieut. Pengelly, Indian Navy	-	-	-	-	1st Ditto - - - ditto.
Lieut. C. E. Boodle	-	-	-	-	1st Ditto, and Staff Officer, Bombay.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson	-	-	-	-	2d Assistant Director Land Transport Corps.
Lieut. D. B. Young	-	-	-	-	3d Ditto - - - ditto.
Lieut. H. C. Collier	-	-	-	-	3d Ditto - - - ditto.
Lieut. R. R. Woodhouse	-	-	-	-	3d Ditto - - - ditto.
Surgeon M. Stovell	-	-	-	-	Superintending Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon W. Davey	-	-	-	-	Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon.
Rev. W. H. Schwabe	-	-	-	-	Chaplain.

BRIGADE STAFF:

BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. W. Trevelyan	Commanding,
2d Lieut. T. H. Turner - - -	Major of Brigade.
Surgeon A. Burn - - - - -	In Medical Charge,

FIRST BRIGADE OF INFANTRY:

Brevet Colonel G. Macan - - - Commanding.
Captain J. W. Cottell - - - Major of Brigade.

SECOND BRIGADE OF INFANTRY:

Brigadier R. W. Honner - - - Commanding.
Lieut. W. A. Glasspoole - - - Major of Brigade.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.				ON DETACHMENT.				TOTAL of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS.	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File. Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File. Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File. Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.				
BUSHIRE	1st Company 1st Bat- talion Artillery, with No. 3 Light Field Battery attached -	4	95	76								
	4th Company 1st Bat- talion Artillery, with No. 5 Light Field Battery attached -	4	98	73								
	4th Company 3d Bat- talion Artillery, with No. 8 Light Field Battery attached -	4	1	145								
	4th Company 4th Bat- talion Artillery -	1	-	102								
	3d Regiment Light Cavalry, Captain Moore command- ing - - -	17	1	452	1	-	23	Rajkote - -	18	1	475	1 Oct. 1856
	1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, Lieut. Briggs com- manding - -	4	-	778	-	-	24	Jacobabad -	4	-	802	8 Jan. 1857
	Sappers and Miners, Captain Dickinson commanding - }	4	6	229	1 - 4	- 5 5	95 31 203	Aden - Deccan, F. F. Poona - }	9	16	538	25 Oct. 1856
	4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifle), Major Manson commanding -	16	1	835	1	-	81	Poona - -	17	1	916	3 Nov. 1856
	20th Regiment Native Infantry, Major Boynes commanding	16	-	721	2	1	161	Belgaum - -	18	1	882	4 Oct. 1856

PERSIAN EXPEDITIONARY FIELD FORCE—continued.

CAMPS, GARRISONS, OR CANTONMENTS.					ON DETACHMENT.					TOTAL. of the Corps.			Date of March of Corps to the respective Stations.	REMARKS.
STATIONS,	CORPS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	STATIONS.	European Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.			
BUSHIRE— <i>continued</i>	28d Regiment Native Light Infantry, Ma- jor Trovers com- manding - -	15	1	803	1	1	57	Rajcote - -	16	2	860	5 Jan. 1857		
	26th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain De Vitre com- manding - -	11	1	819	2	-	84	Poona - -	13	1	903	26 Dec. 1856		
	2d Belooch Battalion, Captain Hough commanding -	4	-	789	{ -	{ -	{ 110 14	Kharrack Kurrachee - -	{ 5	{ -	{ 913	24 Sept. 1856		

DECCAN FIELD FORCE.

Major-General A. Woodburn, c. b. Commanding.
Lieut. S. Y. Howison - - - - Aide-de-Camp.
Brevet-Colonel C. S. Stuart - - 2d in Command.
Captain J. C. Coley - - - - Brigade-Major.
Lieut. J. A. M. Macdonald - - - Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieut. D. D. Thain - - - - Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Stuart - - Staff Surgeon.
Captain H. O. Mayne - - - Attached.
Lieut. J. Somerville - - - - Ditto.

AURUNGABAD -	4th Company 2d Bat- talion Artillery, with No. 4 Light Field Battery attached -	2	98	77									
	Detachment Her Ma- jesty's 14th Light Dragoons - -	10	300	-									
	Detachment Sappers and Miners - -	-	5	31									
	Madras Sappers and Miners, Major Boi- leau commanding -	6	4	120	-	-	-	- - -	6	4	120	16 June 1857	
	25th Regiment Native Infantry, Major Follett command- ing - - -	11	-	730	1	-	221	Poona - -	12	-	951	8 June 1857	

The following Corps are on Duty under the Bengal Presidency:—
Her Majesty's 64th Regiment. Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders. 1st Bombay European Regiment Fusileers. 1st Belooch Battalion.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

DIVISIONS of the A R M Y.	Lancers, Dragoons.		Light Cavalry.			Horse Artillery.			Foot Artillery.				Sappers and Miners.			European Infantry.		Native Infantry.			Local and Irregular Corps.						Provincial Battalion.			T O T A L.																																																																																																																																																																						
	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	Officers.	European Commissioned and Rank and File.

N.B.—European Commissioned Officers on Staff employ and leave beyond the limits of the Presidency not included. Native Veterans are included in Native Infantry.

(signed) J. Wray, Major,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HEAD QUARTERS OF CORPS.

Description of Troops.	Regiment.	Battalion.	Head Quarters of Corps.	Description of Troops.	Regiment.	Battalion.	Head Quarters of Corps.
Left Wing Royal Lancers - - -	12th	- -	Kirkee.	Hon. Company's Native Infantry -	4th	- -	Persia.
Her Majesty's Light Dragoons - - -	14th	- -	Ditto.	Ditto - ditto -	5th	- -	Bombay.
Light Cavalry Lancers	1st	- -	Nusseerabad.	Ditto - ditto -	6th	- -	Poona.
Ditto - ditto -	2d	- -	Ditto	Ditto - ditto -	7th	- -	Ahmedabad.
Ditto - ditto -	3d	- -	Persia.	Ditto - ditto -	8th	- -	Baroda.
Light Cavalry, Madras	2d	- -	Sholapoor.	Ditto - ditto -	9th	- -	Surat.
Punjab Irregular Cavalry - - -	6th	- -	Jacobabad.	Ditto - ditto -	10th	- -	Bombay.
Poona Irregular Horse	- -	- -	Seroor.	Ditto - ditto -	11th	- -	Ditto.
Sinde Irregular Horse	1st	- -	Persia.	Ditto - ditto -	12th	- -	Deesa.
Ditto - ditto -	2d	- -	Jacobabad.	Ditto - ditto -	13th	- -	Hydrabad.
Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse -	- -	- -	Sattara.	Ditto - ditto -	14th	- -	Kurrachee.
Horse Brigade Artillery - - -	- -	- -	Poona.	Ditto - ditto -	15th	- -	Belgaum.
Foot Artillery - - -	- -	1st	Ahmednuggur.	Ditto - ditto -	16th	- -	Shikarpoor.
Ditto - ditto -	- -	2d	Bombay.	Ditto - ditto -	17th	- -	Deesa.
Ditto - ditto -	- -	3d	Ahmedabad.	Ditto - ditto -	18th	- -	Aden.
Ditto - ditto -	- -	4th	Ahmednuggur.	Ditto - ditto -	19th	- -	Mallegaum.
Sappers and Miners -	- -	- -	Persia.	Ditto - ditto -	20th	- -	Persia.
C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners -	- -	- -	Deccan Field Force.	Ditto - ditto -	21st	- -	Kurrachee.
Her Majesty's European Infantry -	64th	- -	Bengal Presidency.	Ditto - ditto -	22d	- -	Sattara.
Ditto - ditto -	78th	- -	Bengal Presidency.	Ditto - ditto -	23d	- -	Persia.
Ditto - ditto -	83d	- -	Deesa.	Ditto - ditto -	24th	- -	Ahmednuggur.
Ditto - ditto -	86th	- -	Bombay	Ditto - ditto -	25th	- -	Deccan Field Force.
Hon. Company's European Infantry -	1st	- -	Bengal Presidency.	Ditto - ditto -	26th	- -	Persia.
Ditto - ditto -	2d	- -	Kurrachee.	Ditto - ditto -	27th	- -	Kolapoor.
Ditto - ditto -	3d	- -	Poona.	Ditto - ditto -	28th	- -	Dharwar.
Hon. Company's Native Infantry -	1st	- -	Broach.	Ditto - ditto -	29th	- -	Belgaum.
Ditto - ditto -	2d	- -	Ahmedabad.	Marine Battalion -	- -	- -	Bombay.
Ditto - ditto -	3d	- -	Sholapoor.	Native Veteran Battalion -	- -	- -	Dapooles.
				Belsoch Veteran Battalion -	1st	- -	Bengal Presidency.
				Ditto - ditto -	2d	- -	Persia.
				Wing Sindia's Contingent -	6th	- -	Asseerghur.

(signed)

J. Wray, Major,

Deputy Quartermaster-General.

NUMERICAL RETURN of the European COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of each Troop and Battalion of European and Native Artillery, Regiment of Light Cavalry, European and Native Infantry, on the *Bombay* Establishment.

CORPS.	Present Effective.					Withdrawn for Staff or other Detached Employ.					Absent in Europe, on Furlough, or upon Sick Certificate.					Absent on Leave to the Hills or elsewhere in India, to Sea, to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c.								
	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieuts., Cornets, or Ensigns.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieuts., Cornets, or Ensigns.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieuts., Cornets, or Ensigns.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2d Lieuts., Cornets, or Ensigns.
1st Troop Horse Artillery	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion Artillery	-	-	-	5	4	10	1	1	1	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d ditto ditto	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	2	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	6	6	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th ditto ditto	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Regiment Light Cavalry	-	-	-	3	6	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	5	4	3	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	5	7	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sappers and Miners	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st European Infantry (Fusiliers)	-	-	-	1	3	11	5	1	1	9	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
2d ditto Light Infantry	-	-	-	1	5	17	5	1	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d European Regiment	-	-	-	1	5	10	4	2	1	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	1	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	1	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4th ditto ditto (Rifles)	-	-	-	1	5	7	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5th ditto Native Light Infantry	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6th ditto Native Infantry	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	-	1	4	3	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9th ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	-	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	-	-	2	4	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
15th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	8	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
16th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	1	7	2	-	-	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
17th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	8	3	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
19th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	-	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	4	9	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21st ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	1	-	1	2	5	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
22d ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
23d ditto Native Light Infantry	-	-	-	1	4	8	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
24th ditto Native Infantry	-	-	-	1	2	7	3	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
26th ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
27th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	1	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
28th ditto ditto	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
29th ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native Veteran Battalion	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
TOTAL	1	14	24	111	253	116	5	24	14	136	147	12	33	8	6	57	65	7	1	-	-	4	4	-

Quarter Master General's Office,
Bombay, 1 July 1857.

J. Wray, Major,
Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army.

STATEMENT of the Number of EFFECTIVE OFFICERS and MEN of HER MAJESTY'S and the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMIES in *India*, in CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, and INFANTRY, by the latest Returns.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

	OFFICERS.	MEN.	TOTAL.
BENGAL, 1 January 1857 :			
Her Majesty's Cavalry - - - -	53	1,810	
" Infantry - - - -	422	13,956	
Company's Infantry - - - -	74	2,460	
" Artillery, Horse - - - -	57	999	
" Ditto, Foot - - - -	55	1,899	
	661	20,624	21,285
MADRAS, 1 October 1857 :			
Her Majesty's Cavalry - - - -	34	599	
" Infantry - - - -	54	2,039	
Company's Infantry - - - -	83	2,712	
" Artillery, Horse - - - -	29	478	
" Ditto, Foot - - - -	59	1,444	
	269	7,272	7,531
BOMBAY, 1 July 1857 :			
Her Majesty's Cavalry - - - -	25	648	
" Infantry - - - -	132	3,774	
Company's Infantry - - - -	127	2,903	
" Artillery, Horse - - - -	28	530	
" Ditto, Foot - - - -	44	926	
	356	8,781	9,137
Drafts, or additional Corps sent out since the Date of the above Returns :			
	OFFICERS.	MEN.	TOTAL.
Her Majesty's Cavalry - - -	191	4,126	
" Infantry - - -	1,205	31,972	
" Artillery - - -	151	3,954	
	1,547	40,052	41,599
Company's Cavalry - - -	2	1,809	
" Infantry - - -	59	1,638	
" Artillery - - -	14	1,407	
	75	4,854	4,929
			46,528
TOTAL - - -			84,481

Military Department, East India House, }
12 April 1858.

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

RETURN of the Number of RECRUITS of the COMPANY'S ARMY now in *England*.

At the Dépôt at Warley, as per last Return, dated 31 March 1858 - - 737

Military Department, East India House, }
12 April 1858.

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

MEMORANDUM showing the manner in which Recruits have been raised for the East India Company's Service; the PLACES where they have been principally obtained; and the Cost per Man of Recruiting, from 1842 to 1857 inclusive.

THE Act Geo. 3, c. 87, is the Act under which the Company are permitted to raise recruits for their service.

The men enlisted are subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Acts for Her Majesty's Forces whilst they remain in this country.

The Court appoint their own officers and serjeants to enlist the men. To enable them to do this, the officers hold commissions from the Queen, and the serjeants are enlisted under the Annual Mutiny Act.

The whole of the recruiting is carried on under the provisions of the Annual Mutiny Act, and Articles for War, and under the orders of the authorities of the Horse Guards; the rules laid down for the guidance of recruiting parties being applicable equally to Her Majesty's and the Company's officers, unless the Company's service is specially excepted.

From the year 1842 to 1845 inclusive, the East India Company raised recruits at five stations, viz., London, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, and Edinburgh. In those years, 4,333 men were finally approved for the service; the London District supplying 52 per cent.; the Liverpool, 12 per cent.; the Irish Districts, 22 per cent.; and the Edinburgh District, 14 per cent.

In 1846, two new stations, viz., Bristol and Newry, were established; and from that date to 1857, inclusive, 22,670 men have been finally approved for the service.

The London District supplied 26½ per cent.				
The English Districts*	23½	"	-	-
Making for England - 50				
The Irish Districts supplied†	35½	"	-	-
The Scotch	14½	"		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">*Liverpool</div> <div>- 14</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">Bristol</div> <div>- 9½</div> </div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">23½</div> </div> </div>				
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">†Cork</div> <div>- 17½</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">Dublin</div> <div>- 12</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 5px;">Newry</div> <div>- 5½</div> </div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">35½</div> </div> </div>				

The cost‡ of each recruit enlisted between 1842 and 1845 (exclusive of levy money), was 3 l. 7 s. 11 d. That of those subsequently enlisted (also exclusive of levy money), was 2 l. 15 s. 11 d.

The average cost of men raised, viz., from 1842 to 1857 (also exclusive of levy money), has been 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. per man.

The average amount of levy money for the whole period has been 5 l. 15 s. 6 d., which, added to the average cost of men raised, makes a total cost of 8 l. 12 s. 8 d. for each recruit.

Military Department, East India House,
8 April 1858.

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

RETURN of the NUMBER RECRUITED for the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE in the last Five Years.

DATE.	ARTILLERY.	CAVALRY.	INFANTRY.	TOTAL.
1853 - - -	615	- - -	1,750	2,365
1854 - - -	509	- - -	1,865	2,364
1855 - - -	477	- - -	1,875	1,852
1856 - - -	579	- - -	1,521	2,100
1857 - - -	1,148	1,077	1,892	3,917
TOTAL - -	3,328	1,077	8,193	12,598

Military Department, East India House,
12 April 1858.

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

‡ This cost includes the pay and allowances of the district recruiting staff officers and serjeants clothing for staff serjeants, travelling charges, and allowance to recruiting officers of 1 l. 1 s. for each recruit finally approved.

**COMPARATIVE Statement of the BOUNTY given by the QUEEN and the COMPANY during the
Period, viz., from 1842 to 1857, and of the STANDARD required.**

		The "Bounty and Levy Money" is the same in both Services, and was		
		From 1842 to 1855.	From 1854/5, 1855/6. Crimean War.	1856 and 1857.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To the Recruit.	On being attested - - -	- 2 6	- 5 -	- 2 6
	On intermediate approval - -	- 7 6	- 15 -	- 7 6
	On final approval, in cash and necessaries - - - - }	3 10 -	7 - -	(cash) 1 10 -
	Amount of bounty - - -	4 - -	8 - -	2 - -
To Superintending Officer.	On intermediate approval, to co- ver expenses of postage, &c. - }	- 5 -	- 5 -	- 5 -
	For attesting - - - -	- 1 -	- 1 -	- 1 -
	Surgical examination - -	- 2 6	- 2 6	- 4 -
To Bringers	On intermediate approval - -	- - -	- 7 6	-
	On final approval - -	- - -	- 7 6	-
To Party	On intermediate approval - -	- 5 -	- 3 -	- 5 -*
	On final approval - -	- 10 -	- 4 6	- 10 -*
For conducting recruits to place of final approval - - - - }		- 2 6	- 2 6	- 2 6
TOTAL Levy Money - - £.		5 6 -	9 13 6	3 7 6

* 3 s. 6 d. out of the 5 s., and 4 s. out of the 10 s. paid to bringers.

The permanent standard height for the Company's artillery is 5 ft. 8 in.; for the infantry, 5 ft. 6 in.

The standard age for both corps is from 20 to 25 years. On any sudden demand for an increased supply of men, the standard height has been reduced, and men taken up to 30 years of age. The permanent standard height for the Queen's recruits of infantry is believed to be 5 ft. 6 in. This height is also reduced in times of emergent demands for recruits.

The standard age is from 18 to 25 years.

**Military Department, East India House, }
12 April 1858.**

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

R E T U R N S

RELATING TO THE

ARMIES OF INDIA, &c.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.

201.

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—*as calls for,*

A STATEMENT “of the Number of WRITERSHIPS given by the Court to SONS of CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS of the East India Company respectively, as far as the same can be ascertained, from 1851 to 1858.”

Y E A R.	To Sons of Civil Officers.	To Sons of Military Officers.
1852 - - - - -	18	4
1853 - - - - -	21	8
1854 - - - - -	10	5
1855 - - - - -	13	6
1856 - - - - -	1	4
1857-58 - - - - -	None	None.

East India House, }
15 April 1858.

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of WRITERS given by the Court to SONS of CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS of the East India Company respectively, as far as the same can be ascertained, from 1851 to 1858.

(Mr. Henry Baillie.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.*

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—*as calls for,*

STATEMENTS “of the Number of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK entitled to
Vote at the ELECTION of DIRECTORS in April 1857:”

“Of the Number of PROPRIETORS who are or have been in the CIVIL and MILITARY
SERVICE of the Governments in *India*:”

“Of the Number of PROPRIETORS who have more than ONE VOTE:”

And, “of the Total Number of VOTES of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK.”

Number of Proprietors of East India Stock entitled to } Vote at the Election of Directors in April 1858* - }	1,577
---	-------

Number of Proprietors who are or have been in the } Civil and Military Service of the Governments of }	228
<i>India</i> - - - - - }	

Number of Proprietors who have more than One Vote {	2 Votes - -	249
	3 - ditto - -	56
	4 - ditto - -	36

Total Number of Votes of Proprietors - - -	2,048
--	-------

* No election “in April 1857.”

East India House, }
15 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURN of the Number of PROPRIETORS of EAST INDIA STOCK entitled to Vote at the Election of DIRECTORS in April 1858; of the Number of PROPRIETORS who are or have been in the Civil and Military Service of the Governments of *India*; of the Number of PROPRIETORS who have more than ONE VOTE; and of the Total Number of VOTES of PROPRIETORS.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.*

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 April 1858; *as calls for,—*

“ **ACCOUNT** of the **VALUE** of **IMPORTS** and **EXPORTS** between the several
Presidencies of *British India* and the United Kingdom and other
Countries, in each Year from 1850–51 to the latest Period.”

East India House, }
16 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.

ACCOUNT of the VALUE of IMPORTS between the several Presidencies of *British India* and the United Kingdom and other Countries, in each Year from 1850-51 to the latest Period.

YEARS.	MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.				MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Of which from England	Rs.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850-51 -	6,11,52,014	89,78,231	4,54,57,643	11,55,87,888	8,32,79,929		1,18,94,842	26,01,100	2,36,22,146	3,81,18,088	7,30,46,856	1,15,79,331	6,90,79,789	15,37,06,976
1851-52 -	7,08,74,068	90,64,358	4,24,66,476	12,24,04,902	9,22,67,295		2,30,64,704	29,73,984	2,44,81,902	5,05,20,590	9,39,38,772	1,20,38,342	6,69,48,378	17,29,25,492
1852-53 -	4,99,36,748	84,05,311	4,23,66,537	10,07,08,616	7,23,50,781		3,39,39,870	57,68,546	2,86,05,360	6,88,13,776	8,38,76,618	1,41,78,857	7,09,71,917	16,90,22,392
1853-54 -	5,67,33,664	95,69,776	4,49,29,149	11,12,26,589	8,41,14,005		2,08,59,857	57,74,905	2,30,84,798	4,87,19,560	7,75,93,521	1,53,38,681	6,70,13,947	15,99,46,149
1854-55 -	6,59,94,829	1,08,73,355	5,05,58,520	12,74,26,704	9,76,57,483		64,51,238	19,42,211	1,18,89,183	2,02,82,552	7,24,46,007	1,28,15,566	6,24,47,653	14,77,09,286
1855-56 -	7,85,86,960	1,35,35,490	4,73,54,120	13,94,76,570	10,97,13,581		5,47,98,541	85,24,868	4,96,89,474	11,30,12,888	13,33,85,501	2,20,60,858	9,70,43,594	25,24,89,453
1856-57 -	7,74,39,123	1,40,32,512	5,04,74,232	14,19,45,867	11,40,10,956		6,42,85,730	1,13,74,864	6,84,76,374	14,41,36,988	14,17,24,853	2,54,07,396	11,89,50,606	28,60,82,855

ACCOUNT of the VALUE of EXPORTS between the several Presidencies of *British India* and the United Kingdom and other Countries, in each Year from 1850-51 to the latest Period.

YEARS.	MERCHANDISE.					TREASURE.					MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Of which to England	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1850-51 -	9,98,75,278	1,56,69,765	6,59,96,453	18,16,41,496	8,10,40,164	27,63,295	10,41,407	16,08,189	54,12,891		10,27,88,573	1,67,11,172	6,76,04,643	18,70,54,387
1851-52 -	10,42,39,706	1,65,88,082	7,79,64,749	19,87,92,537	7,13,88,884	25,05,884	21,57,681	45,27,324	91,90,889		10,67,45,590	1,87,45,763	8,24,92,073	20,79,83,426
1852-53 -	10,73,85,547	2,12,16,139	7,60,44,644	20,46,46,330	8,42,82,974	47,63,760	3,63,823	54,24,726	1,05,53,399		11,21,49,397	2,15,79,962	8,14,69,370	21,51,98,639
1853-54 -	10,13,38,088	1,96,30,200	7,19,88,168	19,29,51,406	7,72,41,734	43,79,127	11,56,570	92,97,265	1,48,32,962		10,57,12,165	2,07,86,770	8,12,85,433	20,77,84,368
1854-55 -	10,66,68,608	1,54,68,477	6,72,45,249	18,92,72,234	7,47,20,612	39,15,863	52,18,141	35,36,542	1,26,70,346		11,04,74,171	2,06,86,618	7,07,81,791	20,19,42,580
1855-56 -	12,98,68,001	1,96,55,091	8,13,69,590	23,03,92,682	10,30,54,976	11,25,365	7,07,304	41,79,100	60,11,769		13,04,93,366	2,08,62,395	8,55,48,690	23,64,04,451
1856-57 -	12,91,45,425	2,32,94,303	10,09,44,803	25,33,84,531	10,63,10,765	52,94,255	7,84,772	64,55,253	1,25,34,280		13,44,39,680	2,40,79,075	10,74,00,066	26,59,18,811

Statistical Office, East India House,
16 April 1858.

M. Horridge.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

ACCOUNTS of the VALUE of IMPORTS and
EXPORTS between the several Presidencies
of *British India* and the United Kingdom
and other Countries, from the Years 1850-51
to 1856-57.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.*

201—III.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—as calls for,

“STATEMENTS of the TARIFF of DUTIES now in force in BRITISH INDIA.”

East India House,
16 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the TARIFF of DUTIES now in force in BRITISH INDIA.

ARTICLES.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Alum - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Beetle nut, boiled - - -	- - -	- - -	10 per cent.	—	—	—
Ditto - raw - - -	- - -	- - -	5 per cent.	—	—	—
Books, British - - -	Free - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—
Ditto, Foreign - - -	3 per cent. -	- - -	3 per cent. -	- - -	3 per cent.	—
Ditto, printed in India, including maps and drawings.	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.
Bullion and Coin - - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free.
Camphor - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Cassia - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Cloves - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones.	Free.	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - ditto - marble and wrought stones excepted.	- - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—
Coffee - - - - -	7½ per cent.	- - -	7½ per cent.	- - -	7½ per cent.	—
Coral - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Cotton wool - - - - -	- - -	Free - -	- - 9 annas per maund.	Free - -	- - 9 annas per maund.	Free.
Cotton and silk piece goods of all manufactures of cotton or silk, except thread, twist, and yarn, or of cotton or silk mixed with any other material, British.	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent.	—
Ditto - ditto - Foreign	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Cotton, thread, twist, and yarn, British.	8½ per cent.	- - -	8½ per cent.	- - -	8½ per cent.	—
Ditto - ditto - Foreign	7 per cent. -	- - -	7 per cent. -	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Fuel, Patent - - - - -	Free - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—

(continued)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Grain and pulse	Free - -	-- 1 anna per bag of 2 maunds, or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund.	- -	- - -	Free.	—
Ditto, other than rice and paddy.	- - -	- - -	Free - -	-- 1 anna, per bag of 2 maunds, or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund.	—	—
Rice and paddy - - -	- - -	- - -	-- 2 annas per bag of 2 maunds, or 1 anna per maund.	-- 2 annas per bag of 2 maunds, or 1 anna per maund.	—	—
Horses and other animals -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free.	Free.
Ice - - - -	Free - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—
Indigo - - - -	- - -	-- 3 rupees per maund.	- - -	-- 3 rupees per maund.	—	—
Lac dye, and shell lac - -	- - -	4 per cent.	—	—	—	—
Machinery, also plate-iron for hull of steamers.	Free - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—
Marine stores, British - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent.	—
Ditto, Foreign - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Metals, wrought or unwrought, British.	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent.	—
Ditto, ditto, Foreign - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Nutmegs and mace - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—	—	—
Opium - - - -	-- 24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	- - -	-- 24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	Prohibited -	-- 24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	Prohibited.
Ditto, purchased at Calcutta Government sales.	- - -	Free.	—	—	—	—
Ditto, covered by a pass -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Free - -	Free.
Pepper - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Porter, beer, ale, cider, and similar fermented liquors.	5 per cent.	- - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent.	—
Precious stones and pearls -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free - -	Free.
Rattans - - - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	- - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	- - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	—
Salt - - - -	-- 2 rupees 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	- - -	-- 14 annas per maund.	-- Free if paid the price fixed on salt declared for exportation.	- - -	(a)

(a) Salt exported to Madras pays $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per maund; also to Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore, 1 anna per maund; and it may be exported free to Foreign or British ports not in India or Ceylon. It has been recommended that the duty should be equal only to difference between selling and cost price. Salt from Bombay is received from shipper at a fixed price, the difference between that price and the price at which the salt is delivered by Government for consumption being the duty realized. Salt exported to Bengal pays Excise duty, but receives credit for amount in adjustment of local duty. The shipper exporting salt to Madras has to give security for payment of full duty, failing to produce certificate from place of import. By Act 30 of 1854, salt imported into any part of Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and the Tenasserim Provinces, pays a duty of 8 annas per maund.

ARTICLES.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.
Salt, not covered by a pass -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- 12 annas per maund of 3,200 tolas.	Prohibited.
Ditto, having paid Excise duty of 12 annas per maund.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Free.
Sand, moulding - - -	Free - -	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—
Silk, Bengal wound - - -	- - -	-- 3 annas per seer of 80 tolas.	—	—	—	—
Ditto, raw, filature - - -	- - -	-- 3½ annas per seer of 80 tolas.	—	—	—	—
Spirits - - - - -	-- 1 rupee 8 annas per imp. gall. (b) (c)	- - -	-- 1 rupee 8 annas per imp. gall. (b)	- - -	-- 1 rupee 8 annas per imp. gall. (b)	—
Ditto, of country manufacture, including Ceylon arrac into Bombay.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-- 9 annas per gallon.	—
Sugar - - - - -	(d) - -	- - -	(d) - -	—	—	—
Ditto, and rum to British ports	- - -	Free - -	- - -	Free.	—	—
Ditto, to Foreign ports - -	- - -	3 per cent. -	- - -	3 per cent.	—	—
Sugar and rum - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Free.
Tea - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Tobacco - - - - -	- - -	-- 4 annas per maund.	5 per cent. -	10 per cent.	-- 1 rupee 8 annas per maund. (e)	-- 1 rupee 8 annas per maund.
Vermillion - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
Wines and liqueurs - - -	-- 1 rupee per imp. gall.	- - -	-- 1 rupee per imp. gall.	- - -	-- 1 rupee per imp. gall.	—
Woollens, British - - - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent.	—
Ditto, Foreign - - - - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	- - -	10 per cent.	—
All manufactured articles not named above.	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent. -	- - -	5 per cent.	—
All other articles not named above	3½ per cent. (f)	- - -	3½ per cent. (f)	—	—	—
All country articles not named above, produced or manufactured in the country.	- - -	3 per cent. (f)	- - -	3 per cent. (f)	- - -	3 per cent. (f)

(b) And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof; and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.

(c) Rum and rum shrub, the produce of any country into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, prohibited.

(d) The importation of sugar which is not the "growth of a British possession, into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported," prohibited.

(e) Which duty shall be the minimum Customs duty levied on raw tobacco, and all preparations thereof, in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency, but if at the rate of five per cent. on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund shall be leviable on any preparation of tobacco: the duty shall be levied *ad valorem* at that rate, and the Customs duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 7½ rupees per Indian maund.

(f) All port to port trade throughout British India, except in the articles of salt and opium, was rendered free by Act 6 of 1848.

M. Hornidge.

Statistical Office, East India House, }
16 April 1858.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c).

**STATEMENT of the TARIFF of DUTIES now
in force in BRITISH INDIA.**

(Mr. Henry Bailie.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.*

201—IV.

Under 1 os.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858 ;—*as calls for*,

STATEMENT “ of the TERRITORIES and TRIBUTARIES in *India* acquired since the 1st
day of May 1851, with the AREA of such Territories, the POPULATION, the REVENUE,
and the CIVIL CHARGES.”

East India House, }
16 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the TERRITORIES and TRIBUTARIES in *India* acquired since 1st May 1851, with
the AREA of such Territories, the POPULATION, the REVENUE, and the CIVIL CHARGES.

	Date of Annexation.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1855-56.	Civil Charges in 1855-56.
				£.	£.
Pegu and Martaban - -	1852	32,250	570,180	317,010	449,477
Territory resumed from Meer } Ali Morad, one of the } Ameers of Sind - - }	1852	5,412	not known.	(a)	(a)
Territory resumed from } Toola Ram Senaputtee, } in Cachar - - - }	1853	2,160	5,015	(a)	(a)
Odeipore - - -	1853	2,306	133,748	(a)	(a)
Nagpore, in Berar - -	1853	76,432	4,650,000	529,127	267,683
Jhansi - - - -	1854	2,532	200,000	(a)	(a)
Boodawul - - - -	1855	- - not known.		(a)	(a)
Oude - - - -	1856	25,000	5,000,000	201,935	113,508

(a) The Revenue and Civil Charges of these States cannot be given separately, being incorporated with other Divisions.

Statistical Office, East India House, }
16 April 1858. }

M. Hornidge.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

STATEMENT of the TERRITORIES and TRIBUTARIES in *India* acquired since 1 May 1851, with the Area of such Territories, the POPULATION, the REVENUE, and the CIVIL CHARGES.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1858.*

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 April 1858,—as calls for,

STATEMENT “ showing the Number of the NATIVES of *India*, distinguishing the Indo-Britons from other Natives, employed in the CIVIL ADMINISTRATION of BRITISH INDIA, specifying the several Departments, in the Year 1851 and at the present Time.”

East India House, }
16 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT, showing the Number of the NATIVES of *India*, distinguishing the Indo-Britons from other Natives, employed in the CIVIL ADMINISTRATION of BRITISH INDIA, specifying the several Departments, in the Year 1851, and at the present Time.

DEPARTMENTS.	1851.										
	Europeans and Indo-Britons in the Unco-venanted Service.	NATIVES.									TOTAL NATIVES.
		SALARIES PER ANNUM.									
		Less than £. 120.	£. 120 to £. 240.	£. 240 to £. 360.	£. 360 to £. 480.	£. 480 to £. 600.	£. 600 to £. 720.	£. 720 to £. 840.	£. 840 to £. 960.	£. 960 and Upwards.	
General - - - -	1,131	13	77	13	2	2	- -	1	1	- -	109
Political - - - -	100	16	19	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	39
Revenue and Judicial - -	1,523	1,114	1,189	257	60	101	23	15	1	2	2,762
TOTAL - - -	2,754	1,143	1,285	274	62	103	23	16	2	2	2,910

1857.											
General - - - -	1,398	31	143	17	4	1	2	2	3	1	204
Political - - - -	151	16	34	21	- -	5	3	2	1	- -	82
Revenue and Judicial - -	1,533	809	1,200	319	99	73	38	16	2	4	2,560
TOTAL - - -	3,082	856	1,377	357	103	79	43	20	6	5	2,846

Note.—This Statement is taken from the Lists of Uncovenanted Servants as received from India, in which the Indo-Britons are not given separately from the Europeans.

Statistical Office, East India House, }
16 April 1858. }

M. Hornidge.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

**STATEMENT, showing the Number of the
NATIVES of *India*, distinguishing the Indo-
Britons from other Natives employed in the
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION of BRITISH INDIA,
specifying the several Departments, in the Year
1861, and at the present Time.**

(Mr. Henry Baillie.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 April 1868.*

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858—as calls for,

STATEMENT “of the Extent of the several LINES of RAILWAY in the BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES, respectively; together with an Account of the Progress made, and of the Expense incurred in the prosecution of those Undertakings.”

MEMORANDUM “of the Number of PERSONS REGISTERED as PROPRIETORS of STOCK of RAILWAY COMPANIES for India, of and above £. 2,000.”

East India House,
19 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Extent of the several LINES of RAILWAY in the BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES respectively; together with an Account of the Progress made, and of the Expense incurred in the prosecution of those Undertakings.

Four thousand one hundred and fifty-eight miles of railway have been sanctioned, and measures are being taken for their construction under a guarantee of interest, viz. :

By the East Indian Railway Company, from Calcutta, to Delhi, with branches from Burdwan to Raneegeunge, and from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, 1,400 miles.

By the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, from Calcutta to the Ganges at Koostree, near Pubnah (130 miles), being the first section of a line to Dacca, with a branch to Jessore; which, when completed, will form the basis of a system of railways for Eastern Bengal.

By the Madras Company, from Madras to the western coast at Beypore, 430 miles; and

From Madras, *viâ* Cuddapah and Bellary, to meet a line from Bombay at or near the river Kristna, 310 miles.

By the Great Indian Peninsula Company, from Bombay to Callian, 33 miles, with extensions,

North-east to Jubbulpore to meet the line from Mirzapore, with a branch to Omrawuttee, and Nagpore, 818 miles, and south-east, *viâ* Poonah and Sholapore, to the Kristna River, to meet the line from Madras, 357 miles.

By the Sind and Punjab Company, from Kurrachee to a point on the Indus, at or near to Kotree, 120 miles, and from Moulton to Lahore and Umritzur in the Punjab, 230 miles.

By the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Company, from Bombay to Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, 330 miles.

The following statement shows the amount of capital which it is estimated will be required for the above extent of lines, and the amount of capital already issued.

RAILWAY COMPANY.	Estimated Outlay required to complete the several Lines Sanctioned.	Total Amount of Capital at present Issued with the Sanction of the East India Company.
	£.	£.
East Indian - - - - -	12,731,000	10,731,000
Eastern Bengal - - - - -	1,000,000	1,000,000
Madras - - - - -	6,000,000	4,000,000
East Indian Peninsula - - - - -	10,000,000	8,333,300
Sind and Punjab - - - - -	2,500,000	2,500,000
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India -	2,000,000	1,750,000
£.	34,231,000	28,314,300

RETURNS RELATING TO RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The following shows the Progress that is making in the Works, and the Periods at which it is expected that the different Lines will be completed.

RAILWAY COMPANY.	Experimental Line.	Periods at which it is Estimated that the remaining Works on the Line will be Completed.			
EAST INDIAN. Calcutta to Delhi, Mirzapore to Jubbulpore (a). (a) No period yet specified for the completion of the line.	Calcutta to Burdwan, Branch to Raneegunge, 121 miles, commenced 1850, completed 1855.	Burdwan to Rajmahal (180 miles), 210 from Calcutta; December 1859.	Between Rajmahal and Allahabad 440 miles; 1860.	Between Allahabad and Cawnpore, 1st section (N. W. P. Division), 126 miles, nearly ready for opening,*	Cawnpore to Delhi 260 miles, originally estimated to be completed (with the exception of the bridge over the Jumna) by Oct. 1858.†
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA: Bombay to Callian, Callian to Jubbulpore, with branch to Nagpore, <i>vid</i> Oomrawuttee;	Bombay to Callian, 33 miles; commenced 1850; completed 1854.	NORTH-EAST LINE. Callian to Bhosawal, 241 miles; October 1859.			
		Bhosawal to Oomrawuttee, 125 miles; December 1860.	Oomrawuttee to Nagpore, 138 miles; March 1861.	Bhosawal to Jubbulpore, not yet estimated; probably the end of 1867.	
Callian to the Krishtna, <i>vid</i> Poonah and Sholapore.	Sections N. E. to Wassind (16 miles), and S. E. to Campoolie (38 miles) have subsequently been opened. Now open 87 miles.	SOUTH-EAST LINE. Callian to Poonah, 91 miles, nearly ready, with the exception of the Ghât incline.			
		Poonah to Sholapore, 165 miles; 1860.	Sholapore to Krishtna; probably the end of 1861.		
MADRAS: Madras to Beypore, and Madras, <i>vid</i> Cuddapah and Bellary, to the Krishtna.	Madras to Vellore, 81 miles; commenced 1853; completed to Arcot 1856, and to Vellore in 1857.	Vellore to Vaniembaddy, 125 miles from Madras, January 1858; to Beypore on the western coast, March 1859.		The line to the Krishtna not yet estimated; probably to Bellary in 1861, and to the Krishtna in 1862.	
SIND and PUNJAB: Kurrachee to the Indus, at or near to Kotree. Moultan to Lahore -	Estimated to be completed by October 1859.				
	Estimated to be completed in 1862.				
BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA: Bombay to Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad.	Estimated to be completed from Surat to Baroda in 1858, and to Ahmedabad in 1859. The section between Bombay and Surat not yet estimated.				
EASTERN BENGAL -	Calcutta to Pubnah, 160 miles, 1860.				

* Trains are now running on a portion of this section.

† This estimate is not applicable under present circumstances, as delays have occurred in consequence of the mutiny, and it is probable the line will be diverted.

East India House, }
April 1858.

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

Juland Danvers.

NUMBER of PERSONS REGISTERED as PROPRIETORS OF STOCK (or Shares) of RAILWAY COMPANIES for *India* of and above 2,000*l.*, on the 31st March 1858.

East Indian Railway Company	-	-	-	-	-	865
Madras Railway Company	-	-	-	-	-	570
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	-	-	-	-	-	625
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company	-	-	-	-	-	204
Sind and Punjab Railway Company	-	-	-	-	-	342
Eastern Bengal Railway Company*	-	-	-	-	-	13
TOTAL Number						2,619

* One call only has yet been paid on these shares; the number of shareholders who hold 100 shares and upwards (which number will eventually represent 2,000*l.*) is 108.

The East Indian Railway Company is the only one in which any of the shares have been converted into stock.

East India House, }
19 April 1858. }

Juland Danvers.

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

STATEMENT of the Extent of the several Lines of RAILWAY in the BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES respectively; together with an Account of the Progress made, and of the Expense incurred in the prosecution of those Undertakings; also, a MEMORANDUM of the Number of Persons Registered as PROPRIETORS of STOCK of RAILWAY COMPANIES for INDIA of and above £. 2,000.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie*).

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 April 1858.*

201—VII.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURNS to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—*as calls for,*

- No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT “of the Gross and Net Produce of the REVENUES of BENGAL, the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, MADRAS and BOMBAY combined, and the Gross and Net Charges defrayed out of those Revenues, from the Year 1850–51 to 1855–56, and estimated for 1856–57, with Appendices:”
- No. 2.—“STATEMENTS showing the Progress of the INDIAN DEBT, and of the HOME BOND DEBT of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, since the 1st day of May 1850; the Rates at which Money has been borrowed, and the Amount owing at the latest Dates, with the Rates of Interest payable thereon; also, the Amount subscribed to the Five per Cent. Loan, now open:”
- No. 3.—“Showing the present State of the FUND established under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, sec. 14, as a Security for the Capital Stock of the East India Company:”
- No. 4.—“Of the Mode in which the HOME TREASURY has been supplied, with the Amount obtained for the Supply of that Treasury in each Year, and the Rate of Exchange at which that Supply was obtained, from 1850–51 to the latest Period:”
- No. 5.—“Of the CASH BALANCES in the INDIAN TREASURIES on the 30th day of April in each Year, from 1850 to 1856, and as estimated for 1857:”
- No. 6.—“Of the CASH BALANCES at HOME, and Value of Government or other Securities at the disposal of the Court of Directors on the 30th day of April in each Year, since 1850:”
- No. 7.—“Of the AMOUNT remitted from or to *India*, in COIN or BULLION, from 1850 to 1857, with the Charge per Cent. of Remittance:”
- No. 8.—“Of the AMOUNT raised in *England* in each Year from 1850–51 to 1856–57, by DRAFTS upon *India*, and the Rate of Exchange at which such Drafts have been drawn:”
- No. 9.—“Of the AMOUNT remitted from *India* from the 1st day of May 1850 to the 30th day of April 1857, by means of ADVANCES in *India*, to Her Majesty’s Government, or by any other Mode of Remittance not above specified:”
- No. 10.—Of the Average OUT-TURN of the RUPEE remitted in each Year by each different Mode of Remittance, and general Out-turn of the Remittances in each Year:”
- No. 11.—Of the AMOUNT raised by Issue of EAST INDIA BONDS in each Year, since the 1st day of May 1850:”
- No. 12.—“STATEMENTS of the AMOUNT of CHARGES at HOME in each Year from 1851 to the latest Period, distinguishing Permanent and Fixed Charges from those varying in Amount:”
- No. 13.—“Of the AMOUNT of EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES incurred in each Year, under the several Heads of Subscriptions, Presents, Gratuities, House Dinners, Entertainments, and Miscellaneous, from 1851 to 1857.”

East India House, }
20 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

(Mr. Henry Baillie.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 April 1858.

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the REVENUES of BENGAL, the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, MADRAS and BOMBAY combined (including the Annexed Territories), and the Gross and Net Charges defrayed out of those Revenues, from the Year 1850-51 to 1855-56, and as estimated for 1856-57, with Appendices, converted into Sterling at the fixed Rate of 1 s. 10½ d. the Company's Rupee.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Estimate, 1856-57.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree, Peishcush, Subsidy and Tobacco - - -	17,058,582	17,142,526	17,053,495	16,713,152	17,338,551	17,923,481	18,945,025
Charges - - -	4,299,146	4,352,544	4,402,319	4,524,998	4,644,365	4,530,731	4,627,220
Net Produce - -	12,759,436	12,789,982	12,651,176	12,188,154	12,694,186	13,392,750	14,317,805
Customs - - -	1,501,624	1,598,182	1,362,647	1,326,051	1,391,683	1,934,906	2,071,196
Charges - - -	180,649	190,699	180,352	171,336	162,498	116,609	110,072
Net Produce - -	1,320,975	1,407,483	1,182,295	1,054,715	1,229,185	1,818,297	1,961,124
Salt - - -	2,061,868	1,968,712	2,266,780	2,572,996	2,706,893	2,485,389	2,387,651
Charges - - -	388,118	388,054	327,716	399,518	470,910	574,282	554,240
Net Produce - -	1,673,750	1,580,658	1,942,064	2,173,478	2,235,983	1,911,107	1,833,411
Opium - - -	3,558,694	3,993,542	4,770,172	4,478,643	4,415,855	4,671,227	4,637,442
Charges - - -	979,843	1,050,498	1,284,611	1,329,573	1,290,704	1,156,874	1,460,800
Net Produce - -	2,578,851	2,943,044	3,485,561	3,149,080	3,125,251	3,714,353	3,177,242
Stamps - - -	450,475	460,459	466,055	484,727	495,701	504,329	565,219
Charges - - -	24,257	23,178	30,402	23,879	27,793	30,958	36,926
Net Produce - -	426,218	437,281	435,653	460,848	467,908	473,371	528,293
Mint Receipts - - -	71,015	121,011	140,362	95,609	73,792	184,903	234,364
Charges - - -	50,919	53,246	55,868	52,739	48,706	62,573	76,946
Net Produce - -	20,096	67,765	84,494	42,870	25,084	122,330	157,418
Further Receipt on account of Transfer to Rajah Gopal Sing, of Territory in the Punjab, under Article 3 of the Treaty between the Rajah and the British Government, dated 16 March 1846 - - -	65,625	-	-	3,786	-	-	-
Net Proceeds of Unclaimed Estates transferred to the credit of Government -	-	16,365	Excess Payments, 8,752	272	1,566	8,081	3,071
Total Gross Receipts under the above Heads - - -	24,767,283	25,800,737	26,053,759	25,575,246	26,424,141	27,912,266	28,334,395
Deduct Charges of Collection, Allowances and Assignments, payable out of the Revenues, Pensions, Advances for Manufacture, &c. - - -	5,922,732	6,058,219	6,281,268	6,502,043	6,644,978	6,472,027	7,137,501
Total Net Produce of those Revenues - £.	18,844,551	19,242,518	19,772,491	19,073,203	19,779,163	21,440,239	21,196,894

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Produce of the Revenues of Bengal, North Western Provinces, &c.—continued.

CHARGES UPON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.	1850-51.	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	Estimate, 1856-57.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Post Office Charges - - -	189,320	214,184	214,359	209,253	230,359	241,115	256,759
Receipts - - -	186,858	191,111	191,712	190,212	188,084	219,045	163,771
Net Charges - - -	2,367	23,073	22,647	19,041	42,275	22,070	92,988
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - - -	2,099,066	2,158,391	2,246,268	2,632,998	3,824,895	4,157,868	3,607,906
Receipts - - -	612,953	243,445	242,561	290,665	226,811	236,442	319,087
Net Charges - - -	1,486,113	1,914,946	2,002,707	2,342,333	3,598,084	3,921,426	3,288,819
Judicial and Police Charges	2,119,104	2,280,895	2,271,260	2,307,165	2,387,046	2,510,799	2,661,981
Receipts - - -	127,818	152,180	140,695	180,155	155,371	177,487	189,645
Net Charges - - -	1,991,286	2,128,715	2,130,565	2,177,010	2,231,675	2,333,312	2,472,336
Marine Charges - - -	398,052	385,764	372,335	472,696	536,507	598,070	630,687
Receipts - - -	102,123	108,103	99,622	113,854	127,027	164,013	162,493
Net Charges - - -	295,929	277,661	272,713	358,842	409,480	434,057	468,194
Military Charges - - -	9,580,683	9,612,395	9,542,375	10,043,084	10,144,963	10,267,807	10,945,224
War Charges - - -	89,525	63,088	341,112	417,815	147,753	149,562	
Interest on Debt - - -	2,255,470	2,184,439	2,346,801	2,504,297	1,908,670	2,044,318	
Total Gross Charges -	16,731,120	16,899,156	17,334,510	18,587,308	19,180,193	19,969,539	20,257,858
Deduct Receipts -	1,029,747	694,839	675,590	724,866	697,293	796,987	834,996
Total Net Charges upon the Revenues - - -	15,701,373	16,204,317	16,658,920	17,862,422	18,482,900	19,172,552	19,422,862
Add, Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca: Excess of Payments -	10,549	559	—	—	—	—	—
Excess of Receipts -	—	—	8,174	7,391	8,108	24,151	30,707
Territorial Payments in England - - -	2,352,800	2,318,209	2,368,357	2,841,760	2,595,020	2,737,966	2,623,744
Invoice value of Political Stores exported to India -	364,386	188,168	329,131	420,529	416,715	526,663	915,822
Total Charges upon the Revenues - - -	18,429,108	18,711,253	19,348,234	21,117,320	21,486,527	22,413,030	22,931,721
Net Produce of the Revenues brought forward - - -	18,844,551	19,242,518	19,772,491	19,073,203	19,779,163	21,440,239	21,978,364
Deficit - - -	—	—	—	2,044,117	1,707,364	972,791	953,357
Surplus - - -	415,443	531,265	424,257	—	—	—	—
Commercial Assets: Amount made applica- ble therefrom to the purposes of India -	423	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surplus, including Net Proceeds of Com- mercial Assets -	416,866	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appended to this Account is a Statement of the particular items of Receipt in 1855-56; also a Statement of the items composing both the Charges above stated as deductions from the Revenue, and the Charges of the Civil and Military Government for the same year, which will fully explain the nature and description of Expenditure.

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
19 April 1858. }

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

Appendix 1 to No. 1.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the principal Items of RECEIPT in the Year 1855-56.

LAND REVENUE, SAYER AND ABKARRY, PEISHCUSH AND SUBSIDY, &c.		£.	£.
BENGAL :		£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	3,333,150	
Sayer - - - - -	£. 48,574		
Abkarry - - - - -	255,713		
		304,287	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -		4,502	
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, and on other Accounts - - - - -		43,724	
Excise Duties in Calcutta, European Distillery and License Department - - - - -		42,326	
Tributes from the Nizam Rajpoot and other States -		100,805	
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg -		-	3,828,794
			20,477
BURMESE TERRITORY :			
Ceded Territory :			
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	169,468	
Sayer - - - - -	£. 50,597		
Abkarry - - - - -	22,106		
		72,703	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -		230	
		242,401	
PEGU, annexed :			
Land Revenue - - - - -	£. 170,590		
Sayer - - - - -	£. 28,750		
Abkarry - - - - -	17,322		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -	268		
	46,340		
		216,930	
NAGPORE :			459,331
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	395,107	
Sayer - - - - -	£. 22,395		
Abkarry - - - - -	18,124		
		40,519	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -		7,789	
		448,415	
OUDE :			
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	198,617	
Sayer - - - - -	£. 59		
Abkarry - - - - -	1,663		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -	116		
		1,838	
		200,455	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB :			
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	4,631,954	
Sayer - - - - -	£. 48,595		
Abkarry - - - - -	235,201		
		283,796	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -		39,438	
Interest on Tuccavee Advances and other Accounts -		1,725	
		5,006,913	
PUNJAUB :			
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	892,536	
Sayer - - - - -	£. 36,382		
Abkarry - - - - -	37,663		
		74,045	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -		3,528	
		970,109	
			5,977,022

LAND REVENUE, Sayer and Abkarry, Peishcush, &c.—continued.					£.	£.
MADRAS:						
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	3,412,471	
Abkarry	-	-	-	-	209,199	
Small Farms and Licenses	-	-	-	-	22,297	
Mohturpha	-	-	-	-	100,214	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	18,341	
Interest on Debt due by the Mysore State, and on other Accounts	-	-	-	-	26,479	
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin	-	-	-	-	323,103	
						4,112,104
BOMBAY, including SINDE and SATTARA:						
	BOMBAY.	SINDE.	SATTARA.	TOTAL.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Land Revenue	2,153,216	269,270	237,563	2,660,049		
Sayer	86,459	14,866	8,089	108,404		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	24,297	262	98	24,657		
Interest on Tuccavee Advances, &c.	13,289	486	2	13,777		
Tributes and Subsidies	74,996	-	-	74,996		
	£. 2,351,257	284,874	245,752		2,881,883	
				£.	17,923,481	
CUSTOMS.						
BENGAL:						
IMPORTS:				£.	£.	
Goods	-	-	-	355,211		
Salt	-	-	-	793,143		
					1,148,354	
EXPORTS:						
Goods	-	-	-	-	163,370	
BURMESE TERRITORY:						
Ceded Territory:						
Imports at Akyab	-	-	-	£. 10,028		
Exports	-	-	-	18,819		
				28,847		
PEGU, annexed:						
Imports	-	-	-	£. 28,556		
Exports	-	-	-	23,887		
				52,443		
					81,290	
NAGPORE	-	-	-	-	51,979	
					1,444,993	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:						
On Goods imported	-	-	-	£. 11,464		
„ exported	-	-	-	55,571		
Transit Duties collected at Ajmere	-	-	-	5,769		
					72,804	
Refunds and Drawbacks	-	-	-	-	4,836	
					67,968	
MADRAS:						
Land Customs	-	-	-	£. 17,958		
Sea Customs	-	-	-	112,756		
					130,714	
Refunds and Drawbacks	-	-	-	-	2,195	
					128,519	

CUSTOMS—continued.			
BOMBAY, including SIND and SATTARA :			
BOMBAY :	£.	£.	£.
Land Customs - - - - -	5,470		
Sea Customs :			
On Goods imported - - - - £. 235,036			
„ exported - - - - 67,252			
On Tobacco - - - - 10,019			
Miscellaneous Collections - - - 1,992			
	314,289		
	319,759		
Refunds and Drawbacks - - -	33,062		
		286,697	
SIND :			
Sea Customs - - - - -		5,958	
SATTARA :			
Land Customs - - - - -		771	
			293,426
		£.	1,934,906
S A L T.			
BENGAL :			
Sales at the Presidency - - - - -	833,203		
Local retail Sale of Salt - - - - -	167,352		
Excise Duty on Salt - - - - -	13,476		
(The Import Duties on Salt are included under the head of Customs.)			1,014,031
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES :			
Collections from Duties - - - - -	514,907		
PUNJAB :			
Produce of the Salt Mines - - - - -	190,876		
			705,783
MADRAS :			
Sales - - - - -			507,734
BOMBAY :			
Excise Duty on Salt - - - - -	257,258		
Produce of Government Salt Pans - - - - -	583		
			257,841
		£.	2,485,389
O P I U M.			
BENGAL :			
Receipts from Sale of Opium at the Presidency :			
Behar Opium - - - - - £. 2,653,452			
Benares Opium - - - - - 1,206,824			
Value of Opium supplied for Abkarry purposes - - - - -	3,860,276		
	50,709		
			3,910,985
BOMBAY :			
Received on account of Opium Passes granted to individuals -	942,788		
Retail Sale of Opium - - - - -	17,454		
			960,242
		£.	4,871,227

S T A M P S.							
BENGAL :						£.	£.
Sale of Stamp Paper at Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	8,278	
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	197,716	
						205,994	
BURMESE Territory	-	-	-	-	-	119	
NAGPORE Territory :							
Judicial Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	
OUDE	-	-	-	-	-	567	209,580
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES :							
Sale of Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	152,188	
PUNJAB :							
Sale of Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	18,579	170,712
MADRAS :							
Sale of Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,822
BOMBAY :							
Sale of Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	59,928	
SATTARA :							
Sale of Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	4,287	64,215
						£.	504,329
M I N T R E C E I P T S.							
BENGAL :							
Duty on Coining Gold and Silver	-	-	-	-	-	88,897	
Gain on Coinage of Copper	-	-	-	-	-	9,595	
Gain by Alligation of Gold and Silver	-	-	-	-	-	12,933	111,425
MADRAS :							
Seignorage on Gold and Silver Bullion	-	-	-	-	-	12,762	
Gain on Copper Coinage	-	-	-	-	-	5,878	18,640
BOMBAY :							
Duty on Coinage	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,838
						£.	184,903
P O S T O F F I C E C O L L E C T I O N S.							
BENGAL :							
Inland Postage	-	-	-	-	-	11,714	
Baughie ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3,943	
Sale of Stamp Labels	-	-	-	-	-	19,857	
						£.	35,514
NAGPORE Territory	-	-	-	-	-	850	
OUDE Territory	-	-	-	-	-	694	
PEGU and MARTABAN	-	-	-	-	-	2,184	39,242

POST OFFICE COLLECTIONS—continued.			
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND PUNJAUB:			
	NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES.	PUNJAUB.	
	£.		£.
Inland Postage - - - - -	19,069	4,952	
Weekly Baughies - - - - -	5,856	1,869	
Sale of Stamp Labels - - - - -	19,558	3,495	
Postage on Service Letters - - - - -	36,856	12,381	
£.	81,339	22,197	
			103,536
MADRAS:			
Collections at the Presidency - - - - -		13,400	
Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -		16,585	
Official Postage - - - - -		25,536	
			55,521
BOMBAY:			
Postage Collections - - - - -		9,813	
Sale of Postage Labels - - - - -		7,743	
	£.	17,556	
SIND:			
Post Office Collections - - - - -		3,190	
		£.	20,746
			219,045
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS.			
BENGAL:			
Sale of Presents - - - - -		5,960	
Collections on account Telegraph Messages - - - - -		15,719	
Ferry Collections - - - - -		26,413	
Abkarry Collections at Aden - - - - -	£. 674		
Rent of Buildings - - - - -	1,548		
Government Agency Fees, Fees on renewing Promis- sory Notes, &c. - - - - -	10,166		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	907		
		13,295	
	£.	61,387	
PEGU, annexed:			
Sale of Lands (General Department) - - - - -	£. 36,311		
Fines, Collections, and Miscellaneous - - - - -	383		
		36,694	
NAGPORE:			
Sale Proceeds of late Government Property - - - - -	£. 22,186		
Miscellaneous, including Sale of Government Grain - - - - -	7,797		
		29,983	
OUDE:			
Miscellaneous - - - - -		184	
	£.	128,248	
Net Gain by Exchange, with reference to the fixed rate of 1 s. 10½ d., the Company's Rupee, on remittance transactions between Bengal and London - - - - -		48,551	
			170,799

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS—continued.					
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:				£.	£.
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	£. 245	
Toll Collections	-	-	-	8,581	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	414	
				9,240	
PUNJAB:					
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	£. 2,390	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	12	
				2,402	
					11,642
MADRAS:					
Toll and Ferry Collections	-	-	-	19,802	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	1,792	
				21,594	
Net Gain by Exchange, with reference to the fixed rate of 1s. 10½d. the Company's Rupee, on remittance transactions between Madras and London				8,720	
					30,314
BOMBAY:					
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	£. 251	
Toll and Ferry Collections	-	-	-	12,244	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	2,699	
				15,194	
SIND:					
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	£. 12	
Ferry Collections	-	-	-	1,747	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	543	
				2,302	
SATTARA:					
Toll and Ferry Collections	-	-	-	£. 178	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	148	
				326	
Deduct Net Loss, with reference to the fixed rate of 1s. 10½d. the Company's Rupee, on remittance transactions between Bombay and London				17,822	
				135	
					17,687
				£.	236,442
JUDICIAL RECEIPTS.					
BENGAL:				£.	
Supreme Court of Judicature, Fee Fund	-	-	-	32,766	
Fines levied by Justices of the Peace, and Produce of Work done by Convicts	-	-	-	2,879	
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES:					
Commission and Fees on Causes	-	-	-	8,637	
PROVINCIAL COURTS—Bengal, Behar, and Orissa:					
Fees Fines, Forfeitures, and Produce of Work done by Convicts:					
Civil	-	-	-	£. 5,605	
Criminal	-	-	-	34,035	
				39,640	
Rent of resumed Thanadarree Lands	-	-	-	10,081	
Rent of Buildings	-	-	-	168	
				94,121	
BURMESE Territory—Ceded:					
Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	10,132	
PEOU, annexed:					
Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	8,225	
OUDE Territory:					
Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	35	

JUDICIAL RECEIPTS—continued.						
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:					£.	£.
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures: Civil Courts - - -					£. 2,212	
Criminal Courts - - -					17,132	
PUNJAB: Ditto - - - - -					19,344	
					9,568	28,912
MADRAS:						
Civil and Sessions Court: Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures - -					7,170	
Court of Small Causes: Police Office, ditto - - -					7,219	14,389
BOMBAY:						
Supreme Court: Fees, &c. - - - - -					288	
Court of Small Causes: Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -					7,454	
County Courts - - ditto - - - - -					5,074	
					12,796	
SIND - - ditto - - - - -					8,431	
SATTARA - - ditto - - - - -					446	21,673
					£.	177,497
MARINE RECEIPTS.						
BENGAL:					£.	£.
Inward and Outward Pilotage - - - - -					65,232	
Port Dues at Arracan, Amherst, and Ramree - - -					3,640	
Registry Office of Merchant Seamen: Fees - - -					4,559	
STREAM NAVIGATION:						
Internal: Freight and Passage Money - £. 4,517						
External: Hire of Steamers - - - - -					14,413	
					18,930	
Hire of Chain Moorings - - - - -					21,127	
Buoy Duty - - - - -					3,230	
Lighthouse Duty - - - - -					8,416	
Miscellaneous Marine Receipts - - - - -					5,979	
P&G: Tonnage Duty - - - - -					131,113	
					534	
					131,647	
MADRAS:						
Consolidated Port Dues collected under Act 13 of 1839 - -					3,745	
Tonnage Duty collected at the Outports - - -					3,637	
Registry Office for Merchant Seamen: Fees - - -					832	7,814
BOMBAY:						
Pilotage - - - - -					£. 8,410	
Lighthouse Duty - - - - -					4,788	
Hire of Docks and Dockyard: Fees - - - - -					1,617	
Anchorage Fees - - - - -					7,348	
Miscellaneous - - - - -					1,149	
					23,311	
SIND:						
Lighthouse Fees, &c. - - - - -					1,241	24,552
					£.	164,613

Appendix 2 to No. 1.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the CHARGES for the Year 1855-56, &c., whether stated as Deductions from Revenues, or as Charges appertaining to the Civil and Military Government of India.

CHARGES UPON THE LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY, AND MOTURPHA REVENUES.	£.	£.
BENGAL: Charges of Collection:		
Board of Revenue, comprising proportion (one-half) of the salaries of the members and secretaries, the remaining moiety being charged upon the Custom, Salt, and Opium Revenues; salaries, establishment, and contingent charges of the secretary's office; superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, and commissioner, under Regulation 3 of 1828 - -	22,280	
Local Commissioners; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - -	20,196	
Collectors of Revenue - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	151,918	
Establishments for collecting the Sayer and Abkarry Revenues and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, including contingent charges - - - - -	27,911	
Law charges; charges of remittance, charitable allowances, service pensions, repairs of buildings, and miscellaneous - - - - -	7,975	
		230,280
BURMESE TERRITORY, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:		
BURMESE CESSIONS:		
Local Commissioners; moiety of their salaries, establishments, and contingent charges; the remaining moiety being charged to the Judicial Department - - - - -	4,289	
Collectors of Revenue; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - - -	43,319	
Establishments for collecting the Sayer and Abkarry Revenues; salaries and contingent charges - - - - -	8,667	
	56,375	
Deduct, sale of confiscated timber and other miscellaneous receipts operating in reduction of charges - - - - -	14,013	
	42,362	
PEGU and MARTABAN:		
Local Commissioners; proportion (one-third) of their salaries, establishments, and contingent charges; the remaining two-thirds being charged to the General and Judicial Departments - - - - -	2,116	
Deputy Commissioners; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - -	46,869	
Sayer and Abkarree charges; salary, establishment, and contingent charges of the superintendent of forests in Pegu, &c. - - - - -	2,550	
Repairs of buildings and miscellaneous - - - - -	11,847	
	63,382	
		105,744
NAGPORE TERRITORY:		
Salaries; Sudder and Pergunnah establishments and contingencies - - -	105,947	
Less charged to the Judicial Department - - - - -	70,632	
	35,315	
Sayer establishment - - - - -	734	
		36,049
OUDE TERRITORY:		
Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges in the Revenue Department - - -	-	6,144
DISTRICT OF COORG:		
Establishment and contingent charges at the treasury and various talooks - - -	-	2,780
	£.	380,947

CHARGES UPON THE LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY, AND MOTURPHA REVENUES—continued.				£.	£.
BENGAL: Payments other than Charges of Collection:				£.	
Revenue surveys - - - - -	-	-	-	42,158	
Compensation for loss of settlement - - - - -	-	-	-	244	
Purchase of lands - - - - -	-	-	-	80	
Repairs of irrigation works, including proportion of salaries, establishment, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	-	-	-	108,991	
				151,478	
Less received from the Rajah of Burdwan, on account of embankments -	-	-	-	5,374	
				146,099	
BURMESE TERRITORY, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:					
BURMESE CESSIONS:				£.	
Revenue surveys - - - - -	-	-	-	1,478	
Allowance to hill chiefs for resumption of doars - - - - -	-	-	-	994	
Black mail paid to hill tribes - - - - -	-	-	-	538	
Purchase of lands - - - - -	-	-	-	47	
				3,057	
PEGU and MARTABAN:					
Revenue surveys, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	168	
				3,225	
DISTRICT OF COORG:					
Salary, establishment, and contingent charges of the superintendent in Coorg -	-	-	-	5,842	155,166
BENGAL: Allowances and assignments paid out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements - - - - -	-	-	-	210,041	
DISTRICT OF COORG - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	-	-	-	7,000	
NAGPORE TERRITORY - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	-	-	-	94,448	317,489
					853,602
Deduct Amount included in the charges of the Revenue Department at Pegu and Martaban, in former years, re-credited - - - -	-	-	-	-	166,789
					686,813
CHARGES of Collection—NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the CIS and TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES and the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:					
	North-Western Provinces, including Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory.	TOTAL.		
	£.	£.	£.		
Charges of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; salaries of the members, secretary, establishment, and contingent charges - - - -	19,730	-	19,730		
Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; salary, establishment, and contingent charges - - - -	-	6,669	6,669		
Commissioners of Revenue; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - -	21,584	10,457	32,041		
Collectors of Revenue; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - -	377,393	83,398	460,791		
Settlement charges - - - -	13,360	44,007	57,367		
Law charges; pensions, repairs, and miscellaneous -	9,422	1,647	11,069		
Postage on service letters - - - -	9,644	3,579	13,223		
£.	451,133	149,757		600,890	

CHARGES UPON THE LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY, AND MOTURPHA REVENUES—continued.

PAYMENTS other than Charges of Collection :		£.	£.	£.
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:				
Revenue surveys - - - - -		20,288		
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies of the Director of Canals and his executive, including repairs in that department - - - - -		66,908		
Endowed public gardens - - - - -		1,176		
Payment to heir and creditors of the late Rajah of Rusdhar - - - - -		10,571		
		98,943		
PUNJAUB:				
Revenue surveys - - - - -	11,605			
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies of the Director of Canals and his executive, including repairs in that department - - - - -	27,568			
		39,173		
Allowances and assignments paid out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements:				
North Western Provinces - - - - -		380,710		
Punjaub - - - - -		105,128		
			485,838	
CHARGES of Collection, MADRAS:				
Board of Revenue, salaries of the members and secretaries of the Board, secretary's office, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -		24,710		
Collectors of revenue; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - - -		377,762		
Postage on service letters and packages - - - - -		8,624		
Service pensions, law charges, repairs, and miscellaneous - - - - -		13,690		
			424,786	
PAYMENTS other than Charges of Collection :				
Repairs of irrigation canals, tanks, annicuts, embankments, &c., including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		197,660		
Sundry charges for batta incurred in the military, on account of the Revenue Department - - - - -		2,717		
Charges on account of the agricultural exhibitions of 1856 - - - - -		2,074		
Plantations - - - - -		383		
			202,834	
Tanjore Sinking Fund, and interest on Tanjore bonds - - - - -			47,789	
Allowances and assignments paid out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements - - - - -			301,668	
Allowances to district and village officers and enamdars, including charitable grants - - - - -			86,035	
				1,063,112
CHARGES of Collection :				
BOMBAY:				
Commissioners of Revenue; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - - -		12,874		
Collectors of Revenue - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - -		195,574		
Charges incurred by the political agent in Kattywar, in collecting tribute due to the British Government - - - - -		7,118		
Charges on account of the Guicowar Cession Establishment, &c. - - - - -		16,973		
Pensions and charitable allowances, repairs of buildings, and miscellaneous - - - - -		12,494		
		245,028		
SIND:				
Collectors of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Thur and Parkur; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - - -		63,714		
SATTARA:				
Salary, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -		17,873		
			326,615	

CHARGES UPON THE LAND, SAYER, ABKARRY, AND MOTURPHA REVENUES—*continued.*

PAYMENTS other than Charges of Collection:

	£.
Revenue surveys - - - - -	57,930
Charges incurred in the military, on account of the Revenue Department - -	275
Charges on account of the Forest Department - - - - -	14,150
Charges of the Commission for investigating claims to enams, and transit and town duties - - - - -	5,013
Salary of the Enam Commissioner - - - - -	5,383
	<hr/> 83,651

SIND:

	£.
Revenue surveys - - - - -	2,803
Forest Department, establishment, and contingent charges - -	3,000
Charges on account of the Jagheer Commission at Hyderabad - -	306
Repairs of irrigation works, embankments, &c., including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	17,178
	<hr/> 23,287

SATTARA:

	£.
Revenue surveys - - - - -	6,073
Special Commission - - - - -	3,711
	<hr/> 9,784

116,722

ALLOWANCES and Assignments paid out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements:

BOMBAY - - - - -	68,726
SIND - - - - -	41,584
SATTARA - - - - -	23,984
	<hr/> 134,294

ALLOWANCES to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants:

BOMBAY - - - - -	821,647
SIND - - - - -	22,389
SATTARA - - - - -	134,295
	<hr/> 978,331

1,555,962

TOTAL CHARGES upon the LAND, SAYER, ABKARREE, &c. REVENUES -

- £.

4,530,731

CUSTOMS: SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, AND CONTINGENCIES.

BENGAL:

Salaries, establishments and contingencies - - - - -	49,836
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BURMESE TERRITORY, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:

BURMESE CESSIONS: Salaries, establishments, and contingencies £. 2,094	
Annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN Salaries, establishments, and contingencies - - - - -	4,334
	<hr/> 6,428

6,428

NAGPORE TERRITORY: Salaries, establishments, and contingencies

1,443

57,807

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:

Salaries, establishments and contingencies - - - - -	10,353
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MADRAS:

Salaries, establishments and contingencies - - - - -	18,810
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BOMBAY:

Salaries, establishments and contingencies - - - - -	27,901
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SIND - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -	1,738
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29,639

TOTAL CHARGES of the Collections of the Customs -

- £.

116,609

SALT: CHARGES OF COLLECTION, INCLUDING COST OF SALT.		
BENGAL :		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the salaries of the members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Salt Department - - - - -	£.	£.
	1,813	
Proportion (one-eighth) of the salaries of the secretary and junior secretary of the Board, including establishment and contingent charges of the secretary's office - - - - -	2,929	
Superintendent of the golahs at Sulkeah; salaries, establishment, and contingent charges -	7,039	
Freight on Madras salt stored at Sulkeah - - - - -	26,713	
Salary of the commissioner at Cuttack - - - - -	1,094	
Salt agents; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - - - - -	83,651	
Superintendent of the salt chokies - - ditto - ditto - - - - -	32,022	
Law charges, repairs of buildings, service pensions, and miscellaneous - - - - -	12,420	
	167,681	
Advances to manufacturers of Bengal and Cuttack salt - - - - -	£.	
	130,953	
Purchase of salt - - - - -	23,504	
Convention with the French Government :		
Annual compensation to that Government, in lieu of salt formerly supplied them 42,711		
	203,198	
Fees, fines, sale of confiscated salt, and miscellaneous receipts, operating in reduction of the charges of collection - - - - -	370,879	
	11,288	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAB :		
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES :		
Salary of the commissioner - - - - -	174	
Salaries of the uncovenanted collectors, establishments, and contingent charges - - -	82,932	
Service pensions: - - - - -	476	
	83,582	
Deduct proportion attaching to Customs - - -	10,353	
	73,229	
PUNJAB :		
Salaries of the collectors - - - - -	£.	
	2,025	
Establishment - - - - -	18,580	
Contingencies - - - - -	316	
Excavating salt mines and cost of salt works - - - - -	4,231	
	25,152	
MADRAS :		
Establishments and contingent charges at the various revenue collectorates chargeable upon sales of salt - - - - -	29,085	
Payments to manufacturers - - - - -	43,682	
Purchase of salt - - - - -	14,283	
	57,915	
BOMBAY :		
Proportion of the salaries of the commissioner, deputy commissioners, and assistant commissioners of Customs, Salt and Opium Establishment, and contingent charges chargeable upon the duties levied on salt - - - - -	29,502	
Miscellaneous receipts operating in reduction of the charges of collection - - - - -	192	
		29,310
TOTAL CHARGES of the Collection of the SALT REVENUES, including Cost of Salt - - -	£.	574,282

OPIUM: CHARGES OF COLLECTION, INCLUDING COST OF OPIUM.

BENGAL:

	£.	£.
Proportion (one-fourth) of the salaries of the members of the Board of Revenue chargeable to the Opium Department - - - - -	8,625	
Proportion (one-fourth) of the salaries of the secretary and junior secretary of the Board, including establishment and contingent charges of the secretary's office - - - - -	5,389	
Agents for the provision of opium, salaries, establishments, and contingencies of the agent and sub-deputy agents, including commission to the sub-deputy agents, and to the principal assistants and omlahs: - - - - -		
In Behar - - - - -	52,400	
In Benares - - - - -	34,841	
	87,241	
Pensions - - - - -	760	
Advances to manufacturers: - - - - -		
In Behar - - - - -	724,488	
In Benares - - - - -	262,920	
	987,408	
Purchase of poppy leaves - - - - -	12,838	
Packing, transit, miscellaneous, and contingent charges - - - - -	46,638	
		1,143,849
BOMBAY:		
Proportion of salaries of the commissioner, deputy commissioner, and assistant commissioners of Customs, Salt and Opium Establishment, and contingent charges chargeable to the Opium Department - - - - -	5,826	
Purchase of opium - - - - -	7,567	
Sale of confiscated opium and miscellaneous receipts operating in reduction of the charges of collection - - - - -	13,423	
	398	
		13,025
TOTAL CHARGES of Collection of the Opium Revenue, including Cost of Opium - - - - -	£.	1,156,874

STAMPS: CHARGES OF COLLECTION.

BENGAL:

Salary of the superintendent of stamps, establishment at the stamp office at the Presidency, and contingent charges - - - - -	4,822	
Collector of Calcutta, stamps, salary, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	1,134	
Establishments under the collectors in the provinces, including contingent charges - - - - -	340	
Discount on sale of stamps - - - - -	5,876	
Cost of water-marked paper - - - - -	4,308	
Fines, forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts, operating in reduction of the charges of collection - - - - -	16,480	
	2,996	
Portion of the expenses chargeable to the North Western Provinces and Punjaub - - - - -	13,484	
	2,116	
		11,318
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES and the PUNJAUB:		
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:		£.
Establishment under revenue collectors - - - - -	82	
Commission to vendors - - - - -	4,160	
Proportion of the establishment at the Presidency chargeable to the North Western Provinces - - - - -	1,928	
Cost of water-marked paper - - - - -	3,328	
Miscellaneous and contingent charges - - - - -	557	
	10,055	
Fines and penalties, operating in reduction of the charges of collection - - - - -	855	
		9,200
PUNJAUB:		
Commission to vendors - - - - -	452	
Proportion of the establishment at the Presidency chargeable to the Punjaub - - - - -	231	
Cost of water-marked paper - - - - -	400	
Contingent charges - - - - -	45	
		1,128
MADRAS:		
Commission of the superintendent - - - - -	1,303	
Establishment and contingent charges - - - - -	4,505	
Purchase of paper - - - - -	299	
		6,107
BOMBAY:		
Establishment and contingent charges - - - - -	2,999	
SATTARA:		
Establishment and contingent charges - - - - -	206	
		3,205
TOTAL CHARGES of the Collection of the STAMP DUTIES - - - - -	£.	30,958

MINT CHARGES.

	£.	£.
BENGAL:		
Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges of the mint master, assay master, &c. - -	20,839	
Loss of weight in melting, and miscellaneous charges - - - - -	10,564	31,408
MADRAS:		
Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges of the mint master, assay master, &c. - -	- -	12,068
BOMBAY:		
Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges of the mint master, assay master, &c. - -	- -	19,102
TOTAL MINT CHARGES - - - £.	- -	62,573

POST OFFICE: CHARGES OF COLLECTION.

BENGAL:			
Salaries of the Postmaster-general and Deputy Postmaster-general, establishments, and contingent charges at the Presidency - - - - -	24,402		
Salaries of the postmaster and inspectors, establishments, and contingent charges in the provinces - - - - -	42,962		
Discount on sale of stamp labels - - - - -	558		
Service pensions - - - - -	688		
	68,605		
Fees on registered letters, bullock-train hire, and miscellaneous receipts, operating in reduction of charges - - - - -	7,769		
BURMESE TERRITORY: annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:	60,836		
Salaries of postmasters, establishments, and contingent charges - - - - -	5,944		
NAGPORE TERRITORY:			
Establishment of the post-office - - - - -	1,559		
OUDE TERRITORY:			
Establishment and contingencies at the post-office - - - - -	558		68,897
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAUB:			
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Charges of the Office of the Postmaster-general, North Western Provinces - - - - -	4,635		
Charges incurred by the Government of Bombay, on account of the North Western Provinces, for conveying the overland mails - - - - -	1,215		
Salaries and establishments of the various district post-offices - - - - -	33,590		
Mail-cart charges, including contracts - - - - -	26,211		
Discount allowed purchasers of stamped labels - - - - -	545		
Mofussil contingencies and miscellaneous - - - - -	1,970		
Pensions - - - - -	154		
	68,120		
Profit on passenger traffic, operating in reduction of the charges of the Post-office Department, bullock-trains, and van and palkee carriage department:			
Receipts - - - - -	£. 47,475		
Charges - - - - -	21,090		
	26,385		
PUNJAUB:			
Salaries and establishments of the various district post-offices - - - - -	£. 6,492	41,735	
Mail-cart charges, including contracts - - - - -	5,128		
Discount allowed purchasers of stamped labels - - - - -	94		
Contingencies - - - - -	918		
	12,632		
Profit on passenger traffic, operating in reduction of the charges of the Post-office Department, bullock trains, van and palkee carriage department:			
Receipts - - - - -	£. 2,417		
Charges - - - - -	1,408		
	1,009	11,623	53,358

POST OFFICE : CHARGES OF COLLECTION— <i>continued</i> .		£.	£.
MADRAS :			
Salaries of the Postmaster-general and his subordinate officers, establishment, and contingent charges at the Presidency - - - - -		16,474	
Discount on sale of postage labels - - - - -		474	
Salaries of the inspectors and deputy postmasters at the subordinate station, establishments, and contingencies - - - - -		27,287	44,185
BOMBAY :			
Salaries of the Postmaster-general, and his deputy, &c. - - - - -		4,864	
Establishment - - - - -		20,536	
Contingencies - - - - -		6,524	
Discount on postage labels - - - - -		380	
Mounted dāk - - - - -		16,659	
		48,963	
Establishment and contingencies - - - - -	£. 16,514		
Discount on postage labels - - - - -	36		
Bombay Steam Navigation Company, for conveying the mail between Bombay and Kurrachee - - - - -	7,355		
Camel train charges, deducting 1,120 l., camel train collections - - - - -	1,807		
		25,712	74,675
TOTAL CHARGES of the Collection of the POST OFFICE REVENUE - - - £.			241,115
GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES.			
BENGAL :			
CHARGES on account of the General Government of India :			
Salaries of the Governor-general and members of the Supreme Council - - - - -		59,227	
Legislative Council; salaries of the members, clerk and assistant, establishment and contingencies - - - - -		25,993	
Secretariat; Foreign, Home, Financial, Military and Public Works Department - - - - -		77,662	
Loan office and promissory note press - - - - -		3,972	
Governor-general's office and establishment - - - - -		19,886	
Governor-general's tour - - - - -		8,774	
Presents made in the name of the Governor-general, and allowances to vakeels, natives of rank, &c. - - - - -		18,337	
Residents, political agents, &c. at foreign courts; salaries, allowances, establishments and contingencies - - - - -		67,254	
Political agent at Aden; salaries, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	£. 7,726		
Repairs of buildings at Aden, and proportion of salaries, &c. of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	3,514		
		11,240	
Temporary embassies and missions - - - - -		1,823	
Survey and observatories, including charges on account of the great trigonometrical survey - - - - -		49,865	
Electric telegraphs in India; salaries, establishments, and contingencies - - - - -		30,304	
Director-general of the post offices in India; salary, establishment, and contingencies - - - - -		3,901	
Suppression of Thuggee and Meriah sacrifices - - - - -		26,666	
Compensation to Tuckojee Rao Holkar, on account Pergunna Kissory Paton - - - - -		2,764	
Compensation to Scindia, on account of rent of Pergunna Onarsee - - - - -		1,886	
Payment to the Khan of Khelat - - - - -		4,687	
Charges on account of vessels of the Indian navy employed on the Euphrates - - - - -		5,257	
Compensation for loss of transit duties in the district ceded by the Gwalior Durbar - - - - -		7,534	
Miscellaneous - - - - -		28,054	450,086
CHARGES on account of the Government of Bengal :			
Salaries of the Lieutenant-governor, private secretary and aide-de-camp, establishments and contingencies - - - - -		12,966	
Charges of the Lieutenant-governor's tour - - - - -		9,470	
Public offices at the Presidency; comprising the Bengal secretariat, general treasury, offices of account and audit, Government agency, Government savings bank, superintendent of stationery and printing establishment - - - - -		88,628	
Allowances to civil servants out of employ, and to junior civil servants attached to the college Buildings, roads and other public works, exclusive of repairs - - - - -		12,402	
		243,978	

GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES—continued.

Charges on account of the Government of Bengal—continued.

	£.	£.
Repairs of roads, bridges, buildings, &c., including salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	118,892	
Railway commissioner; salaries, establishments and contingencies of the railway commissioner and consulting engineer - - - - -	9,667	
Ecclesiastical Department; Cathedral and Church establishments and contingencies, including salaries of the bishop, archdeacon, chaplains, &c. - - - - -	31,644	
Medical Department; including hospitals and dispensaries at the Presidency and in the provinces - - - - -	38,512	
Secretary to the Board of Examiners; salary, establishment and contingencies - - - - -	2,730	
Education Department:		
Salaries, establishment, and contingent charges of schools and colleges - - - - -	63,759	
Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges of the medical college - - - - -	12,934	
	76,693	
Less receipts for tuition fees, sale of books, &c. - - - - -	12,956	
	63,737	
House rent and taxes - - - - -	5,165	
Donations to service funds - - - - -	55,747	
Donations to charitable, literary, scientific and other institutions - - - - -	4,910	
Petty establishments and contingencies - - - - -	13,836	
Stationery purchased - - - - -	24,066	
Provincial battalions and nujeebs, including the Calcutta native militia - - - - -	134,364	
Less, contributions from native states on account of contingents - - - - -	75,555	
	58,809	
Pensions and charitable allowances - - - - -	10,394	
Deduct, value of water-marked paper supplied to the Stamp Offices in Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab - - - - -	12,460	
Received for stationery stores sold - - - - -	8,763	
Gain on remittances, premium on bills, and other receipts operating in reduction of charges - - - - -	5,562	
	26,805	
		778,743
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:		
Local commissioners in Pegu and in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces; proportion (one-third) of their salaries, establishments and contingent charges, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the Revenue and Judicial Departments - - - - -	2,162	
Assay master at Pegu; deputation allowance, office establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	807	
Establishment and contingencies of the accountant's office - - - - -	809	
Ecclesiastical Departments; Church - - - - -	1,489	
Medical Department; dispensaries, &c. - - - - -	193	
Topographical survey of Pegu - - - - -	5,155	
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs - - - - -	225,696	
Repairs of roads, bridges, &c., including salaries, establishment, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	32,997	
Miscellaneous civil charges - - - - -	3,045	
		272,353
NAGPORE TERRITORY:		
Salary, establishment, and contingencies of the Nagpore commissioner - - - - -	7,978	
Charges on account of the city hospitals, poor-house, &c. - - - - -	934	
Umberkhana Establishment and contingencies - - - - -	2,134	
Public Works, exclusive of repairs - - - - -	169	
Repairs of public buildings, including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	2,256	
Loss by exchange on conversion between Company's and Nagpore rupees, at various rates - - - - -	12,538	
Charges not specified in the statements at present received from India - - - - -	33,396	
Loss on re-coinage, and miscellaneous losses - - - - -	4,147	
	63,552	
OUDE TERRITORY:		
Chief Commissioner, Lucknow; salary, establishment, and contingent charges - £. 3,141		
Public Works, exclusive of repairs - - - - -	94,938	
Repairs of buildings and miscellaneous - - - - -	512	
	98,591	
		162,143
TOTAL Bengal, including Pegu and Martaban, Nagpore and } Oude Territories - - - - -	£.	1,663,325

GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES—continued.		£.	£.
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, including the CIS and TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES:			
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:			
Salary of the Lieutenant-governor, and establishment, and expenses of his household - -		10,618	
Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant-governor - - - -		2,682	
Tour of the Lieutenant-governor - - - -		7,239	
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Auditor's Office, Oordoo Translator, Assay Office, and Bullion Dépôt - - - -		44,359	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - -		18,240	
Botanical gardens and tea nurseries and plantations - - - -	£. 9,319		
Deduct realized by sale of tea - - - -	2,139		
		7,180	
Grants for general and special educational purposes, and donations to village schools, de- ducting 7,665 <i>l.</i> received for interest on invested funds, tuition fees, &c. - - -		28,532	
Grants to native hospitals and dispensaries - - - -		13,029	
Buildings, roads, canals, and other public works - - - -		475,403	
Repairs of roads, bridges, canals, public buildings, &c., including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - -		35,674	
Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee - - - -		7,632	
Presents made in the name of the Government - - - -		208	
Printing charges and purchase of books - - - -		4,497	
Postage on service letters - - - -		9,448	
Provincial battalions - - - -	£. 54,500		
Less amount received as compensation for services rendered to Foreign States by corps in British pay - - - -	28,500		
		26,000	
Miscellaneous - - - -		17,522	
	£.	708,253	
PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:			
Salaries of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, his Secretary and Military Secretary; establishments and contingent charges - - - -	£. 17,057		
Deputation allowance to the Officiating Military Secretary to the late Board of Administration - - - -	160		
Public Offices; Accountant's, Civil Auditor, and Civil Pension Paymaster - -	5,304		
Postage on service letters - - - -	2,014		
Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - -	6,109		
Buildings, roads, canals, and other public works, exclusive of repairs - -	379,202		
Repairs to roads, bridges, canals, and public buildings, including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - -	38,243		
Presents made in the name of the Government - - - -	5,224		
Charges on account of State prisoners - - - -	2,449		
Punjab geological survey - - - -	674		
Public instruction (miscellaneous charges) - - - -	411		
Printing charges, including purchase of books - - - -	68		
Lunatic asylum and dispensary charges - - - -	4,590		
Tea nurseries and plantations - - - -	1,197		
Miscellaneous (including 10,108 <i>l.</i> discount on bills) - - - -	21,505		
		484,202	
TOTAL North Western Provinces, including the Punjab and Trans- Indus Territory - - - -		£.	1,192,455
MADRAS:			
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - -		22,988	
Governor's office and establishment, &c. - - - -		7,825	
Tour of the Right Honourable the Governor - - - -		915	
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, offices of Accounts, Audit, &c. Allowances to civil servants out of employ, and to junior civil servants qualifying for public service - - - -		62,084	
Residents and agents at Travancore, Tanjore, Pondicherry, &c.; allowances, establishments, and contingent charges - - - -		4,640	
Ecclesiastical Department; Church Establishment, including salaries of the bishop, arch- deacon, chaplains, &c. - - - -		5,466	
Civil hospitals and vaccine establishments at the Presidency and in the provinces - -		33,276	
Public observatory - - - -		15,245	
Establishment of civil surveys - - - -		1,347	
Board of Examiner; salary of the secretary to the Board, office establishment, moonshee allowances, &c., including cost of books - - - -		272	
		1,899	

GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES—continued.

Madras—continued.		£.	£.
Public Instruction: office of the Director of Public Instruction; salary, establishment, and contingencies of the Principal of the Presidency College, Medical College, Provincial and Vernacular Schools, &c. (deducting 1,691 l. received for tuition fees and sale of books)		25,381	
House rent and taxes		3,190	
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs		291,039	
Repairs of roads, ghauts, bridges, &c., including proportion of salaries, establishments and contingencies of officers in the Department of Public Works		116,033	
Donations to service funds		98,177	
Donations to public and charitable institutions		3,158	
Pensions and charitable allowances		11,847	
Batta to officers of Her Majesty's squadron		4,497	
Charges connected with travellers' bungalows and native choultries in several districts		2,409	
Allowances to military officers employed in the Civil Department, and value of various articles supplied by the Commissary-general for service in that department		7,290	
Postage on official letters and packages		6,178	
Miscellaneous		10,826	
TOTAL Madras Presidency		£.	735,477
BOMBAY :			
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council		28,900	
Governor's office, and establishment, &c.		7,325	
Governor's tour in the Deccan		845	
Residents and political agents at foreign courts		9,963	
Public offices at the Presidency, comprising the secretariat, general treasury, offices of account and audit, savings bank, &c.		62,379	
Allowances to civil servants temporarily employed, and to junior civil servants while qualifying for employment in public offices		2,648	
Charges on account of the grand trigonometrical survey		2,161	
Printing charges		7,990	
Stationery purchased		3,187	
Medical Department, including hospitals, dispensaries, and medical college		16,636	
House rent and taxes, including contribution to the municipal fund		2,628	
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs		118,833	
Repairs to public buildings, roads, tanks, bridges, &c., including portion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department		53,182	
Ecclesiastical Establishments		27,635	
Botanical garden at Dapooree		1,933	
Donations to service funds		47,383	
Grants for educational purposes (deducting 1,812 l. received for sale of books, tuition fees, &c.)		22,076	
Donations to charitable societies and to scientific institutions		1,200	
Pensions and charitable allowances		33,300	
Miscellaneous		21,907	
SIND:		467,061	
Salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Province of Sind, including establishment and contingent charges	£.	12,033	
Ecclesiastical Department; salary and establishment		2,162	
Medical Department; salaries, hospital charges, &c.		3,153	
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs		36,639	
Repairs to roads, tanks, buildings, &c., including salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department		8,093	
Education charges		1,185	
Pensions		306	
Miscellaneous		2,988	
SATTARA :		66,509	
Collector's establishment in the Political Department		704	
Miscellaneous charges on account of the late Rajah's establishment		290	
Medical and Hospital Department		925	
Ecclesiastical establishments		621	
Education charges		532	
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs		15,714	
Repairs to roads, tanks, bridges, &c., including salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department		7,378	
Pensions		160	
Miscellaneous		6,732	
TOTAL Bombay Presidency		£.	566,611
TOTAL GENERAL CIVIL CHARGES		£.	4,157,868

JUDICIAL CHARGES.

BENGAL:

SUPREME COURT, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction:

	£.	£.	£.
Supreme Court of Judicature; salaries of the chief justice and puisne judges, officers, and establishments under the Supreme Court, including salaries and establishments of the Company's law officers, and contingent charges - - -	59,914		
Coroner's office; salary, establishment, and contingent charges - - -	580		
Justices of the peace; salaries of the chief magistrate and justices, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	36,850		
Court of Small Causes; salaries of the judges, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	10,181		
Pensions - - - - -	495		

108,020

SUDDER, PROVINCIAL, and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE:

Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; salaries of the judges and registrar, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	£. 43,162
Provincial, city, and district courts - - - - -	380,206
Provincial police - - - - -	99,437
Pensions - - - - -	7,221

530,026

638,046

BURMESE TERRITORY, including the annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:

BURMESE CESSIONS:

	£.
Local Commissioners; moiety of their salaries, establishments, and contingent charges, chargeable to the Judicial Department - - - - -	3,489
Civil and criminal courts; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges - -	55,370
Police - - - - -	17,953
Pensions - - - - -	309

77,121

ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:

Local Commissioners at Pegu and Tenasserim and Martaban provinces; proportion (one-third) of their salaries, establishments, and contingent charges, chargeable to the Judicial Department -	£. 2,115
Civil and criminal courts; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges of the several Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, and of the magistrates at Rangoon - - - - -	56,942
Police - - - - -	44,239

103,296

180,417

NAGPORE TERRITORY:

Salaries; sudder and pergunmah establishments and contingencies - - -	105,947
Deduct, charged to the Revenue Department - - - - -	35,315

70,632

OUDE TERRITORY:

Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges in the Judicial Department - - -	8,215
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TOTAL Bengal, including newly-acquired Territories - - - £.

897,310

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES:

	£.
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; salaries of the judges, establishments, and contingencies - - - - -	27,998
Commissioners of circuit; salaries of the judges, establishments, and contingencies - -	21,672
Civil and criminal courts - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	256,705
Inspector of prisons - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - -	4,495
Charges on account of prisoners; gaol establishment, diet, clothing, medicines, &c. - -	83,240
Postage on service letters - - - - -	8,106
Pensions - - - - -	4,892
Police - - - - -	174,368

JUDICIAL CHARGES—continued.		£.
North Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory—continued.		
PUNJAUB AND TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:		
	£.	£.
Salary of the Judicial Commissioner, establishment, and contingent charges	6,542	
Commissioners of Circuit; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges	11,122	
Civil and Criminal Courts; - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	45,542	
Inspector of Prisons; - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	1,466	
Charges on account of Prisoners; gaol establishment, diet, clothing, medicines, &c.	21,365	
Postage on service letters	3,345	
Civil and military police	214,310	
		308,692.
TOTAL North Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory	- - -	885,168
MADRAS:		
SUPREME COURT, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction:		
	£.	
Supreme Court of Judicature; salaries, establishments, and contingencies, including salaries and establishments of the Company's law officers, &c.	21,963	
Coroner's office	641	
Sheriff's office	1,659	
Court of Small Causes	7,225	
Insolvent Debtors' Court	370	
Police charges at the Presidency	13,118	
		44,971
SUDDER, PROVINCIAL, and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE:		
Courts of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut	£. 22,919	
Provincial courts	174,940	
Provincial police	87,351	
		285,210
Pensions		3,452
Postage on official letters and packages		2,717
Repairs of buildings, including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department		2,691
TOTAL Madras Presidency	- - -	389,041
BOMBAY:		
SUPREME COURT, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction:		
	£.	
Supreme Court of Judicature; salaries of the judges, establishments, and contingencies, including salaries and establishments of the Company's law officers, &c.	31,079	
Coroner's office	725	
Court of Small Causes	7,386	
Sheriff's establishment	1,971	
Inspector of gaols	3,950	
Police charges at the Presidency (deducting 5,013 <i>l.</i> contributed by the Municipal Fund, under Act of the Government of India, No. 11, of 1845)	19,028	
		64,139
PROVINCIAL COURTS:		
Salaries, establishments, and contingent charges (including 11,862 <i>l.</i> , charges on account of the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse, after deducting the sum of 7,929 <i>l.</i> received from the Surrumjamdars on account of the pay of that force)	£. 224,697	
Repairs of public buildings, including a portion of the salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department	2,928	
		227,625.
SIND:		
Salary of the Assistant Judicial Commissioner, establishment and contingent charges	2,227	
Charges on account of the police corps, Khosa Horse, Soda killadars and footmen, magisterial and gaol establishment, and contingencies	65,823	
Repairs to buildings, including a portion of the salaries, establishment, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department	866	
		68,916
SATTARA:		
County Courts; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges (including 6,785 <i>l.</i> charges on account of the Southern Mahratta Horse	28,251	
Repairs of buildings	349	
		28,600
TOTAL Bombay Presidency	- - -	389,280
TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES	- - - £.	2,510,799

		£.	£.
MARINE CHARGES.			
BENGAL:			
Superintendent's office, Marine Pay office, and Naval Storekeeper's Department; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges	£. 10,255		
Master attendant's office; salaries, establishment, and contingent expenses	5,834		
Registry office of Merchant Seamen; - - ditto - - ditto	1,828		
Lighthouses and floating lights, chain moorings, hulks, and receiving vessels	12,121		
Pilot schooners, row-boats, and bhaoleahs	41,503		
Semaphoric telegraph establishment	255		
Marine charges at Arracan, and in the Tenasserim provinces	17,526		
Dockyard at Kidderpore	20,112		
Marine surveys, and miscellaneous	3,977		
Stores (exclusive of stores from London)	39,320		
Repairs of buildings, docks, lighthouses, &c.	2,188		
		154,914	
STEAM NAVIGATION:			
Controller's office, workshops, and coal depôt at Kidderpore	£. 21,397		
INTERNAL:			
Freight office, steam agents, native mariners, and coal and firewood depôts	3,831		
Steamboats, accommodation flats, cargo and troop boats	11,754		
Coals	6,801		
	22,386		
EXTERNAL:			
Charges of the steamers	25,753		
Charges of the coal depôts at Moulmein, Akyab, Point de Galle, &c.	21,298		
	47,051		
		90,834	
Pensions		6,240	
			251,988
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN:			
LOCAL MARINE:			
Master attendant at Rangoon; salary, establishment, and contingent charges	2,207		
Dockyard at Rangoon; salary of superintending engineer, establishments, and contingencies	64,542		
Superintendent of the Irrawaddy flotilla; salary, establishment, and contingent charges	1,373		
Schooners, and light and transport vessels	7,088		
Steam-vessels, accommodation flats, and troop boats	18,256		
Purchase of stores, coals, &c.	19,337		
	112,803		
Deduct receipts for freight and passage-money operating in reduction of charges	1,102		
			111,701
TOTAL Marine Charges at Bengal, including the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban		£.	363,689
MADRAS:			
Marine Board; salaries, establishments, and contingent charges	1,221		
Master attendant's office - ditto - ditto	2,987		
Lighthouse charges	333		
Establishment of the registrar of merchant seamen	371		
Establishments at the outports	2,080		
	£. 4,681		
Charges on account of the steamer "Hugh Lindsay," including coals purchased	21		
Less received for passage-money and freight		4,660	
Repairs of buildings, including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department	536		
Miscellaneous	1,143		
Pensions	45		
	13,376		
Deduct, proceeds of stores sold, and miscellaneous receipts operating in reduction of charges	960		
			12,416

MARINE CHARGES—continued.

BOMBAY:	£.	£.
Marine Office; salaries, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	16,304	
Master attendants' department, including charges of lighthouse and pilot establishment - -	7,951	
Master builders' department, including dock and yards - - - - -	5,472	
Registrar of merchant seamen, establishment, and contingent charges - - - - -	1,201	
Charges of sailing vessels - - - - -	39,254	
Charges of steam vessels - - - - -	76,504	
Shipbuilding and repairing charges - - - - -	18,037	
Stores (exclusive of stores from England) - - - - -	19,732	
Steam factory and coal depôt - - - - -	1,743	
Pay of officers unattached, and contingent and miscellaneous charges in the Marine Department - - - - -	14,759	
Retired pay and pensions (exclusive of payments in England) - - - - -	2,203	
Burmah donation batta - - - - -	2,272	
Repairs of buildings, including portion of the salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	4,024	
	209,456	
Deduct, proceeds of stores sold, and miscellaneous receipts operating in reduction of charges - - - - -	20,189	
	189,267	
SIND:	£.	
Pay and allowances to officers and crews of vessels employed in Sind - - - - -	35,213	
Repairs of buildings, including portion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	116	
	35,329	
Deduct, freight, &c., realized by vessels of the Indus Flotilla - - - - -	2,631	
	32,698	
		221,965
TOTAL MARINE CHARGES - - - - -	£.	598,070

MILITARY CHARGES.

BENGAL:		
Her Majesty's Troops:		
Pay, allowances, commissariat, and contingent charges - - - - -	773,348	
East India Company's Troops:	£.	
Pay and allowances of regular troops - - - - -	2,180,816	
Ditto - - ditto of irregular cavalry and local infantry battalions - - - - -	515,091	
	2,695,907	
	3,469,253	
General staff, and staff attached to army divisions and stations, including the Adjutant-general's, Quartermaster-general's, Judge Advocate-general's, &c., Departments - - - - -	134,317	
Commissariat Department, and charges - - - - -	426,154	
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -	226,691	
Repairs of fortifications and buildings - - - - -	152,126	
Garrison and recruiting depôts, medical, clothing, pay, and stud departments, gun foundries, gunpowder agencies, and miscellaneous - - - - -	490,197	
Pay and allowances of troops, and commissariat charges, &c., at Aden - - - - -	38,667	
Pensions - - - - -	281,894	
	5,169,301	
Annexed Provinces of PEGU and MARTABAN:	£.	
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -	46,634	
Expenses on account of Pegu Light Infantry - - - - -	14,099	
	60,733	
NAGPORE TERRITORY:		
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -	801	
Nagpore Irregular Force - - - - -	60,173	
	80,974	
OUDE TERRITORY:		
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -	7,525	
Oude Irregular Force - - - - -	13,122	
Arrears and advances of pay to troops of the late Government of Oude - - - - -	164,120	
	184,767	
		5,495,775

MILITARY CHARGES—continued.		£.	£.
PUNJAUB AND TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:			
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -		368	
Punjab Irregular Force of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, Guide Corps, Camel Corps, &c. - - - - -		199,188	199,551
MADRAS:			
Her Majesty's Troops: Pay and allowances - - - - -		96,266	
East India Company's Troops: Pay and allowances - - - - -		1,408,780	
		1,505,046	
General division, garrison and cantonment staff, including military offices and establishments		113,756	
Commissariat Department and charges - - - - -		294,897	
Ordnance Department - - - - -		42,134	
Batta to troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including pay, field batta, provisions, &c. supplied to the troops at Labuan - - - - -		348,022	
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -		70,532	
Repairs of fortifications and buildings, including proportion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		21,409	
Medical, Gun-carriage, Gunpowder, and Clothing Departments, and miscellaneous and contingent charges - - - - -		192,029	
Stores (exclusive of stores from England) - - - - -		26,874	
Postage on official letters and packages - - - - -		8,365	
Pensions - - - - -		182,890	
		2,600,454	
Deduct, chargeable to Her Majesty's Government on account of pay, field batta, and supplies furnished to the troops composing the garrison of Labuan - - - - -		7,536	2,792,918
BOMBAY:			
Her Majesty's Troops:			
Pay, allowances, commissariat, and contingent charges - - - - -		233,979	
East India Company's Troops:	£.		
Pay and allowances of regular troops - - - - -	712,191		
Pay and allowances, commissariat, and contingent charges of Irregular Local Corps - - - - -	146,285		
		858,476	
		1,092,455	
General division and garrison staff - - - - -		100,716	
Commissariat Department and Ordnance charges - - - - -		135,285	
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -		27,485	
Repairs of buildings and fortifications, including portion of salaries, establishment, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		29,122	
Medical, Gun-carriage, Gunpowder, and Clothing Departments, and miscellaneous and contingent charges - - - - -		64,988	
Stores (exclusive of stores from England) - - - - -		28,604	
Pensions - - - - -		98,436	
		1,577,091	
SIND:			
Her Majesty's Troops:	£.		
Pay and allowances - - - - -	1,675		
East India Company's Troops:			
Pay and allowances of regular troops - - - - -	£. 36,748		
Ditto - ditto - of irregular troops - - - - -	89,817		
		126,565	
Commissariat charges - - - - -		18,241	
Military Offices and Departments, including contingent charges - - - - -		28,095	
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -		17,800	
Repairs to buildings and fortifications, including portion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -		7,565	
		199,941	
SATTARA:			
Pay and allowances of East India Company's troops stationed at Sattara - - - - -	814		
Commissariat, medical, and miscellaneous charges - - - - -	812		
Buildings and fortifications - - - - -	97		
Repairs to buildings and fortifications, including portion of salaries, establishments, and contingencies of officers in the Public Works Department - - - - -	808		
		2,531	
		1,779,563	
TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES - - - - -		£.	10,267,807

							£.	£.
WAR CHARGES.								
BENGAL :								
On account of the expedition against Burmah	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,057	
Ditto - of the late army of the Punjaub	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,480	
Ditto - of the Santhal insurrection	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,394	
Ditto - of the Oude field force	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,681	
TOTAL WAR CHARGES							- - £.	149,562
INTEREST.								
BENGAL :							£.	
Interest on loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,722,456	
Interest on Treasury notes	-	-	-	-	-	£. 29,843		
Interest on deposits on account of service funds, savings banks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	143,588		
							173,431	
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, &c. :								1,895,887
Interest on temporary loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,297	
Interest on deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	
								3,172
MADRAS :								
Interest on loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,214	
Interest on Treasury notes	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Interest on deposits on account of service funds, savings banks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Interest on the fund for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,553	
								66,767
BOMBAY :								
Interest on Treasury notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	
Interest on deposits on account of service funds, savings banks, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,453	
								78,492
TOTAL INTEREST							- - - £.	2,044,818
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.								
CHARGES.								
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND :								£.
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident, and Superintendent of Province Wellesley; establishment, and miscellaneous and contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,514
Ecclesiastical Establishment; salary of the chaplain, Church establishment, and contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724
Schools; allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583
Medical Department; salary and establishment of the assistant surgeon, hospital charges, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,019
Judicial and Police Charges; salaries of the recorder and registrar, establishment of the offices of the recorder, registrar, sheriff, coroner, &c.; superintendent of convicts and other prisoners; police and contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,765
Marine Charges; salary of the harbour-master, establishment, and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,150
Military Charges; command allowances and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
Local pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561
Charges of collection of the revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,436
Political pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,625
SINGAPORE :								
Salary of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; salaries, establishments, and contingencies of the resident councillor, assistant resident and secretary, and aide-de-camp to the Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	
Ecclesiastical Department; salary of the chaplain, Church establishment, and contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,901	
Schools; allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109	
Medical Department; salaries and establishments of the surgeon and assistant surgeon, hospital charges, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	895	
Judicial and Police Charges; establishment of the Court of Judicature, sheriff, coroner, Court of Requests, superintendent of convicts, charges on account of prisoners, and contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,874	
Marine charges; establishments and contingencies of the master-attendant's office	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,448	
Military charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,445	
Local pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	
Charges of collection of the revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	
Political pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,247	
							1,733	
								27,930

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, SINGAPORE, and MALACCA—Charges— <i>continued</i> .				£.	£.
MALACCA :					
Salaries of the resident councillor, assistant resident, establishment, and contingent charges -				1,920	
Ecclesiastical establishment ; salary of the chaplain, Church establishment, and contingencies				457	
Schools ; allowances				365	
Medical Department ; salary, establishment, and contingent charges of the assistant surgeon				594	
Judicial and police charges ; establishment of the court of judicature, sheriff, coroner, court of requests, country police establishment, and charges on account of convicts and contingencies				2,756	
Marine charges ; establishment and contingencies				204	
Military charges ; command allowance and miscellaneous				182	
Local pensions				269	
Charges of collection of the revenues				349	
Annuities chargeable on lands				1,851	
					8,947
The separate settlements to which the following charges attach are not distinguished in the books or statements at present received from India :					60,405
Suppression of piracy in the Straits				7,008	
Construction of buildings				5,068	
Repairs of buildings				1,009	
Service pensions and miscellaneous				263	
					18,348
RECEIPTS.					73,753
	PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.	SINGAPORE.	MALACCA.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Farms, rents, licenses, &c.	22,521	51,737	15,249	89,507	
Post-office collections	710	2,071	37	2,818	
Marine receipts	58	92	-	150	
Judicial receipts	2,019	2,677	733	5,429	
£.	25,308	56,577	16,019	-	97,904
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS				£.	24,151

TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock	682,689
Interest on the Home Bond Debt	152,017
Cost of coals and various expenses connected with steam communication, deducting amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government	69,665
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the amount payable under contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China	14,384
Payments under the new postal arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	55,378
Transport of troops and stores, deducting freight charged in invoices	54,897
Furlough and retired pay to military officers, including off-reckonings	801,712
Furlough and retired pay to marine officers	30,774
Payments on account of Her Majesty's troops serving in India	250,000
Retiring pay to Her Majesty's troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71)	60,000
Charges General, comprising—	£.
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India ; salaries of the president and officers, and contingent expenses of the Board, and superannuation allowances granted by warrant of the Crown, under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91	29,580
Indian Law Commission ; Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28	6,325
Salaries of the Court of Directors of the East India Company	10,000
Contingent expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates and tithes, coals, candles, printing, stationery, bookbinding, stamps, postage, and various petty charges	26,837
Salaries and allowances of the secretaries and officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 3,915 <i>l.</i> , the amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof	95,043
Annuity and pensioners ; annuities and pensions for civil, judicial, military, and maritime services, including compensation annuities to late commercial servants, granted under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 95	181,687

TERRITORIAL PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND—continued.				
Charges General—continued.			£.	£.
Haileybury College	Charge	19,770		
	Received from students	8,967		
	Net charge		10,803	
Military College at Addiscombe	Charge	25,047		
	Received from cadets, &c.	17,440		
	Net charge		8,507	
Recruiting charges, comprising pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of the dépôt at Warley and in the recruiting districts, pay of recruits previous to embarkation, bounty, clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., including expenses of engineer cadets and recruits studying the art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham			£.	
		51,457		
Repairs, alterations, and additions to barracks at Warley		15,850		
			67,307	
Passage and outfit of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, and Recorders of the Courts of Judicature of Prince of Wales Island and Singapore; officers on the staff, aides-de-camp, chaplains, Company's officers in charge of recruits, officers in Her Majesty's service proceeding to join their regiments, volunteers for the pilot service and civil engineers, and overseers for public works, &c.:				
Civil		7,331		
Military		15,585		
Marine		409		
Judicial		2,000		
			25,325	
Charges of the store department; articles for use in the inspection of military and other stores; also pay of labourers employed in the department of the Inspector of Stores, wharfage, cartage, &c.				
			7,037	
Lord Clive's Fund; charge for military pensions, &c., deducting 2,421 l. interest allowed on balance of Unclaimed Prize Money in the Home Treasury made applicable to that Fund				
			77,607	
Expenses attending the Exhibitions of the Industry of all Nations; further payments on that account				
			3,700	
Law charges				
			16,560	
Maintenance of lunatics from India				
			6,337	
Burmah donation batta				
			336	
Postage of the Company's despatches to and from India				
			8,874	
Miscellaneous, comprising cost of war medals for troops, cost of maps and charts for India, donations to Bengal Civil Fund and to the Widows' Funds for the home service, donations for services, relief, &c., and various contingent charges				
			19,339	
			601,154	
Receipts and credits at home, taken in reduction of the aggregate amount of charge, under the head of "Charges General":				
Per-centages added to invoices of stores for expense of establishments maintained for the provision and examination of export stores (per Account No. 34)			£.	
		14,347		
Profit realised from the temporary investments of the surplus Home Cash Balances, deducting 12,533 l., the amount of interest allowed to the credit of the Poplar Fund on its balances, and on amount of Unclaimed Prize Money, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, remaining in the Home Treasury			92,973	
			107,320	
Absentee allowances to civil servants of the Indian establishments				493,634
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818				53,877
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown				10,062
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion paid by the Company)				3,125
Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion paid by the Company for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52)				12,000
Expenses incurred on account of convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, repaid to Her Majesty's Government				20,682
Value of arms taken to India by Her Majesty's Regiments				9,483
Grant to Prince Gholam Mahomed, to enable him to return to India in a manner suitable to his rank				10,387
				3,000
Invoice value of Political Stores exported to India:				2,737,966
Military stores		314,658		
Marine stores		117,528		
Civil and Mint stores		94,477		
				526,663
TOTAL Territorial Payments, including Invoice Value of Stores			£.	3,264,629

— No. 2. —

STATEMENT showing the Progress of the INDIAN DEBT, and of the HOME BOND DEBT, of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, since 1st May 1850; the Rates at which Money has been borrowed, and the Amount owing at the latest Dates, with the Rates of Interest payable thereon; also, the Amount subscribed to the Five per Cent. Loan now open.

	INDIAN DEBT.				
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans.	Deposits, including Tanjore Fund.	TOTAL INDIAN DEBT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1850 -	41,581,363	804,988	373,441	4,148,272	46,908,064
Debt contracted, 4 per Cent. -	3,150	4,293	-	46,682	54,125
5 " -	932,844	-	-	72,268	1,005,112
6 " -	7,867	31,379	-	55,376	94,622
£.	42,525,224	840,660	373,441	4,322,598	48,061,923
Debt redeemed, 5 per Cent. -	-	38,624	23,472	-	62,096
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1851 -	42,525,224	802,036	349,969	4,322,598	47,999,827
Debt contracted, 4 per Cent. -	505,573	-	-	63,585	569,158
5 " -	-	-	-	121,112	121,112
6 " -	-	-	-	56,612	56,612
£.	43,030,797	802,036	349,969	4,563,907	48,746,709
Debt redeemed 6 per Cent. -	698,298	24,954	-	-	723,247
5 p " -	2,437	3,350	-	-	5,787
4 " -	-	3,431	-	-	3,431
£.	700,730	31,735	-	-	732,465
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1852 -	42,330,067	770,301	349,969	4,563,907	48,014,244
Debt contracted, 4 per Cent. -	617,046	91,900	-	73,476	782,422
5 " -	-	-	-	171,387	171,387
6 " -	-	-	-	103,570	103,570
£.	42,947,113	862,201	349,969	4,912,340	49,071,623
Debt redeemed, 6 per Cent. -	-	1,993	-	-	1,993
5 " -	16,328	9,776	-	-	26,104
£.	16,328	11,769	-	-	28,097
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1853 -	42,930,785	850,432	349,969	4,912,340	49,043,526
Debt contracted, 3½ per Cent. -	42,450	-	-	-	42,450
4 " -	23,342,764	568,705	-	54,950	23,966,419
5 " -	-	-	-	-	-
6 " -	-	-	-	58,851	58,851
£.	66,315,999	1,419,137	349,969	5,026,141	73,111,246
Debt redeemed, 10 per Cent. -	126	-	-	-	126
6 " -	-	4,177	-	-	4,177
5 " -	25,854,406	564,333	8,438	27,069	26,454,246
£.	25,854,532	568,510	8,438	27,069	26,458,549
Amount of Debt on } carried forward - £.	40,461,467	850,627	341,531	4,999,072	46,652,697
30th April 1864 }					

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the Progress of the Indian Debt, and of the Home Bond Debt, &c.—continued.

INDIAN DEBT.					
	Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans.	Deposits, including Tanjore Fund.	TOTAL INDIAN DEBT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1854 } brought forward	£. 40,461,467	850,627	341,581	4,999,072	46,652,697
Debt contracted, 3½ per Cent.	501,619	20,370	- - -	63,969	585,958
3½ " -	- - -	7,415	- - -	- - -	7,415
4 " -	532,207	169,816	- - -	- - -	702,023
5 " -	512,963	- - -	- - -	15,018	527,981
6 " -	- - -	- - -	- - -	231,865	231,865
£.	42,008,256	1,048,228	341,531	5,309,924	48,707,939
Debt redeemed, 6 per Cent.	- - -	4,988	- - -	- - -	4,988
5 " -	- - -	153,365	93,750	65,904	318,019
£.	- - -	158,353	93,750	65,904	318,007
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1855 -	42,008,256	889,875	247,781	5,244,020	48,389,932
Debt contracted, 3 per Cent.	- - -	- - -	- - -	198,416	198,416
3½ " -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,752	1,752
4 " -	- - -	82,088	- - -	- - -	82,088
5 " -	2,064,178	- - -	- - -	33,119	2,097,297
6 " -	- - -	16,736	- - -	- - -	16,736
£.	44,072,434	988,699	247,781	5,477,307	50,786,221
Debt redeemed, 6 per Cent.	- - -	- - -	- - -	52,608	52,608
5 " -	- - -	- - -	28,125	- - -	28,125
4 " -	30,503	- - -	- - -	157,289	187,792
3½ " -	- - -	618	- - -	- - -	618
3½ " -	13,339	20,370	- - -	- - -	33,709
£.	43,842	20,988	28,125	209,897	302,852
Amount of Debt on 30th April 1856 -	£. 44,028,592	967,711	219,656	5,267,410	50,483,369

Accounts for the year 1856-57, not yet received.

No. 2.—STATEMENT, showing the Progress of the Indian Debt, and of the Home Bond Debt, &c.—*continued.*

AMOUNT owing on 30th April 1856 (the latest date to which the Accounts have been received from India), with the Rates of Interest payable thereon.

	Amounts of Loans, &c., and Rates of Interest on 30th April 1856.								
	3 per Cent.	3½ per Cent.	3¾ per Cent.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	6 per Cent.	8 per Cent.	10 per Cent.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
5 per Cent. Public Works Loan of 31 March 1855 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,577,141	-	-	-	2,577,141
4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 - - - - -	-	-	-	109,280	-	-	-	-	109,280
4 per Cent. Loan of 1828-29 - - - - -	-	-	-	46,500	-	-	-	-	46,500
4 per Cent. Loan of 1832-33 - - - - -	-	-	-	6,616,832	-	-	-	-	6,616,832
4 per Cent. Loan of 31 March 1836 - - - - -	-	-	-	5,019,725	-	-	-	-	5,019,725
4 per Cent. Loan of 1 February 1843 - - - - -	-	-	-	13,225,961	-	-	-	-	13,225,961
4 per Cent. Loan of 30 June 1854 - - - - -	-	-	-	11,612,513	-	-	-	-	11,612,513
4 per Cent. Transfer Loan - - - - -	-	-	-	2,574,533	-	-	-	-	2,574,533
3½ per Cent. Loan of 28 February 1854 - - - - -	-	99,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,825
TOTAL Loans from the Public - £.	-	99,825	-	39,205,344	2,577,141	-	-	-	41,882,310
Loans from his Majesty the King of Oude:									
At 4 per Cent. - Co's. Rs. 20,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 5 per Cent. - - 1,24,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 6 per Cent. - - 36,07,234	-	-	-	187,500	1,162,500	338,178	-	-	1,688,178
Co's. Rs. 1,80,07,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£. 1,688,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan from the Rajah Kalleesunker Ghoseaul - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
The Bhow Begum's Stipend Fund - - - - -	-	430,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	430,905
10 per Cent. Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	715
Perpetual Loans at Madras - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,547	14,437	-	21,984
TOTAL General Registered Debt - £.	-	530,730	-	39,392,844	3,744,141	345,725	14,437	715	44,028,592
Temporary Loans: North Western Provinces - - - - -	-	-	-	-	219,656	-	-	-	219,656
Treasury Notes, principally the Notes issued to Service Funds - - - - -	-	-	6,797	939,950	-	20,964	-	-	967,711
Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	-	-	-	395,423	-	-	-	-	395,423
Deposits on account Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. - - - - -	198,416	65,721	-	52,601	1,238,722	3,316,527	-	-	4,871,987
TOTAL - - £.	198,416	596,451	6,797	40,780,818	5,202,519	3,683,216	14,437	715	50,483,369

Amount subscribed to the 20th February 1856, { In cash - - - - - £. 3,788,788
to the 5 per Cent. Loan now open { In paper of the 3½, 4, and } - 1,877,959
4½ per Cent. Loans - }
£. 5,666,747

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Progress of the Indian Debt and of the Home Bond Debt—continued.

HOME BOND DEBT.

YEARS.	Amount of the Home Bond Debt at the Commencement of each Year.	Reduction of the Bond Debt.	Increase in the Bond Debt.	Amount Outstanding at the close of each Year.	Rates of Interest per Cent. per Annum.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.
1850-51 -	3,899,500	- - -	- - -	3,899,500	{ From 30 April 1850 to 3 June 1850 - -	4 10 -
						3 10 -
1851-52 -	3,899,500	- - -	- - -	3,899,500	{ From 30 April to 7 June 1851 - - -	3 10 -
						3 - -
1852-53 -	3,899,500	- - -	- - -	3,899,500	From 30 April 1852 to 30 April 1853 - -	
					3 - -	
1853-54 -	3,899,500	- - -	- - -	3,899,500	{ From 30 April to 21 May 1853 - - -	3 - -
						2 10 -
						3 5 -
1854-55 -	3,899,500	a 5,000	- - -	3,894,500	{ From 30 April 1854 to 31 March 1855, on } 5,000 <i>l.</i> paid off - - - - -	3 5 -
						3 5 -
						4 - -
1855-56 -	3,894,500	b 100	- - -	3,894,400	From 30 April 1855 to 30 April 1856 - -	
					4 - -	
1856-57 -	3,894,400	- - -	- - -	3,894,400	From 30 April 1856 to 30 April 1857 - -	
					4 - -	

a Bonds discharged under notification from holders.

b Bonds discharged under Court's advertisement of 30th May 1849.

		INDIAN DEBT.					Home Bond Debt.	TOTAL.
		Registered Debt.	Treasury Notes.	Temporary Loans, North Western Provinces.	Deposits, including the Tanjore and other Funds.	Total Indian Debt.		
Total Amount of Debt at the end of each year, brought forward :		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Debt on the 30th April 1851 -		42,525,224	802,036	349,969	4,322,598	47,999,827	3,899,500	51,899,327
Ditto - - - ditto 1852 -		42,330,067	770,301	349,969	4,563,907	48,014,244	3,899,500	51,913,744
Ditto - - - ditto 1853 -		42,930,785	850,432	349,969	4,912,340	49,043,526	3,899,500	52,943,026
Ditto - - - ditto 1854 -		40,461,467	850,627	341,531	4,999,072	46,652,697	3,899,500	50,552,197
Ditto - - - ditto 1855 -		42,008,256	889,875	247,781	5,244,020	48,389,932	3,894,500	52,284,432
Ditto - - - ditto 1856 -		44,028,592	967,711	219,656	5,367,410	50,483,369	3,894,400	54,377,769

East India House, }
18 April 1858. }

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

W. Collingwood.

— No. 3. —

STATEMENT showing the present State of the Fund established under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 14, as the Security for the Capital Stock of the East India Company.

	Amount of Stock in the Public Funds purchased by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Security Fund of the East India Company.		Cost of the Stock purchased.
	Consolidated 3 Per Cents.	Reduced 3 Per Cents.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Deduct :	806,420 2 3	3,977,800 2 2	4,352,429 10 9
Stock sold by the Commissioners under the 15th section of the above-mentioned Act, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Company at the Bank of England in December 1857, on account of the Dividend on the Company's Stock, due 5th January 1858 - - - -	50,000 - -	225,143 12 8	315,000 - -
Amount of the Security Fund, 1st February 1858 - - - £.	756,420 2 3	3,692,656 9 6	4,037,429 10 9

The above sum of 315,000 £., advanced by the Commissioners on account of the Dividend on the Company's Stock, due 5 January last, is "to be repaid into the Bank of England, to the account of the Security Fund, with Interest out of the remittances, which shall be made for answering such Dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England."

East India House,
12 April 1858. }

W. Collingwood.

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

— No. 4. —

STATEMENT of the Mode in which the HOME TREASURY has been supplied, with the Amount obtained for the Supply of that Treasury in each Year, and the Rate of Exchange at which that Supply was obtained, from 1850-51 to the latest Period.

	Bills on India (drawn at 60 days' sight.)		Remittances through Her Majesty's Government.				Consignments of Gold Bars and Gold Coin.				Advances in India for the purposes of the several Railway Companies in excess of Capital paid into the Indian Treasuries on their account, operating as a Remittance.		TOTAL AMOUNT of Supplies to the Home Treasury by Remittance Transactions.
	Amount received into the Home Treasury in each Year.	Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee.	Bills drawn at various Dates and Sights in repayment of Advances and Supplies from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Service. (Amount of Bills remitted, dated in the period from 1 May to 30 April in each Year.	Amount received in England to be paid at Calcutta, on account of Her Majesty's Government.	Miscellaneous Receipts from Her Majesty's Government, in repayment of Advances and Supplies to Her Majesty's Service.	Rate per Rupee at which Advances and Supplies in India on account of Her Majesty's Service are to be adjusted in each Year.	Sale Produce.	Insurance and Charges in England.	Net Amount realised.	Out-turn per Company's Rupee.	Net Advance.	Rate of Exchange at which such Advances are to be adjusted.	
	£. s. d.		£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£. £. £. s. d.	£.
1850-51	3,236,458	2 - 286	35,547	- -	112,486	1 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,384,491
1851-52	2,777,523	2 - 144	52,014	- -	135,491	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	90,895	1 10	3,055,423
1852-53	3,317,121	1 11 904	28,831	- -	2,505	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	231,246	1 10	3,579,703
1853-54	3,850,564	2 - 145	40,618	- -	256,550	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	404,556	1 10	4,552,286
1854-55	3,669,677	1 11 141	986	- -	42,235	2 - ½	423,348	4,124	419,224	1 10 773	660,305	1 10	4,792,427
1855-56	1,484,039	2 - 159	34,039	- -	132,682	1 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,245,138	1 10	2,895,898
1856-57	2,819,710	2 - 178	9,030	25,010	184,988	2 - ½	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,690,065	1 10	4,678,803

Note.—The sum of 3,174,534 £. has been received in this country from the several Railway Companies in excess of the above amounts, and which is alike available to meet the liabilities of those Companies in England as well as the advances to be made to them in India.

East India House,
19 April 1858. }

W. Collingwood.

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

— No. 5. —

STATEMENT exhibiting the Amount of the CASH BALANCES in the INDIAN TREASURIES, on the 30th of April in each Year, from 1850 to 1856, and as estimated for 1857.

On the	BENGAL (including the newly acquired Territory).		NORTH WESTERN Provinces and Punjaub.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY (including Sind and Sattara).		TOTAL.	
	Co.'s Rs.	£.	Co.'s Rs.	£.	Co.'s Rs.	£.	Co.'s Rs.	£.	Co.'s Rs.	£.
30th April 1850 -	3,87,06,374	3,628,723	3,89,54,508	3,651,985	2,67,85,071	2,511,100	1,98,36,385	1,864,349	12,43,32,338	11,656,157
" " 1851 -	3,31,47,463	3,107,575	3,41,75,741	3,203,976	2,94,78,326	2,763,593	2,94,69,450	2,762,761	12,62,70,980	11,837,905
" " 1852 -	3,67,66,138	3,634,326	3,59,77,384	3,372,880	3,14,82,547	2,951,488	3,95,94,700	3,712,003	14,58,20,769	13,670,697
" " 1853 -	4,98,73,372	4,675,629	3,14,26,719	2,946,255	3,39,32,206	3,181,144	3,86,59,053	3,624,286	15,88,91,350	14,427,314
" " 1854 -	6,67,75,419	6,260,196	2,09,77,653	1,966,665	2,33,60,357	2,190,033	2,95,61,177	2,771,300	14,06,74,606	13,188,244
" " 1855 -	3,78,07,337	3,544,438	2,11,28,561	1,980,803	1,73,58,870	1,627,394	2,54,03,741	2,381,600	10,16,98,509	9,534,235
" " 1856 -	5,45,87,231	5,117,553	2,40,20,303	2,251,904	2,46,54,586	2,311,367	2,52,00,105	2,362,510	12,84,62,225	12,043,334
			Partly estimated,						Partly estimated,	
" " 1857 -	5,13,61,294	4,815,121	2,13,08,947	1,997,714	2,83,60,256	2,658,774	3,47,29,118	3,255,855	13,57,59,615	12,727,464

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
12 April 1858.

W. Collingwood.

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

— No. 6. —

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the CASH BALANCE at HOME, and Value of Government or other Securities at the disposal of the Court of Directors, on the 30th of April in each Year since 1850.

On the	Amount of Cash Balance of the Home Treasury.	Amount of Cash Balance temporarily invested.	Amount, deducting temporay Investments.	Temporary Investments of Cash Balances.			Value of Stock and Annuities in the Public Funds, standing in the Name of the East India Company.	TOTAL Cash Balance and Value of Government Stocks, and other Securities.
				Advances on Loan, on Security of Government Stocks, Exchequer Bills, and East India Bonds, &c.	Exchequer Bills Purchased; Value on 30th April in each Year, including growing Interest, computed to that Date.	Exchequer Bonds Purchased; Value on 30th April in each Year, including growing Interest, computed to that Date.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
30th April 1851 -	2,756,460	2,131,000	625,460	1,631,000	517,941	- - -	978,651	3,753,052
" " 1852 -	2,365,848	1,585,000	780,848	585,000	1,044,483	- - -	1,007,611	3,417,942
" " 1853 -	2,210,357	1,550,000	660,357	550,000	1,008,253	- - -	1,027,706	3,246,316
" " 1854 -	2,410,280	1,720,000	690,280	720,000	1,012,704	- - -	882,953	3,305,937
" " 1855 -	4,767,582	3,420,000	1,347,582	1,620,000	1,477,227	355,806	888,020	5,688,635
" " 1856 -	3,431,554	2,700,000	731,554	900,000	1,477,322	355,806	928,316	4,392,998
" " 1857 -	3,041,944	2,550,000	491,944	750,000	1,478,249	355,806	927,710	4,003,709

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
12 April 1858.

W. Collingwood.

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

—No. 7.—

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT remitted from or to India in COIN or BULLION from 1850 to 1857, with the Charge per Cent. of Remittance.

		REMITTED FROM INDIA.						
		Invoice Amount.	Sale Produce.		Insurance and Charges in England.	Charge per Cent. of Remittance.	Net Sale Produce.	Out-turn per Rupee.
		Co.'s Rs. a. p.	£.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
1850-51 to 1853-54:								
No Consignments of Treasure were made to England on the East India Company's account in these years - - -		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854-55:								
BENGAL:								
Gold Bars and Coin consigned from Bengal in September, October, and November 1854, (Insurance effected in London at the rate of 20s. per Cent.) - - -		33,37,374 12 9	320,519	4 7	3,212 6 6	2 4 3	317,306 18 1	1 10-818
MADRAS:								
Gold Bars and Coin consigned from Madras in September 1854, (Insurance effected in London at the rate of 20s. per Cent.) - - -		9,21,319 4 4	88,281	8 2	899 4 4	2 4 7	87,382 3 10	1 10-763
BOMBAY:								
• Gold Bars and Coin consigned from Bombay in November 1854, (Insurance effected in Bombay) - - -		75,083 4 9	7,339	13 4	6 19 9	2 4 2	7,332 13 7	1 11-438
Co.'s Rs. - - -		43,33,777 5 10	416,140	6 1	4,118 10 7	2 4 3	412,021 15 6	1 10-817
BOMBAY:								
Gold Coin consigned from Bombay in April 1855. (Insurance effected in Bombay) - - -		83,276 9 4	7,207	11 4	5 11 -	3 10 7	7,202 - 4	1 8-510
TOTAL 1854-55 - Co.'s Rs.		44,17,053 15 2	423,347	17 5	4,124 1 7	2 4 9	419,223 15 10	1 10-773
1855-56 - - - }		- - - - - NONE						
1856-57 - - - }								

		REMITTED TO INDIA.					
		Bar Silver.	5 Franc Pieces.	Total Cost of the Silver.	Freight, Insurance, and other Charges.	Total Invoice Amount.	Charge per Cent. of Remittance.
		Standard Ounces.	Ounces.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BENGAL:							
By the Overland route in November and December 1857 - - - - -		1,761,968-85	849,000	666,204 4 1	20,912 16 6	687,117 - 7	3 2 9
BOMBAY:							
By the Overland route in November and December 1857 - - - - -		911,009-74	398,000	333,310 15 2	10,454 19 7	343,765 14 9	3 2 9
TOTAL - - -		2,672,978-59	1,247,000	999,514 19 3	31,367 16 1	1,030,882 15 4	3 2 9

Average Cost of placing the Rupee in India by the above Consignments.

		Bullion Cost.	With Invoice Charges.
		s. d.	s. d.
Bar Silver	- - - - -	1 10-987	1 11-708
Coin	- - - - -	1 10-856	1 11-573

East India House, }
12 April 1858. }

(Errors excepted.)

W. Collingwood.

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

—No. 8.—

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT raised in *England* in each Year, from 1850-51 to 1856-57, by Drafts upon *India*, and the Rate of Exchange at which such Drafts have been drawn.

	Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee.	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£. d.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850-51	2 -	1,887,080	177,527	- - -	2,064,557
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	898,373	51,548	13,528	463,449
	2 1	589,205	96,754	3,128	689,082
	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	19,370	19,370
	£.	2,874,608	325,829	36,021	3,236,458
1851-52	2 -	1,885,397	313,657	- - -	2,199,054
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	270,285	52,134	14,838	337,257
	2 1	208,535	23,599	5,181	237,315
	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	3,897	3,897
	£.	2,364,217	389,390	23,916	2,777,523
1852-53	1 11	1,030,833	80,687	- - -	1,111,520
	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	34,693	34,693
	2 -	1,076,181	202,380	- - -	1,278,561
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	4,330	4,330
	2 1	768,470	110,323	- - -	878,793
1853-54	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	9,224	9,224
	£.	2,875,484	393,390	48,247	3,317,121
1854-55	2 -	2,994,688	258,787	- - -	2,461,425
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	480,068	63,663	- - -	543,731
	2 - $\frac{1}{4}$	669,581	155,740	1,797	827,118
	2 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	606	606
	2 1	1,150	- - -	16,584	17,684
1855-56	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	£.	3,855,437	476,190	18,937	3,850,564
1856-57	1 -	2,476,983	477,602	- - -	2,954,585
	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	324,686	75,767	70,892	471,345
	2 -	139,837	40,922	5,352	186,111
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	145	145
	2 1	39,516	15,923	- - -	55,439
1855-56	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	2,052	2,052
	£.	2,981,022	610,214	78,441	3,669,677
1855-56	2 -	1,095,460	203,585	- - -	1,299,045
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	44,061	12,915	3,949	60,925
	2 1	28,437	1,278	469	30,184
	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	1,377	1,377
	2 2	72,298	12,985	- - -	84,378
1856-57	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	8,130	8,130
	£.	1,240,251	229,868	13,925	1,484,039
1856-57	2 -	1,607,795	201,908	- - -	1,809,703
	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	759,594	223,933	19,238	1,002,765
	2 1	- - -	- - -	7,242	7,242
	£.	2,367,389	425,841	26,480	2,819,710

East India House,
12 April 1858.

W. Collingwood.

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

— No. 9. —

AMOUNT remitted from *India* from 1st May 1850 to 30th April 1857, by means of ADVANCES in *India* to Her Majesty's Government, or by any other Modes than those exhibited in the accompanying Accounts of Remittances.

	REMITTANCES THROUGH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.			TOTAL
	Bills drawn at various Dates and Sights, in repayment of Advances and Supplies from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Service. (Amount of Bills remitted, dated in the period from 1st May to 30th April in each Year).	Miscellaneous Receipts from Her Majesty's Government in repayment of Advances and Supplies to Her Majesty's Service.	Amount received in England, to be paid in Calcutta, on account of Her Majesty's Government.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1850-51 - - -	35,547	112,486	- - -	148,033
1851-52 - - -	52,014	135,491	- - -	187,505
1852-53 - - -	28,831	2,505	- - -	31,336
1853-54 - - -	40,618	256,550	- - -	297,168
1854-55 - - -	986	42,235	- - -	43,221
1855-56 - - -	34,039	132,682	- - -	166,721
1856-57 - - -	9,030	134,988	25,010	169,028

East India House,
19 April 1858. }

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

W. Collingwood.

— No. 10. —

AVERAGE OUT-TURN of the RUPEE remitted in each Year by each different mode of Remittance and General Out-turn of the Remittances in each Year.

	Consignments of Gold Bars and Coin from India.	Bills on India (drawn at 60 Days' sight.	Remittances through Her Majesty's Government.	Advances in India in excess of Receipts there, from Railway Companies, on account of their Capital.	General Out-turn of the Remittance in each Year, per Company's Rupee.
	Out-turn, per Company's Rupee.	Average Rate of Exchange per Company's Rupee.	Rate per Rupee at which Advances and Supplies in India on account of Her Majesty's Service are to be adjusted in each Year.	Rate of Exchange at which such Advances are to be adjusted.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1850-51 - - -	- - -	2 -286	1 10	- -	2 -177
1851-52 - - -	- - -	2 -144	2 -	1 10	2 -066
1852-53 - - -	- - -	1 11-904	2 -	1 10	1 11-772
1853-54 - - -	- - -	2 -145	2 -	1 10	1 11-928
1854-55 - - -	1 10-773	1 11-141	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 10-956
1855-56 - - -	- - -	2 -159	1 11	1 10	1 11-112
1856-57 - - -	- - -	2 -178	2 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 11-353

East India House,
19 April 1858. }

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

W. Collingwood.

— No. 11. —

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT raised by the Issue of EAST INDIA BONDS, in each Year since 1 May 1850.

	Capital of Bonds issued.	Amount realised by Sale of the Bonds.
1850-51 - - -	- - - Nil - - -	- - - Nil.
1851-52 - - -		
1852-53 - - -		
1853-54 - - -		
1854-55 - - -		
1855-56 - - -		
1856-57 - - -		

East India House,
12 April 1858. }

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

W. Collingwood.

— No. 12. —

STATEMENT of the Amount of CHARGES at HOME in each Year, from 1851 to the latest Period, distinguishing Permanent and Fixed Charges from those varying in Amount.

	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
PERMANENT and FIXED CHARGES:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock, 630,000 l. per annum -	625,059	634,070	632,970	628,335	632,689	627,893
Payments under the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of the Royal Troops serving or having served in India, 60,000 l. per annum, payable by quarterly Instalments -	60,000	including an arrear 75,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	3 quarters 45,000
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of the Royal Troops serving in India, the advances on account of which are now fixed at 250,000 l. annually payable in Quarterly Instalments; the Balances necessarily varying in Amount are subsequently adjusted -	200,000		200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia; portion of the Charge borne by the Company, 12,000 l. per annum, payable by quarterly Instalments -	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Donation to the Bengal Civil Fund payable annually -	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Salaries of the Court of Directors, now fixed at 10,000 l. per annum, Act 16 & 17 Viet. c. 95, s. 24 -	7,530	7,600	7,569	10,000	10,000	9,969
£.	907,089	931,170	915,039	962,835	967,189	947,362
PERMANENT CHARGES, but varying in Amount:						
Interest on the Home Bond Debt -	121,022	117,509	112,012	153,518	152,017	155,494
Military and other Public Stores exported, and to be exported -	269,710	374,909	442,947	430,484	684,779	941,753
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels, and various expenses connected with the steam communication with India -	71,451	53,424	60,611	86,191	79,939	61,889
Transport of Troops and Stores -	20,445	31,822	80,904	89,747	74,367	51,838
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers of the Indian Establishments, including Off-Reckonings -	658,253	665,783	683,112	732,093	832,436	819,873
Civil Establishments of India, Absentee Allowances and Passage Money, under regulations -	27,567	26,121	27,440	32,944	53,877	61,237
Her Majesty's Establishments in China, portion paid by the Company of the actual Charge in each year -	-	15,557	9,056	-	20,682	-
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, comprising Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, and Superannuation Allowances granted by Warrant of the Crown under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 55, s. 91 -	28,386	29,141	29,421	29,177	29,580	28,977
Recruiting Charges: Pay of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Recruiting Establishments, and of Recruits previous to Embarkation, Bounty, Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c. -	32,172	38,366	48,292	81,641	67,307	65,420
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting Amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof -	94,413	94,930	94,387	92,594	95,043	95,555
Annuitants and Pensioners, exclusive of Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 -	98,743	96,095	95,122	95,118	94,378	103,078
Lord Clive's Fund: Net Payment for Pensions, &c. -	70,290	86,149	78,555	81,018	77,607	81,535
Donations under deed to Widows' Funds for the Home Service -	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738	1,738
Paymaster General of the Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company in respect of the Royal Troops serving in India, in excess of the Annual Advances stated under the head of "Permanent and Fixed Charges" -	-	3,797	453,693	-	-	-
Her Majesty's Government: Payments under the new Postal Arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury -	-	-	-	-	55,378	49,887
£.	1,494,190	1,635,341	2,217,290	1,906,263	2,319,178	2,518,274
MISCELLANEOUS and CONTINGENT CHARGES, varying in Amount:						
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors: consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates, Tithes, Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, House Dinners, Entertainments, Books, Maps, Charts, Bookbinding, Stamps on Bills of Exchange and other Instruments, and various petty charges -	26,775	30,573	32,062	33,680	26,837	27,819
Postage of the Company's Despatches to and from India -	-	-	-	4,234	8,874	4,139
Charges of the Store Department: Articles for use in Inspection of Stores and Miscellaneous -	5,089	5,874	5,999	6,262	7,036	9,361
Law Charges -	5,472	4,111	10,468	12,990	16,860	19,517
Military College at Addiscombe: Net Charge after deducting Receipts from Cadets -	4,779	8,786	5,904	9,228	8,507	7,104
Maintenance of Lunatics -	6,311	6,563	6,351	6,440	6,337	6,679
Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, &c., in India (expenses incurred in view to the improvement of) -	874	-	250	9	10	247
Expenses of Overland and Ships Packets, Maintenance of Natives of India, Donations to Soldiers, Seamen, and others for Services and Relief, Absentee Allowances granted to Professors at Colleges, Law Officers, Master Attendant, &c., in India, and various Miscellaneous Expenses, deducting Miscellaneous Receipts -	4,456	4,218	7,339	12,107	10,592	20,199
Expenses on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, paid to Her Majesty's Paymaster General -	-	5,401	4,606	-	9,483	2,824
Passage and Outfit: of Governors, Church Dignitaries, Commanders-in-Chief, Judges, Officers in Her Majesty's and Company's Services proceeding to join their Regiments, Veterinary Surgeons, Chaplains, Aides-de-Camp, Volunteers for the Pilot Service, &c. -	14,564	15,679	26,133	20,348	25,325	27,980
Value of Arms and Accoutrements taken to India by Her Majesty's Troops -	-	-	-	6,240	10,387	2,725
Cost of War Medals for Troops -	-	-	-	6,527	4,500	4,797
£.	68,322	81,205	99,112	117,965	134,448	133,291

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Amount of Charges at Home in each Year, from 1851 to the latest Period, &c.—continued.

	1851-52.	1852-53.	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.
TEMPORARY CHARGES, and CHARGES which have now ceased :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Compensation Annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 - - -	101,688	97,900	95,092	91,565	87,259	83,336
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company -	13,725	13,901	11,400	10,800	10,062	8,886
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons formerly belonging to the St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - -	5,033	5,880	4,568	4,525	3,125	4,642
Haileybury College, Net Charge, after deducting receipts from Students -	11,990	12,573	9,613	14,841	10,803	14,570
Proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the Amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China - - -	70,000	70,000	70,000	35,000	14,384	—
Expenses attending the Exhibitions of the Industry of all Nations, deducting proceeds of Articles sold - - -	3,685	{ Excess Receipts 7,903 }	968	1,143	3,700	{ Excess Receipts 3,476 }
In lieu of an Annuity of 1,000 l. per Annum, assigned by the Company on 23d July 1851, to the Daughter of General Ventura, in commutation of the proceeds of a Jaghire granted to her by Maharajah Runjeet Sing - - -	—	24,000	—	—	—	—
Indian Law Commission Act, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28 - - -	—	—	1,425	4,450	6,325	618
Rungo Bapojee Vakeel to the Ex-Rajah of Sattara, for Payment of his Debts, and Expense of his Return to India - - -	—	—	2,869	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Payments on Account of the late Commercial Department -	264	—	—	—	—	—
Burmah Donation Batta - - -	—	—	—	8,746	336	6,638
Grant to Prince Gholam Mahomed, as a Mark of the Court's Approbation, and to enable him to Return to India in a manner suitable to his rank - - -	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, the proportion paid in England of the sum of 20,000 l. which the Court consented to pay in "Free Gift," in consideration of the Expenses incurred by his Residence in England, and with a view to assist in making a further Provision for his Daughters -	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
£.	206,585	216,381	196,535	171,070	188,994	120,204
TOTAL AMOUNT OF CHARGE AT HOME - - - £.	2,676,186	2,864,097	3,427,976	3,158,133	3,559,809	3,719,131

East India House,
12 April 1858. }

W. Collingwood.

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

— No. 13. —

STATEMENT of the Amount of EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES incurred in each Year under the several Heads of Subscriptions, Presents, Gratuities, House Dinners, Entertainments, and Miscellaneous.

	Subscriptions to Charities, Societies, Hospitals, and Schools.	PRESENTS AND GRATUITIES.		House Dinners and Refreshments, including Entertainments to Governors-General, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, and other Functionaries and Persons of Distinction connected with India.	Miscellaneous : comprising Expenses incurred on Account Electric Telegraphs for India; Expenses in view to the improvement of Cotton Cultivation; Books, Maps, and Charts relating to India; Remuneration to Officers for Expenses incurred and Losses sustained on Service in England and Abroad; Expenses on Account of the Paris Exhibition; Examination of Candidates for the Civil and Medical Services; Papers printed by Order of the Court of Proprietors; and various other Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Charges.
		To Servants of the Civil, Military, and Marine, &c. Establishments of India and to their Families; also to Servants of the Home Establishment, including Donations for Relief granted to Soldiers and Seamen.	Special Grants and other Presents and Gratuities.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1851-52 -	1,183	492	150	3,424	7,711
1852-53 -	1,420	1,548	150	3,380	7,436
1853-54 -	1,110	1,457	(a) 4,989	3,980	11,709
1854-55 -	1,440	1,324	2,520	3,672	10,060
1855-56 -	1,065	1,378	(b) 4,400	2,482	11,867
1856-57 -	1,580	1,390	(c) 8,560	2,952	17,300

(a) Includes £. 2,869 Grant to Rungo Bapojee, Vakeel to the late Ex-Rajah of Sattara.

(b) Includes £. 3,000 Grant to Prince Gholam Mahomed.

(c) Includes £. 5,000 Free Gift to Meer Jaffer Alee Khan.

East India House,
20 April 1858. }

W. Collingwood.

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

R E T U R N S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA REVENUES, &c.

(*Mr. Henry Bailie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 April 1868.

201—VIII.

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.)

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858 ;—as calls for,

ACCOUNTS “ of the Number of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, on the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH respectively, who have actually served Ten Years in *India* :”

“ Of the Number of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, and the PAY and ALLOWANCE of each RANK :”

“ Of the Names, Tonnage, Horse-power, and Guns of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY :”

“ Of the Number and Description of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY in COMMISSION in each year from 1850 to 1857 :”

“ Of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS of each Description of SHIP and VESSEL of the INDIAN NAVY, when in Commission, in Peace, and in War.”

East India House, }
22 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, on the RETIRED LIST and on FURLOUGH respectively, who have actually Served Ten Years in *India*.

Officers on the Retired List	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Officers on Furlough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Marine Department, East India House, }
19 April 1858. }

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

J. C. Mason.

NUMBER of OFFICERS of the INDIAN NAVY, and the PAY and ALLOWANCES of each RANK.

Number of Officers.	DESIGNATION.	Pay and Allowances per Month.
		<i>Rupees.</i>
1	Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy -	2,500 (a)
8	Captains of a first-rate ship -	900
	- ditto - - second-rate ditto -	800
	Commanders of a second-rate ship -	700
16	- ditto - - - third-rate ditto -	600
	- ditto - - - fourth-rate ditto -	500
68	Lieutenants, the first 15 on the list -	150 (b)
	- ditto - the remainder -	120 (b)
	Mates under three years' standing -	80
110	Ditto, above - ditto -	100
	Midshipmen -	50
	Pursers of a first-rate ship -	300 (c)
	- ditto - - second-rate ditto -	270 (c)
20	- ditto - - third-rate ditto -	250 (c)
	- ditto - - fourth-rate ditto -	220 (c)
24	Captain's clerks -	50
33	Acting masters (d) -	150
25	Second masters (d) -	100
Total - 305		

(a) Has an official residence in the dockyard, or 200 rupees per month for house rent.

(b) With 25 rupees per month as table allowance while afloat.

(c) With the usual allowance of “ eighths,” as in the Royal Navy.

(d) These officers are included under the operation of the Court's orders of 26 July 1854 and 7 January 1857, for incorporating the “ Bengal Marine ” with the Indian Navy.

Marine Department, East India House, }
19 April 1858. }

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

J. C. Mason.

NAMES, Tonnage, Horse-power, and Guns of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY.

NAMES.	TONNAGE.	HORSE-POWER.	GUNS.	BOATS' GUNS	
STEAMERS :					
Assaye - - - -	1,800	700	Ten 68-pounder 8-inch guns - -	Two 12-pounder howitzers; two 3-pounder guns.	
Punjaub - - - -	1,800	700	Ten 68-pounder guns 65 cwt.		
Ajdaha - - - -	1,450	500	Two 8-inch 65 cwt. iron guns; two 40 cwt. 32-pounder iron guns.	One 3-pounder.	
Ferooz - - - -	1,450	500	Five 8-inch 68-pounders; two 40 cwt. 32-pounders; one 12-pounder; five 10-pounders.		
Prince Arthur - - -	1,166	150	Four 24-pounder howitzers.		
Coromandel - - -	1,026	250			
Dalhousie - - -	1,022	180	Four 8-inch iron 68-pounders; two 40 cwt. 32-pounders; two 12-pounder brass howitzers; two 3-pounder field pieces.		
Zenobia - - - -	1,003	280			
Semiramis - - - -	960	300	Four 8-inch 65 cwt. revolving guns; four 23 cwt. 32-pounders.		
Auckland - - - -	946	220	Two 8-inch 68-pounders revolving; two 26 cwt. 32-pounders.		
Queen - - - -	846	220	Two 8-inch 65 cwt. guns; two 23 cwt. 32-pounders.		
Victoria - - - -	705	230	Two 25-cwt. 32-pounders; one brass 12-pounder; one brass 3-pounder.		
Berenice - - - -	664	230	One 17 cwt. 32-pounder carronade, as a signal gun.		
Lady Canning - - -	-	160	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one brass 3-pounder.		
Indus - - - -	522	100			
Iron Vessels put together in India employed on the Indus:					
Chenaub - - - -	499	60	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one brass 3-pounder.		
Jhelum - - - -	499	60	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one 3-pounder brass gun.		
Napier - - - -	445	90	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one 3-pounder brass gun.		
Planet - - - -	335	60	One 12-pounder carronade.		
Satellite - - - -	335	60	One 9-pounder iron Congreve revolving.		
Conqueror - - - -	259	50	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one brass 3-pounder.		
Assyria - - - -	204	40	One 9-pounder long iron gun; four 1-pounder iron swivels.		
Comet - - - -	204	40	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one brass 3-pounder.		
Nimrod - - - -	204	40	One 12-pounder brass howitzer; one brass 3-pounder.		
Snake - - - -	40	10			
SAILING VESSELS :					
Acbar - - - -	1,202	-	Twenty 9-pounder guns.		
Falkland - - - -	495	-	Twelve 25 cwt. 32-pounder medium guns.		
Clive - - - -	420	-	Four 25 cwt. 32-pounders; ten 17 cwt. 32-pounders carronades.		
Elphinstone - - -	387	-	Twelve medium iron 25 cwt. 32-pounders.		
Tigris - - - -	258	-	One 40 cwt. 32-pounder revolving gun; four 14 cwt. 18-pounder medium.		
Euphrates - - - -	255	-	Eight 18-pounder medium iron guns; two medium brass 18-pounders.		
Constance - - - -	182	-	One 25 cwt. 32-pounder revolving; two 6 cwt. 12-pounder short iron guns.		
Mahi - - - -	157	-	One 25 cwt. 32-pounder revolving; two 6 cwt. 12-pounder short iron guns.		
Nerbudda - - - -	49	-			

Note.—Two steam-vessels, the "Australian" and "Sydney," each of 1,391 tons and 300 horse-power, have also lately been purchased by the Government of India for the general service of the Indian navy. The armament of these vessels is not yet known or reported to the Court of Directors.

Memorandum.—Under the Court
the Bengal Marine with the Indian
viz. :—

NAME.	To
STEAM VESSELS :	
Pluto - - - - -	
Tenasserim - - - - -	
Hugh Lindsay - - - - -	
Fire Queen - - - - -	
Enterprise - - - - -	
Diana - - - - -	
Despatch - - - - -	
Nemesis - - - - -	
Proserpine - - - - -	
SAILING VESSELS :	
Krishna - - - - -	
Spy - - - - -	
Beacon - - - - -	

East India House, Marine Depart
19 April 1858.

J. C. Mason,

NUMBER and Description of
oa

YEAR.	STEAM VESSELS.		
	Frigates.	Packets.	Other Vessels.
1851 - - -	7	3	3
1852 - - -	7	3	3
1853 - - -	4	4	2
1854 - - -	5	-	2
1855 - - -	7	-	2
1856 - - -	8	-	2
1857 - - -	9	-	6
Memorandum.—Under Bengal Marine with the 1 May 1856 :—			
			Steam Vessels.
1856 - - -	-	-	9

Marine Department, East India House,
19 April 1858.

J. C. Mason.

NAME of SHIP or VESSEL.	Where stationed when the Return was made.	Class of Ship or Vessel at the Time.	Character of Ship or Vessel at the Time.	Captains.		Com- manders.		Lieu- tenants.	
				Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.
STEAM VESSELS :									
Assaye - - -	Bombay -	2d Rate -	Frigate -	-	-	1	1	4	3
Punjaub - - -	Kufrachee -	2d „ -	Ditto -	-	-	1	1	4	-
Semiramis - - -	Calcutta -	2d „ -	Ditto -	-	-	1	1	4	2
Zenobia - - -	Bombay -	2d „ -	Ditto -	-	-	-	-	5	4
Auckland - - -	Ditto -	2d „ -	Ditto -	-	-	1	1	3	3
Dalhousie - - -	Madras -	3d „ -	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ajdaha - - -	Aden -	3d „ -	Frigate -	-	-	-	-	4	4
Coromandel - - -	Madras -	3d „ -	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feeroos - - -	Kurrachee -	2d „ -	Frigate -	-	-	1	1	4	5
Prince Arthur - - -	Bombay -	3d „ -	Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria - - -	Ditto -	4th „ -	Ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Berenice - - -	Ditto -	4th „ -	Ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lady Falkland - - -	Kurrachee -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	Recent	
Lady Canning - - -	Bombay -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-		
Snake - - -	Ditto -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goolanar - - -	Ditto -	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyria - - -	River Indus -	Iron boats	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nimrod - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planet - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satellite - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napier - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conqueror - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indus - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhelum - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenaub - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comet - - -	Persian Gulf -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	1	1	-	-
SAILING VESSELS :									
Acbar - - -	Bombay -	Receiving Ship	- - -	-	-	1	1	3	3
Falkland - - -	Persian Gulf -	3d Class	- - -	1	1	-	-	3	3
Elphinstone - - -	Aden -	3d „ -	- - -	1	1	-	-	2	2
Clive - - -	Persian Gulf -	4th „ -	- - -	-	-	-	-	3	2
Euphrates - - -	Ditto -	5th „ -	- - -	-	-	-	-	3	2
Tigris - - -	Ditto -	5th „ -	- - -	-	-	-	-	2	1
Constance - - -	Bombay -	5th „ -	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mahi - - -	Aden -	5th „ -	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Beemah - - -	Bombay -	Pattamar	- - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pownah - - -	Malabar -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Nerbudda - - -	Kurrachee -	Cutter -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiva - - -	Bombay -	Ditto -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Augusta - - -	Ditto -	Schooner	- - -	In charge of a native crew.					
Georgiana - - -	Persian Gulf -	Ditto -	- - -	Recently built at Bombay.					
Charlotte - - -	Bombay -	Ditto -	- - -						
Emily - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -						
Maria - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	- - -						

Note.—The Returns fr

East India House, Marine Department, }
19 April 1858.
J. C. Mason.

EUROPEAN and NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT of each Description of SHIPS and VESSELS of the INDIAN NAVY, when in

Acting Masters.		Surgeons.		Assistant Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants.		Pursera.		Captains' Clerks, and Clerks in Charge.		Mates and Midship-men.		Gunners.		Boat-swains.		Car-penters.		Quarter-masters.		Boat-swains' Mates.		Gunners' Mates and Seamen Gunners.		Master-at-Arms.		Seamen's School-masters.		Captains' Cox-swains.	
Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.	Establishment.	Number borne.
-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1
-	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
-	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
-	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1
-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Added to the strength of the Indian Navy since the Returns were made up.																													
-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Added to the strength of the Indian Navy since the Returns were made up.																													
-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	-	1	1
Added to the strength of the Indian Navy since the Returns were made up.																													
-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
built at Bombay.																													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	4	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bombay do not specify whether the above are the Peace or War Establishments of the Vessels.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURN of the Number of **OFFICERS** of the **INDIAN NAVY**, on the **RETIRED LIST** and on **FURLOUGH** respectively, who have actually served **Ten Years** in India; of the Number of **OFFICERS** of the **INDIAN NAVY**, and **PAY** and **ALLOWANCE** of each **RANK**; of the **Names**, **Tonnage**, **Horse-power**, and **Guns** of **SHIPS** and **VESSELS** of the **INDIAN NAVY**, and Number in **COMMISSION** in each Year from 1850 to 1857; and, of the **EUROPEAN** and **NATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS** of each Description of **SHIP** and **VESSEL**, when in **Commission**, in **Peace**, and in **War**.

(Mr. Henry Baillie.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 April 1858.*

201—IX.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURNS to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—as calls for,

STATEMENT "of the SUMS subscribed to each of the PUBLIC LOANS open in *India*, in each Month from the 1st day of January 1851 to the latest Period:"

STATEMENTS "of the Number of WRITERSHIPS, CADETSHIPS, and APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN NAVY, allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, respectively, in each Year from 1851 to the latest Period; and of the Number of such Appointments not actually filled up on the 1st day of March 1858:"

"Of the Number of WRITERSHIPS and CADETSHIPS given by the Court, on account of Special Service, from 1851 to 1858."

East India House,
26 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the SUMS subscribed to each of the PUBLIC LOANS open in *India*, in each Month from 1 January 1851 to the latest Period.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	3½ per Cent. Loan.	4 per Cent. Loan.	4½ per Cent. Loan.	5 per Cent. Loan.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24 December 1850 to 23 January 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,28,800
1851:				
23 January to 20 February	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,33,600
20 February to 24 March	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,52,100
24 March to 23 April	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,68,300
23 April to 15 May	- - -	14,800	- - -	68,900
15 May to 12 June	- - -	16,900	- - -	10,400
12 June to 12 July	- - -	44,600	- - -	14,000
12 July to 21 August	- - -	51,700	—	—
21 August to 20 September	- - -	26,900	—	—
20 September to 22 October	- - -	20,600	—	—
22 October to 22 November	- - -	10,200	—	—
22 November to 22 December	- - -	54,300	—	—
22 December to 24 January 1852	- - -	28,400	—	—
1852:				
24 January to 21 February	- - -	63,200	—	—
21 February to 24 March	- - -	18,600	—	—
24 March to 24 April	- - -	1,72,700	—	—
24 April to 11 May	- - -	34,000	—	—
11 May to 12 June	- - -	78,000	—	—
12 June to 12 July	- - -	48,600	—	—
12 July to 19 August	- - -	48,100	—	—
19 August to 20 September	- - -	19,500	—	—
20 September to 23 October	- - -	21,300	—	—
23 October to 22 November	- - -	19,700	—	—
22 November to 24 December	- - -	66,200	—	—
24 December to 19 January 1853	- - -	9,500	—	—
1853:				
19 January to 19 February	- - -	2,49,500	—	—
19 February to 19 March	- - -	22,51,900	—	—
19 March to 19 April	- - -	25,41,000	—	—
19 April to 13 May	- - -	44,33,500	—	—
13 May to 15 June	- - -	1,01,27,100	—	—
15 June to 15 July	- - -	82,63,200	—	—
15 July to 18 August	- - -	1,60,82,000	—	—
18 August to 16 September	- - -	1,67,45,300	—	—
16 September to 17 October	- - -	1,63,60,800	—	—
17 October to 17 November	- - -	2,14,83,000	—	—
2 to 17 November	- - -	15,300	—	—
17 November to 16 December	- - -	26,800	97,45,100	—
16 December to 18 January 1854	- - -	57,900	20,49,300	—

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.	3½ per Cent. Loan.	4 per Cent. Loan.	4½ per Cent. Loan.	5 per Cent. Loan.
1854:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18 January to 17 February - -	1,81,500	35,14,400	—	—
17 February to 17 March - - -	39,300	39,300	—	—
17 March to 17 April - - - -	13,200	2,25,900	—	—
17 April to 12 May - - - - -	69,100	1,69,400	—	—
12 to 29 May - - - - -	—	8,800	—	—
12 May to 12 June - - - - -	34,400	—	—	—
12 June to 12 July - - - - -	48,000	—	—	—
12 July to 17 August - - - -	53,200	—	—	—
17 August to 25 September - -	28,700	—	—	—
25 September to 17 October - -	500	—	—	—
17 October to 6 November - - -	3,000	—	—	—
6 November to 2 December - -	7,500	—	—	—
2 December to 20 January 1855 -	27,000	—	—	—
1855:				
20 January to 22 February - - -	1,57,500	—	—	—
22 February to 22 March - - -	94,200	—	—	—
12 March to 5 April - - - - -	—	—	—	17,11,000
5 April to 15 May - - - - -	—	—	—	44,96,800
15 May to 15 June - - - - -	—	—	—	32,17,000
15 June to 17 July - - - - -	—	—	—	1,21,54,800
17 July to 21 August - - - - -	—	—	—	30,12,300
22 March to 21 August - - - -	1,34,300	—	—	—
21 August to 21 September - - -	—	—	—	1,88,900
21 September to 15 October - -	—	—	—	25,94,100
21 August to 6 October - - - -	18,000	—	—	—
15 October to 8 November - - -	—	—	—	14,800
8 November to 8 December - - -	—	—	—	1,10,300
8 October to 7 February 1856 - -	16,500	—	—	—
1856:				
8 February to 2 May - - - - -	29,500	—	—	—
2 May to 17 June - - - - -	7,700	—	—	—
17 June to 7 August - - - - -	8,800	—	—	—
30 August to 20 September - - -	—	—	69,400	—
20 September to 21 October - -	—	—	5,88,400	—
21 October to 21 November - - -	—	—	29,15,100	—
21 November to 20 December - -	—	—	3,02,600	—
20 December to 23 January 1857 -	—	—	51,300	—
1857:				
16 to 23 January - - - - -	—	—	—	1,70,900
23 January to 21 February - - -	—	—	—	8,97,800
21 February to 21 March - - - -	—	—	—	13,07,700
21 March to 7 April - - - - -	—	—	—	40,23,000
7 April to 16 May - - - - -	—	—	—	68,27,400
16 May to 18 June - - - - -	—	—	—	68,11,000
18 June to 18 July - - - - -	—	—	—	5,32,800
18 July to 21 August - - - - -	—	—	—	76,46,500
21 August to 24 September - - -	—	—	—	53,36,800
24 September to 21 October - -	—	—	—	47,15,400
21 October to 23 November - - -	—	—	—	37,62,700
23 November to 23 December - -	—	—	—	31,16,100
23 December to 22 January 1858 -	—	—	—	29,12,600

Memorandum.—This Return shows the amount of subscriptions to the several loans according to the monthly returns received from India; but those returns do not include the whole amount transferred from the 5 to the 4 per Cent. Loan.

STATEMENT of the Number of WRITERSHIPS, CADETSHIPS, and APPOINTMENTS to the INDIAN NAVY, allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, respectively, in each Year from 1851 to the latest Period; and of the Number of such Appointments not actually filled up on the 1st March 1858.

SEASON of ALLOTMENT.	WRITERSHIPS.		CADETSHIPS.		Appointments to the Indian Navy.	
	Court of Directors.	President of the India Board.	Court of Directors.	President of the India Board.	Court of Directors.	President of the India Board.
1851-52 - -	52	4	208	16	—	—
1852-53 - -	52	4	182	14	26	2
1853-54 - -	26	2	390	30	—	—
1854-55 - -	- -	- -	240	24	20	2
1855-56 - -	- -	- -	220	22	20	2
1856-57 - -	- -	- -	540	54	20	2
1857-58 - -	- -	- -	360	36	40	4
			WRITERSHIPS.	CADETSHIPS.	INDIAN NAVY.	
Number not actually filled up on the 1st March 1858 - - - - -			None - -	* 589	29	

* *Note.*—Of the number not actually filled up, there are 66 direct Artillery Appointments, which were allotted on the 3d ultimo; these, if not filled up on the 12th July next, will lapse. Of the remainder, there are 84 Appointments to the Military College, the candidates for which are preparing for the examinations in August and December. Many of the candidates for the Infantry and Cavalry Appointments have passed the examination, although not yet sworn in; a number have appeared before the Examiners, but have been remanded for a second trial; and the nominees to the greater part of the remaining Appointments are preparing for their respective examinations.

STATEMENT of the Number of WRITERSHIPS and CADETSHIPS given by the Court on account of .
Special Service, from 1851 to 1858.

THE Court of Directors, in their collective capacity, have not given any Appointment of Writer or Cadet, on account of special service, from 1851 to 1858.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

STATEMENT of the Sums subscribed to each of the Public Loans open in *India*, in each Month from 24 December 1850 to 22 January 1858; also, of the Number of WIRESMEN, CADREMAN, and APPROVEMENTS to the Indian NAVY, allotted to the Members of the Court of Directors and the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, respectively; and the Number of WIRESMEN and CADREMAN given by the Court on account of SPECIAL SERVICE, from 1851 to 1858.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 April 1858.*

201—X.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858 ;—*as calls for*,

“AMOUNT of GOVERNMENT STOCK in INDIA held by Europeans and Natives
respectively in 1851 and 1857, and of the Number of Europeans and
Natives holding Stock in each of those Years.”

East India House, }
10 May 1858.

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

AMOUNT of GOVERNMENT STOCK in INDIA held by Europeans and Natives
respectively in 1851 and 1857, and Number of Europeans and Natives
holding Stock in each of those Years.

	EUROPEANS.	NATIVES.	TOTAL.
The last Return received from India, showing the amount of Stock <i>held</i> by Europeans and Natives respectively, was made up to the 30th April 1847, and was received in 1852.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
The amount of stock then held was - -	23,44,68,775	13,08,92,162	36,53,60,937
The Returns subsequently received do not show the amount of Stock <i>held</i> by Europeans and Natives, but they state the amount <i>subscribed</i> to the several loans. The subscriptions were as follow :			
To the 5 per cent. loan of 1841-42 - -	3,84,30,500	1,94,87,600	5,79,18,100
„ 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 - -	- - Not separately shown	-	4,03,65,536
„ 3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54 - -	4,07,800	6,64,600	10,71,900
„ 5 per cent. loan (Public Works) of 1854-55 - - - - -	1,73,60,700	1,01,39,300	2,75,00,000
„ 4½ per cent. loan of 1856-57 - -	9,19,700	1,07,100	10,26,800
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, to 1st May 1857 - - - - -	56,92,200	27,93,800	84,86,000

The number of Europeans and natives holding stock is not shown in the Returns received from India.

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

J. Cosmo Melvill.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

**AMOUNT of GOVERNMENT STOCK in India
held by Europeans and Natives respectively in
1861 and 1867, and Number of Europeans
and Natives holding Stock in each of those
Years.**

(Mr. Henry Baillie.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 May 1868.*

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858, as calls for—

ACCOUNT, “of the TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSE of the MILITARY FORCE
under each PRESIDENCY in each Year from 1850-51, according to the
Annual Military Statements received from *India*.”

East India House, }
14 July 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1858.

TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENSE of the MILITARY FORCE under each Presidency in each Year

	ROYAL TROOPS.			COMPANY'S TROOPS - - - - -							
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	TOTAL.	Engineers and Sappers.	ARTILLERY.				NATIVE CAVALRY.		
					Horse.	European Foot.	Native Foot.	TOTAL.	Regular.	Irregular.	TOTAL.
1850-51:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal - -	117,785	488,347	601,132	26,572	107,991	121,102	58,635	287,728	229,868	437,890	667,253
Madras - -	36,954	116,288	153,242	33,123	48,382	84,352	18,508	151,302	175,036	-	175,036
Bombay - -	37,292	164,421	201,713	12,730	37,316	50,904	37,881	126,101	70,883	327,569	398,452
TOTAL - - £.	192,031	764,056	956,087	72,425	193,689	256,358	115,084	565,131	475,782	764,959	1,240,741
1851-52:											
Bengal - -	117,288	486,264	603,552	25,330	108,810	140,701	40,185	289,705	232,347	434,414	666,761
Madras - -	34,364	119,534	153,898	32,752	47,244	91,483	15,207	153,934	166,955	-	166,955
Bombay - -	37,411	162,245	199,656	13,930	37,478	43,864	40,687	122,029	69,631	290,178	359,809
TOTAL - - £.	189,063	768,043	957,106	72,012	193,541	276,048	96,079	565,668	468,933	724,592	1,193,525
1852-53:											
Bengal - -	79,400	490,333	569,633	27,409	107,578	149,427	54,598	311,603	221,836	494,885	716,721
Madras - -	38,659	119,296	157,955	26,137	50,343	93,142	18,604	162,089	174,044	-	174,044
Bombay - -	36,689	157,297	193,986	13,095	38,142	45,500	40,982	124,624	70,761	289,718	360,479
TOTAL - - £.	154,748	766,826	921,574	66,641	196,063	288,069	114,184	598,316	466,641	784,603	1,251,244
1853-54:											
Bengal - -	80,933	536,782	617,715	31,045	104,883	142,390	46,804	294,077	229,274	594,396	823,670
Madras - -	30,296	140,437	170,733	23,497	47,462	92,462	18,859	158,783	166,135	-	166,135
Bombay - -	34,572	124,922	159,494	14,708	38,634	47,883	35,762	122,279	72,270	290,414	362,684
TOTAL - - £.	145,801	802,141	947,942	69,250	190,979	282,735	101,425	575,139	467,679	884,810	1,352,489
1854-55:											
Bengal - -	38,625	474,630	513,255	28,846	105,505	156,208	63,112	324,825	235,594	576,190	811,784
Madras - -	None -	116,176	116,176	27,682	44,706	87,090	18,176	149,972	160,800	-	160,800
Bombay - -	38,122	117,490	155,612	13,466	36,960	47,826	32,076	116,862	69,349	291,125	360,474
TOTAL - - £.	76,747	708,296	785,043	69,994	187,171	291,124	113,364	591,659	465,743	867,315	1,333,058
1855-56:											
Bengal - -	37,046	463,693	500,739	27,805	100,523	132,273	32,742	315,538	240,671	608,807	849,478
Madras - -	None -	89,156	89,156	25,446	45,508	84,535	18,877	148,920	156,030	-	156,030
Bombay - -	36,624	118,109	154,733	11,448	38,390	45,149	35,638	119,177	66,951	290,789	357,740
TOTAL - - £.	73,670	670,958	744,628	64,699	184,421	261,957	137,257	583,635	463,652	899,596	1,363,248

1856-57 - - - - - Statements not yet received.

(Errors Excepted).

East India House,
14 July 1858.

Wm. Collingwood.

from 1850-51, according to the Annual Military Statements received from *India*.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.

COMPANY'S TROOPS.										
INFANTRY.				Veterans.	Medical Department.	Ordnance.	Commissariat.	Staff.	Military Charges not included under any of the foregoing Heads.	TOTAL.
European.	Native.		TOTAL.							
	Regular.	Irregular.								
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
57,308	1,441,673	322,792	1,821,773	56,304	52,885	54,605	651,727	149,236	972,328	5,341,543
65,149	910,517	-	975,666	56,070	52,688	52,102	261,055	151,871	586,915	2,049,070
55,539	501,753	113,518	670,810	12,285	29,510	45,475	228,787	119,718	344,421	2,190,002
177,996	2,853,943	436,310	3,468,249	124,659	135,083	152,182	1,141,569	420,825	1,903,664	10,180,615
57,733	1,516,013	417,467	1,991,213	57,526	63,194	69,852	721,252	147,441	1,075,034	5,710,860
59,520	899,935	-	959,455	55,505	57,216	52,780	266,788	143,150	534,969	2,577,402
55,305	460,503	72,370	588,178	15,242	30,316	48,012	187,665	100,988	356,486	2,022,311
172,558	2,876,451	489,837	3,588,846	128,273	150,726	170,644	1,175,705	391,579	1,966,489	10,810,573
57,215	1,438,867	434,573	1,930,655	55,946	52,346	68,770	848,614	180,282	1,072,840	5,834,819
59,932	890,212	-	950,144	56,598	57,740	52,544	286,233	159,294	590,732	2,673,510
56,820	481,081	71,980	609,881	12,079	30,570	48,380	197,065	103,445	413,383	2,106,987
173,967	2,810,160	506,553	3,490,680	124,623	140,656	169,694	1,331,912	443,021	2,076,955	10,615,316
72,327	1,503,464	426,551	2,004,342	52,627	63,747	73,271	1,017,344	157,892	1,292,765	6,428,495
72,300	874,245	-	946,545	55,831	57,685	53,131	334,921	144,050	704,005	2,815,316
68,591	477,866	72,210	618,667	13,590	34,309	47,593	223,918	100,788	406,692	2,104,722
213,218	2,855,575	500,761	3,569,554	122,048	155,741	173,995	1,576,183	402,730	2,403,462	11,348,533
73,456	1,430,502	593,585	2,097,543	54,541	52,788	70,965	1,127,497	159,143	1,024,579	6,265,716
72,829	861,519	-	934,348	56,740	57,800	53,421	298,400	133,855	620,185	2,609,379
74,443	470,349	72,318	617,110	14,009	36,591	53,760	396,168	117,010	433,755	2,314,817
220,728	2,762,370	665,903	3,649,001	125,290	147,129	178,146	1,822,065	410,008	2,078,519	11,189,912
73,228	1,477,525	644,286	2,195,039	49,683	56,571	81,733	941,345	141,995	878,604	6,038,530
77,265	860,953	-	938,218	58,670	63,560	55,543	552,172	123,697	589,596	2,801,008
77,347	463,360	71,893	612,600	16,525	36,931	54,545	231,989	108,027	430,959	2,134,674
227,840	2,801,838	716,179	3,745,857	124,878	157,062	191,821	1,725,506	373,719	1,899,159	10,974,212

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES, &c.).

ACCOUNT of the Total Annual Expense of
the Military Force under each PRESIDENCY
in each Year from 1850-51, according to the
Annual Military Statements received from
India.

(*Mr. Henry Baillie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 July 1858.

201—XII.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

**RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 26 March 1858;—for,**

**A STATEMENT “setting out severally, under separate Heads, all the
LIABILITIES of the EAST INDIA COMPANY (not including the Public Debt),
in the nature of Interest guaranteed under Contracts with Railway
Companies, Contributions to the Provident Funds of the Civil, Military,
Naval, and other Branches of the Public Service, and to Charitable and
other similar Institutions or otherwise.”**

**East India House, }
10 May 1858. }**

**J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.**

(Mr Crawford.)

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1858.***

STATEMENT setting out severally, under separate Heads, the LIABILITIES of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in the nature of Interest Guaranteed under Contract with Railway Companies.

RAILWAY COMPANY.	Amount of Capital at present Authorized to be Raised with the Sanction of the East India Company.			Total Amount of Capital Authorized to be Raised with the Sanction of the East India Company.	Total Amount of Capital paid into the Company's Treasury, in London, to 31st March 1858, and in India to date of latest Returns, on which Interest is now chargeable.
	At 4½ per Cent. Guaranteed Interest.	At 4¼ per Cent. Guaranteed Interest.	At 5 per Cent. Guaranteed Interest.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
East Indian - - -	- - -	- - -	10,731,000	10,731,000	7,985,798 Interest 5 per cent. per annum.
Madras - - -	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	4,000,000	2,689,800 * Interest 4½, 4¼, and 5 per cent. per per annum.
Great Indian Peninsula	333,300	- - -	8,000,000	8,333,300	3,682,248 † Interest 4½ and 5 per cent. per an- num.
Sind and Punjaub and Indus Flotilla.	- - -	- - -	2,750,000	2,750,000	946,201 Interest 5 per cent. per annum.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	- - -	- - -	1,750,000	1,750,000	734,537 Interest 5 per cent. per annum.
Eastern Bengal - -	- - -	- - -	1,000,000	1,000,000	35,000 Interest 5 per cent. per annum.
TOTAL - - - £.	833,300	1,000,000	26,751,000	28,564,300	16,073,584

* MADRAS RAILWAY CAPITAL.

	£.
At 4½ per cent. per annum - - - - -	499,935
At 4¼ ditto - - - - -	905,985
At 5 ditto - - - - -	1,283,880
TOTAL - - - £.	2,689,800

† GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA CAPITAL.

	£.
At 5 per cent. per annum - - - - -	3,248,948
At 4 ditto - - - - -	333,300
TOTAL - - - £.	3,682,248

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

J. Danvers.

A STATEMENT showing the LIABILITIES of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, in the Nature of Contributions to the PROVIDENT FUNDS of the Civil, Military, Naval, and other Branches of the Public Service, and to Charitable and other similar Institutions, or otherwise.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the PROVIDENT FUNDS of the Civil, Military, and Naval Branches of the Public Service.

THE Company's liabilities to these funds consist of fixed annual donations; and of donations equal to the difference between interest on the capital of the funds at five per cent. and at the higher rates formerly granted; and to the difference between the rates of exchange of 1 s. 11 d. the sicca rupee, and 2 s. 3 d. the Company's rupee, on the remittances required to be made to this country for the use of the funds. The following were the amounts disbursed in 1855-56, the latest year for which the accounts in a complete form have been received:—

BENGAL:	Rs.
Bengal Civil Fund - - - - -	1,15,656 *
Bengal Military Fund - - - - -	3,06,869
Bengal Orphan Society - - - - -	1,72,106

* Exclusive of a donation of 2,500 l. per annum paid in England.

MADRAS:	Rs.
Madras Civil Fund - - - - -	1,96,212
Madras Military Fund - - - - -	4,21,449
Madras Medical Fund - - - - -	2,51,749

BOMBAY:	Rs.
Bombay Civil Fund - - - - -	78,835
Bombay Military Fund - - - - -	2,45,796
Bombay Medical Fund - - - - -	7,020
Indian Navy Fund - - - - -	9,624

AMOUNT disbursed on Account of CONTRIBUTIONS to Charitable and other similar Institutions in 1855-56.

BENGAL:	Rs.
Free School - - - - -	10,733
Calcutta School-Book Society - - - - -	6,270
Benevolent Institution - - - - -	2,508
Sailors' Home - - - - -	1,200
District Charitable Society - - - - -	14,400

MADRAS:	Rs.
Female Asylum - - - - -	13,200
Female Orphan Asylum - - - - -	9,909
Male Orphan Asylum - - - - -	17,905
Native Poor Asylum at Madras - - - - -	7,000
Sailors' Home - - - - -	1,200
Protestant Poor at Negopatam - - - - -	260
Black Town Male and Female Orphan Asylums - - - - -	500
Friend-in-Need Society - - - - -	6,150

BOMBAY:	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Native Hospital and Dispensary Fund - - - - -	4,000
Fund to assist in the Marriage of the Daughters of Poor Jorajahs - - - - -	4,000
Bombay District Benevolent Society - - - - -	7,200
Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor - - - - -	7,325

(Errors excepted.)

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary.

J. Cosmo Melvill.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

STATEMENTS showing the Liabilities of the East India Company (not including the Public Debt) in the nature of Interest guaranteed under Contracts with Railway Companies, Contributions to the Provident Funds of the Civil, Military, Naval, and other Branches of the Public Service, and to Charitable and other similar Institutions or otherwise.

(Mr. Crawford.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 May 1858.*

272.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (PUBLIC DEBT).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 1 March 1858;—for,

A COPY “of all NOTIFICATIONS of the Government of India concerning the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, from the 1st day of May 1834, to the date of the last Accounts received :”

“ACCOUNTS of the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, as it stood on the 1st day of May 1834, and at the date of the last Accounts received, showing separately the Amount of each LOAN, and the Rate of Interest borne by the same :”

“And, of all Sums Received, and of all Sums paid off in respect of such LOANS, and also of all Sums transferred from one Loan to another, during the Period above referred to.”

East India House,
9 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

A COPY of all NOTIFICATIONS of the Government of *India* concerning the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, from the 1st day of May 1834 to the date of the last Accounts received.

EXTRACT “Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,” Friday, 9 May 1834.

Fort William, Financial Department, 9 May 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that No. 1 to No. 887 inclusive, of the promissory notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan of 1822, will be discharged on the 10th of August in the year 1835, after which date no interest will be demandable thereon. It will be at the option of the proprietors of the said notes, as stipulated and provided in the body thereof, to receive payment of the same on the said date, either in cash, or by bills of exchange to be drawn upon the Honourable Court of Directors, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. for the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date, but with liberty to the said Court to postpone payment of the said bills for one, two, or three years, paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the period of such postponement.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

(signed) H. T. Prinsep,
Secretary to the Government.

Fort William, Financial Department, 9 May 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third class of the promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st March 1823, and standing on the general register

register of the registered debt of this Presidency, Nos. 1041 to 1440 inclusive, amounting to 1,50,00,000 sicca rupees, will be discharged on the 10th of July next, on which day payment of interest thereon will cease.

The conditional transfer of notes of the numbers advertised for payment as above into the Four per Cent. Loan now open, will be allowed on the same terms and conditions as heretofore, in cases where the proprietors, not being themselves resident in India, shall have furnished no powers to agents or attornies in the country to receive payment and grant discharge on their behalf, but no notice disallowing a transfer so made conditionally, shall be received after one year shall have expired from the date fixed for the payment of the note transferred.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Government.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary," Tuesday, 14 October 1834.

Fort William, Financial Department, 13 October 1834.

1. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorised to receive from and after the 15th of this month any of the six per cent. promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th of June 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into a new loan to be opened under the conditions hereinafter stated; and to grant in exchange thereof certificates of acknowledgments, entitling the proprietors or their representatives to receive promissory notes of the Supreme Government, in the form and manner specified below.

2. A bonus or premium of five per cent. will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement; that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a new note will be issued for a principal sum, exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees, and the note so issued in exchange will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the 31st December next ensuing, which will be its date. The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, in the manner hereinunder provided.

3. Transfers into this loan will be received until the 15th February next, and not after that date, and the proprietors of notes that may be surrendered for transfer shall receive interest thereon up to the 31st December next, at the rate of six per cent. in the same manner as if the notes had not been surrendered, and with a like privilege to proprietors resident in Europe to receive the said interest in cash, or by bills at one year's date, and at the exchange of 2s. 1d. for the sicca rupee. From and after the 31st December next, interest will be paid as may be stipulated in the new notes to be given in exchange, and all demand on account of the notes surrendered shall cease.

4. The notes of the Six per Cent. Loan of 30th June 1822, that were advertised for payment the 9th May last, viz., No. 1 to No. 887, will be received for transfer in like manner with those now or hereafter advertised, and whether tendered before or after the 31st December next, the calculation or adjustment of interest shall be the same, that is to say, at the rate of six per cent. on the principal sum of the note to the 31st December next, and from that date at five per cent. on the principal sum of the new note given in exchange, as will be stipulated therein.

5. Promissory notes of the New Five per Cent. Transfer Loan opened by this advertisement will be registered and numbered in the order of the applications made for promissory notes in exchange for the Sub-treasurer's certificates; that is to say, in the order in which the notice thereof may be received in the office of the Accountant-general at Calcutta. The accounts of this loan will be closed on the 15th February next; and whenever it shall be paid off as provided below,

below, if the whole loan be not at once advertised for payment, but only part thereof, the numbers selected for first payment shall be those last on the register.

6. For the convenience of proprietors of notes of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan who may be resident in Europe, the Honourable the Court of Directors have made arrangements, whereof they have given public notice in England, to provide that notes of this loan shall, at the option of such proprietors, be registered in the Auditor's office at the East India House in London, so as to allow of their being sold in England without previous reference and the employment of agents to effect the transfer in India. When notes may be so registered at the India House, the interest payable thereon will be issued in England only, at the periods when the bills for the same would become due, supposing the interest payable in India by the terms of the notes to have been taken in bills.

7. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the Transfer Five per Cent. Loan, opened by this advertisement, shall be paid off before the 22d April 1854, and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of 15 months shall be given by public advertisement, the period of which shall expire on some date subsequent to that above stated, and not prior thereto. When payment shall be made of the whole or of any part of the notes of this loan, it shall be at the option of proprietors to receive the principal sums due on their notes respectively, either in cash at the General Treasury of Calcutta, or in bills to be drawn in India on the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, payable at 12 months' date, and at an exchange of 2 s. 1 d. for the sicca rupee; the Court of Directors having the option, when the bills shall fall due, of postponing payment thereof for one, two, or three years, paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the period of such postponement. The notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the "Government Gazette" of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge, and all interest will cease from that day.

8. The interest of the promissory notes of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan will be paid in cash to proprietors resident in India. But proprietors resident in Europe may take the interest at their option in cash, or in bills of one year's date, to be drawn on the Honourable Court of Directors, at the exchange of 2 s. 1 d. (two shillings and one penny) for the sicca rupee.

9. Proprietors residing within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of 106½ Madras or Bombay rupees, for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, from the General Treasuries of those Presidencies respectively; but before the interest of any note shall become payable at either of those Presidencies, notice shall be given to the Accountant-general of the Bengal Presidency, and the notes shall be brought or transmitted to that officer, that the order for such payment may be inscribed on the face of the note, after which the interest shall be payable only at the treasury mentioned in the order; but if it be desired to change the treasury of payment, application may be made to the Accountant-general of the Presidency where it may be payable, and the order may by him be cancelled.

10. The Accountant-general of Bengal may, on the application of proprietors, and for their convenience, make the interest of notes on this loan payable at any other treasuries of issue under this Presidency by a similar order, but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation, if the Accountant-general should think proper to refuse it.

11. Notes of this loan may be consolidated and divided in the usual manner; but, if consolidated, they shall be so on the highest number.

12. The certificates to be granted by the Sub-treasurers of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, upon surrender of notes of the Six per Cent. Loan of the 30th June 1822, for transfer into the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, shall be in the following form:

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSFER.

I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day, by transfer of note, No. , of the Six per Cent. Remittable Loan of the 30th June 1822, for the principal sum of Calcutta sicca rupées [*Here enter a sum equal to the said principal, plus five per cent.*] paid into the East India Company's Treasury, the sum of Calcutta sicca rupées , being five per cent. in excess of the said principal sum, and the same will be accounted for to him as follows:—For the principal sum of the promissory note surrendered as above, he will receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the 31st December 1834, according to the terms and conditions thereof, and in exchange for this acknowledgement he will receive from the Accountant-general of the Bengal Presidency a promissory note for the sum of Calcutta sicca rupées , dated 31st December 1834, and bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, according to the conditions of the advertisement issued by Government on the 13th of October last past.

(Date.)

(signed) C. D. Sub-Treasurer.

13. The promissory notes to be granted in exchange for the above certificates, shall be issued under the signature of the Secretary to the Governor-General of India in Council in the Financial Department, and shall be in the following form :

Fort William, 31st December 1834.

Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of Calcutta sicca rupées , as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby engage that the said loan shall not be paid off before the 22d April 1854, nor without notice of 15 months to that effect, to be inserted in the "Government Gazette" at Calcutta. When payable, this note shall be discharged by paying the said sum of Calcutta sicca rupées , to the said , or to his executors or administrators, or to his or their order or demand, at the General Treasury at Calcutta, and not elsewhere, either in cash or by bills of exchange, at the option of the proprietors, to be drawn on the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, at the exchange of 2 s. 1 d. for the sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date, with liberty for the said Court to postpone the payment of the said bills of exchange for the further period of one, two, or three years, paying interest at five per cent. for such protracted time; and the Governor-General of India in Council does promise to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Calcutta sicca rupées , at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments in cash only if the proprietor be resident in India, on the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and if the interest be taken at Madras or Bombay, to pay it at the exchange of 106½ of the rupees of those Presidencies for 100 Calcutta sicca rupées. If the proprietor of this note be resident in Europe, the interest shall be payable, at his option, in cash, or by bills on the Honourable the Court of Directors at the rate of 2 s. 1 d. for the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) E. F., Secretary.

14. The promissory notes will be delivered to the holders of certificates, in exchange for the same, by the Accountants-general at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, free of all expense whatsoever to the proprietors; and the holders thereof shall, at the time of delivering in their certificates, receive in full the interest that may be due thereon to the 31st December 1834, if any shall remain due, or be unadjusted at the time of delivery.

Published by order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council,

(signed) H. T. Prinsep,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, Financial Department, 13 October 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the notes of the Bengal Remittable Loan, bearing date 30th June 1822, from No. 888 to the last number on the register, will

will be discharged on the 15th of January 1836, after which date no interest will be demandable thereon. Proprietors of the same will be entitled, at their option, to take payment in cash at the General Treasury of this Presidency, or by bills of exchange to be drawn upon the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. for the Calcutta sicca rupee, payable 12 months after date, but with liberty to the said Court to postpone payment for one, two, or three years, paying interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the period of such postponement.

Published by order of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Government.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary," Wednesday, 27 May 1835.

Fort William, Financial Department, 27 May 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second class of promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 31st of March 1823, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of this Presidency, No. 321 to 1040 inclusive, will be discharged on the 31st July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

The conditional transfer of notes of the numbers advertised for payment as above, into the Four per Cent. Loan, now open, will be allowed on the same terms and conditions as heretofore.

It is also notified, that holders of Government promissory notes, now advertised to be discharged, will be allowed the option of prompt payment of principal with interest up to the date of payment.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government.

"CALCUTTA Gazette Extraordinary," Saturday, 20 June 1835.

Fort William, Financial Department, 17 June 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honourable the Court of Directors having, in an advertisement dated East India House, 17th September 1834, notified to proprietors of Bengal six per cent. remittable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following, at the Auditor's office in the India House, their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the new Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, under the conditions specified in the Court's advertisement of the 14th May 1834, that the property in the new loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes; that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred, and that the new stock would be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India. In pursuance of that notification, and the orders of the Honourable Court, the Sub-treasurer at Fort William is authorised to receive any of the six per cent. promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into the new Five per Cent. Loan, in fulfilment of the intention of the proprietors, signified at the India House, under the advertisement of the 17th September last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective proprietors or their agents, in exchange for the promissory notes transferred.

2. A bonus or premium of five per cent. will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement; that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stock receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicca rupees, and the stock receipt will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable, if the proprietors are resident in India, in cash, at the place of registry, and if resident in Europe, at their option, either in cash in India, or by bills on the Court at 12 months' date, at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee.

3. The transfers under this advertisement will take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall fall to be discharged, according to the notices published from the Financial Department, under the dates, respectively, of the 9th May and 13th October 1834.

4. The property of the new loan here advertised is to be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by endorsement of stock receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared that they are not transferrable. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay, or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal, or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.

5. After transfer has been made to London, the interest payable on the stock so transferred will be issued in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had the remittance of interest been previously received by bills, under the option allowed in the second article of the present notice.

6. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the Transfer Five per Cent. Loan opened by this advertisement shall be paid off before the 22d April 1854, and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of 15 months shall be given by public advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January 1853. Payment shall then be made, at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bills upon the Court at twelve months' date, and at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupee, with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at five per cent. per annum for the period of the postponement. The notice of payment, duly advertised as above, and published in the "Government Gazette" of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge, and all interest will cease from that day.

7. Proprietors who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of 106½ Madras or Bombay rupees, for 100 Calcutta sicca rupees, from the General Treasuries of those Presidencies respectively.

8. The Accountant-general of the Supreme Government may, on the application of proprietors of stock registered in the books of Bengal, and for their convenience, make the interest of such stock payable at any other treasuries of issue under the Bengal or Agra Presidencies, but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Accountant-general should think proper to refuse it.

9. Stock of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan opened by this advertisement may be consolidated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which it is registered.

10. Proprietors of six per cent. remittable paper who may transfer into the Five per Cent. Loan now advertised, shall not be subjected on this operation to the fees prescribed in the regulations for the Government agency.

11. Proprietors of the five per cent. transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this department, bearing date the 13th of October last, or their authorised agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the Book Debt Loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent. promissory notes, or their agents; and it is hereby notified, that during the same period fresh transfers will be allowed to the Book Debt by holders of six per cent. remittable paper.

12. Forms

12. Forms of stock receipts will be published in a future notice.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to Government.

Fort William, Financial Department, 17 June 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proprietors resident in Europe, of six per cent. remittable paper, or of five per cent. transfer notes, authorised in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the Book Debt Loan, whose instructions to their agents make no provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the Book Debt Loan. In respect to six per cent. notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment, according to the notices published from this department, bearing date respectively the 9th of May and the 13th of October 1834; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be accepted as valid after 15 months from this date. The same period is granted to absentee proprietors of five per cent. transfer notes, for disallowing the act of their agents in transferring such notes to the Book Debt Loan.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 4 July 1835.

Fort William, Financial Department, 1 July 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that promissory notes of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, dated the 31st December 1834, which may be tendered for transfer into the book debt, will be designated the book debt of 31st December 1834, and promissory notes of the six per cent. remittable debt, from Nos. 1 to 887 inclusive, that may be transferred to the book debt, will be designated the book debt of 10th of August 1835, and promissory notes from Nos. 888 to 3478 inclusive, will bear the designation of the book debt of the 15th January 1836.

Interest on the book debt will be paid half-yearly.

Parties who may transfer promissory notes to any of the above book debts will receive a stock receipt according to the following form :

FORM.

Fort William,

STOCK RECEIPT.

Registered as No.
of 31st December 1834-35, (or of 10th August 1835-36,
or of 15th January 1835-36).

of 31st December 1834-35, (or of 10th August 1835-36,

Accountant-general's Office.

Not transferable: The Governor-General in Council does hereby hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of sicca rupees as a loan to the East India Company, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (from 31st December 1834, or 10 August 1835, or 15th January 1836, as the case may be.)

Signed by order of the Governor-General in Council.

Examined,

Secretary.

Accountant-general.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," Saturday, 3 October 1835.

Fort William, Financial Department, 16 Sept. 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and the several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, have been authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of four per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription, without any deduction. Bills of exchange on public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorised public demands will be received as cash at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Agra for the amount in the usual manner on the Accountant-general; and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Paymaster-general; which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received, where respectively current, at par with the Company's rupees, in which last-mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed; and Calcutta sicca rupees, where these rupees are current, will be received at the rate of 15 sicca rupees for 16 Company's rupees. Interest, when paid in these rupees, will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively:

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (31st March or 30th September next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be) of the tenor, and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 3d of October 1835, and intermediately the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (31st March or 30th September of the year of subscription as above).

6. The Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form:

Fort William, the 31st March 1836.

PROMISSORY NOTE at Four per Cent. for Company's Rupees _____.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees _____ as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or to his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees _____ at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Accountant-general's Office.

Registered as No. _____ of _____.

Secy. to the Government.

7. The

7. The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant-general in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. The proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-general at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury written on the face of them, under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant-general. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-general at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments before transmitting them to the Accountant-general at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly, in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or subdivided, except by the Accountant-general. But the Accountants-general at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-general in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or subdivided, free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and subdivision of promissory notes will be adhered to.

11. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the general register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted, by themselves or their attornies duly authorised, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, 16 Sept. 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Four per Cent. Loan opened on the 7th June 1831, will be closed on the 31st of October next, after which date no further subscriptions to that loan will be received.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, 16 Sept. 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proprietors of promissory notes of the Four per Cent. Loan, opened on this date, who may be *bonâ fide* resident in Europe, will be allowed the option of receiving payment of the interest of their notes of the above loan, by bills on the Honourable Court, to be drawn at 12 months' date, and at 1 s. 10 d. for the Company's rupee.

This arrangement is to take effect from the 1st October 1837, that is to say, it is to be made applicable to the interest falling due then and thenceforth, and to continue during the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 10 June 1837.

Financial Department, Fort William, 7 June 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first class, being the entire remainder of the promissory notes of the Governor-General in Council, bearing date the 31st March 1823, and standing on the general register of the registered debt of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, as Nos. 1 to 320 inclusive, will be discharged on the 10th August next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

The holders of notes advertised for discharge may, as heretofore, transfer the stock represented by such notes into the Four per Cent. Loan now open, receiving or paying, at their option, the fractional difference between the amount of stock represented in sicca rupees, and the sum in Company's rupees in even hundreds, that they may desire to hold in notes of the said Four per Cent. Loan.

Proprietors resident in Europe of the notes above advertised for discharge, whose instructions to their agents in India make no provision for such an event, will be allowed the benefit of the orders published in the notice of this department, dated the 26th April 1833.

Prompt payment will be made at any date prior to the 10th August next, at the option of the holders of notes advertised for discharge, of the principal with interest to the date of payment.

Published by order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to Government of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 1 April 1841.

Fort William, Financial Department, 31 March 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors and others in charge of treasuries under the Government of the North Western Provinces, have been authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscriptions without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes, and all authorised public demands, will be received as cash, at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan,

loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and in the North Western Provinces, for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant-general; and at the Presidency of Bombay, on the Military Paymaster-general; which drafts shall be received by the several officers above mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received, where respectively current, at par with the Company's rupees, in which last-mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed; interest, when paid in these rupees, will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorised to receive subscription into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively:

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (30th of June or 31st December next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be), of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the _____ and intermediately, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (30th of June or 31st December of the year of subscription as above).

6. The Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes, under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form:

Fort William, 30 June 1841.

PROMISSORY NOTE at 5 (Five) per Cent. for Company's Rupees,

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees _____, as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees _____, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Accountant-general's Office.
Registered as No. _____ of 1841-42.

Secretary to the Government.

7. The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant-general in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, bearing interest from the 30th of June or 31st December next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 30th of June or 31st December next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-general at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the face of them, under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant-general. And after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the

Accountant-general at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by writing inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued on exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant-general at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly, in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or subdivided except by the Accountant-general at Fort William. But the Accountants-general at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-general in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or subdivided, free of all further expense. In other respects the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and subdivision of promissory notes will be adhered to.

11. The notes of this loan shall be advertised for discharge relatively to the Five per Cent. Loans of 1825, and 16th January 1830, in the order of their date, and the several notes of this loan shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed on the general register, that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted, by themselves or their attorneys duly authorised, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Sec. to the Government of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, 31 March 1841.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, notice is hereby given, that the Four per Cent. Loan, opened on the 16th September 1835, will be closed on the 15th of May next.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 4 January 1843.

Fort William, Financial Department, 4 January 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Five per Cent. Loan opened on the 31st of March 1841, is closed from this date at the public treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other treasuries under the three Presidencies of Fort William, Madras and Bombay, as well as at the treasuries under the Agra Government, from date of receipt of this advertisement, after which dates no further subscriptions to that loan will be received.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 4 January 1843.

Fort William, Financial Department, 4 January 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and the several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, are hereby authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of four per cent. per annum, subject to the same provisions as specified in the advertisement of the loan of the 16th of September 1835. This loan will bear date 1st February 1843.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 7 October 1846.

Fort William, Financial Department, 5 October 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President in Council has been pleased to direct the re-opening of the Five per Cent. Loan of the 30th June 1841, and that, until further orders, subscriptions will be received to that loan in precise conformity with the advertisement of the 31st March 1841, which is herewith republished for general information.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Financial Department, 31 March 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors and others in charge of treasuries under the Government of the North Western Provinces, have been authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscriptions without any deduction. Bills of exchange on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a reduction at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. per annum for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorised public demands will be received as cash, at par.

3. The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and in the North Western Provinces for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant-general, and at the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above mentioned in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras, and Bombay rupees will be received where respectively current at par with the Company's rupees, in which last-mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money into this loan shall be expressed; interest, when paid in these rupees, will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively :

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (30th of June or 31st December next ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case may be), of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the _____; and immediately the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (30th June or 31st December of the year of subscriptions as above).

6. The Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form :

Fort William, 30 June 1841.

PROMISSORY NOTE at 5 (Five) per Cent. for Company's rupees _____.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees _____, as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Company, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees _____, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Accountant-general's Office.

Sec. to the Government.

Registered as No. _____, of 1841-42.

7. The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant-general in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes, bearing interest from the 30th of June or 31st December next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half-year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 30th of June or 31st of December next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes, who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-general at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury written on the face of them, under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant-general; and after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-general at Fort St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by writing, inscribed as aforesaid, under the signature of himself or his deputy. A similar course will be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the General Treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be issued on exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madras or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of the acknowledgments, before transmitting them to the Accountant-general at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly, in the manner and subject to the conditions above stated.

10. The

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or subdivided, except by the Accountant-general at Fort William; but the Accountants-general at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-general in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or subdivided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal and subdivision of promissory notes will be adhered to.

11. The notes of this loan shall be advertised for discharge relatively to the Five per Cent. Loans of 1825, and 16th January 1830, in the order of their dates, and the several notes of this loan shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed on the general register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged; but all notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of notes, comprised in prior advertisements, may have omitted by themselves, or their attorneys duly authorised, to apply for payment.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Republished by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

(signed) *J. A. Dorin*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 7 April 1851.

Fort William, Financial Department, 7 April 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Five per Cent. Loan, which was reopened on the 5th of October 1846, is closed from this date at the Public Treasuries in Calcutta, and at the other treasuries under the three Presidencies of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, as well as at all treasuries under the Agra Government, from the date of receipt of this advertisement, after which dates no further subscription to that loan will be received.

The Four per Cent. will continue open as heretofore.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

(signed) *J. A. Dorin*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 22 January 1853.

No. 3.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 22 January 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, comprising the book debt, of the 31st December 1834, the book debt of the 10th August 1835, the book debt of the 15th January 1836, and the promissory notes of the loan dated 31st December 1834, will be discharged on the 22d day of April 1854, when payment will be made at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bills of on the Honourable the Court of Directors, at 12 months' date, and 2 s. 1 d. per sicca rupee, with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at five per cent. per annum for the period of postponement.

2. In accordance with the advertisement of the Government of India in the Financial Department, of the 17th June 1835, this notice of payment shall be

considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the said 22d day of April 1854, and all interest will cease from that day.

3. Proprietors of the stock and promissory notes in the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan will be permitted, on or before the 22d day of July 1853, to subscribe the amount of such stock or promissory notes into a new loan, to be held in the form of stock, and to bear an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the said 22d day of April 1854. Such interest to be paid to proprietors resident in India at the place of registry, and if resident in Europe, at their option either in cash in India, or by bills on the Court at twelve months' date, and 2 s. 1 d. the Sicca rupee.

4. Proprietors who may subscribe their Five per Cent. Transfer Loan stock, or promissory notes of that loan into the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, shall not be subjected on this operation to the fees prescribed in the rules for the Government agency.

5. The stock of the new loan will be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by indorsement of stock receipts, and the stock accounts may, at the option of the proprietors, be transferred from the books in India to the books in London, and *vice versa*, as in the case of stock of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan.

6. After the transposition of stock accounts to the London books the interest payable on such stock will be issued at the East India House, at the rate of 2 s. 1 d. per sicca rupee, by dividend warrants, payable at the Bank of England, at the same time as when the bills would have become due had the remittance of interest previously been received by bills of exchange drawn upon the Court under the option allowed in the third article of the present notice.

7. Proprietors of stock in the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, whose accounts may be open in the London books on the 22d day of April 1854, who shall not, on or before the 22d day of July 1853, express their assent in writing at the East India House in London, to the conversion of their Five per Cent. Transfer Loan stock into stock of the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, will receive payment of their principal, together with the interest due thereon, up to the 22d day of April 1854, by a cash payment in London, on the 25th day of April 1855, the date at which the bills would become due if the remittance of principal and interest were made from India, by means of bills of exchange drawn upon the Court of Directors; the Court, however, reserving to themselves, in accordance with the stipulation in the first article of this notice, the power to postpone payment of such principal for one, two or three years, upon allowing interest at five per cent. per annum for the period of postponement.

8. No part of the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan shall be paid off before the 22d day of April 1874, and whenever it shall be redeemed, a previous notice of fifteen months shall be given by public advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January 1873; payment shall then be made at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bills upon the Court of Directors at twelve months' date, and 2 s. 1 d. the sicca rupee, with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at four per cent. per annum for the period of postponement. The notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the "Government Gazette" of Calcutta, shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the date advertised for discharge, and all interest will cease from that day.

9. Proprietors of stock in the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, whose stock accounts may be open on the London books on the 22d day of April 1874, will be paid the amount of principal, together with the interest due thereon up to that date, by a cash payment in London, on the 25th day of April 1875, at the rate of 2 s. 1 d. the sicca rupee, such payment of principal to be subject to the power of postponement, upon the conditions mentioned in the preceding article.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) J. A. Dorin,
Secretary to Government of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 2 February 1853.

No. 4.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 1 February 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, are authorised to receive applications for transfer to the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, advertised on the 22d January last, when duly made under the terms and conditions of that advertisement. Proprietors who may desire to transfer stock or promissory notes of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan to the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, will be required to surrender their stock receipts or notes, as the case may be, to the Sub-treasurer concerned, and will receive from that officer in lieu thereof a Sub-treasurer's certificate in the accompanying form:—

FORM (A.)

No. .

I hereby certify, that
stock receipt, No.

Fort William (or as the case may be).

has this day, by transfer of

(or promissory note, or as the case may be)

of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, paid into the East India
Company's treasury, the sum of sicca rupees

in exchange for which

will receive from the Deputy Accountant-general to the
Government of India a stock receipt in favour of

bearing

interest at five per cent. per annum from

up to the 22d April 1854,

payable half-yearly, according to the conditions of the advertisement issued by Government
on the 1st July 1835, and from and after the 22d April 1854, a fresh stock receipt, bearing
interest at four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, according to the terms of the
advertisement issued by Government on the 22d January 1853.

Sub-treasurer.

Sicca rupees

On delivery of the above Sub-treasurer's certificate to the Deputy Accountant-general to the Government of India, the proprietor thereof will receive a stock receipt according to the accompanying form:—

FORM (B.)

Fort William Stock Receipt.

Registered as No.

of

Accountant-general's Office.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received
from

the sum of sicca rupees

as a loan to the East India Company by transfer from the Five per Cent.
Transfer Loan of

to the Four per Cent. Transfer

Loan of the 22d April 1854, and promises to pay interest on the said sum of

at the rate of five per. cent per annum half-yearly from

up to the 22d of April 1854, and on or after the

latter date, to issue in lieu hereof a fresh stock receipt, bearing interest at four
per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

Signed by order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Examined,

Accountant-general.

Officers in charge of revenue treasuries in the provinces are authorised to transmit promissory notes and stock receipts of the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan which may be tendered within the prescribed period for transfer to the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan, free of charge, to the Sub-treasurer.

And it will be observed, that there is nothing in the new form of stock receipt to diminish the facilities of transfer to the London books, or from the books of one Presidency to those of another, now attaching to five per cent. stock receipts.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) J. A. Dorin,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 23 April 1853.

No. 13.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 23 April 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the five per cent. promissory notes of this Government of 1825-26, standing in the general register of the registered debt of this Presidency from No. 1151 to No. 5500 inclusive, will be discharged on the 25th July next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Prompt settlement of principal and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum to the date of advertised discharge, will be made with proprietors who may be desirous of transferring their five per cent. notes now ordered for payment, to the open Four per Cent. Loan of the 1st February 1843: provided however, in this case, that interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum shall be allowed on the new acknowledgments, only from such advertised date of discharge of the five per cent. notes.

The fractional amount necessary to convert any note into one of even hundreds in Company's rupees, at the prescribed rate of 16 Company's rupees for 16 sicca rupees, will be either paid to or received from the proprietor, at his option.

The Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, the several Residents, Collectors, and other public officers authorised to receive subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Loan now open, are hereby required to grant acknowledgments to proprietors who may desire to transfer their five per cent. notes ordered for discharge, to the open Four per Cent. Loan.

These acknowledgments, together with the promissory notes for which they may have been issued, shall, without fee or expense of any kind to the proprietors, be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant-general to the Government of India in Calcutta, who will forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes in the Four per Cent. Loan.

It is further notified, that, for the accommodation of the proprietors of Government promissory notes now advertised for payment, who, not being resident in India, may not have furnished powers to their agents and attorneys to receive the principal amount so to be paid, and to grant discharge for the same on their behalf, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council has authorised the Deputy Accountant-general to allow the conditional transfer of such notes to the open Four per Cent. Loan, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to require payment in cash, when they shall be informed thereof; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be received after six months from the present date.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 8 June 1853.

No. 18.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 6 June 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the five per cent. promissory notes of this Government of 1825-26, which have not been already advertised for payment, and are still outstanding, as also all the five per cent. promissory notes of 1829-30, will be discharged at the General Treasury on the 7th of September next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Any of the notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, may be tendered to the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, to the several Residents, Collectors, and other public officers authorised to receive subscriptions to Government loans, and exchanged for acknowledgments of subscription to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43.

These

These acknowledgments, together with the promissory notes for which they may have been issued, shall, without fee or expense of any kind to the proprietors, be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant-general at Calcutta, who will forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes in the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43.

Prompt settlement of principal and interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to the date of advertised discharge, will be made with proprietors, who may tender their notes for transfer to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, provided, however, that interest at the rate of four per cent. shall be allowed only from the date advertised for the discharge of the five per cent. notes.

The fractional amount necessary to convert any note into one of even hundreds in Company's rupees, at the prescribed rate of 16 Company's for 15 sicca rupees, will be either paid to or received from the proprietor at his option.

It is further notified that, for the accommodation of proprietors who are not resident in India, and who have not furnished full powers to their agents to receive the principal amount to be paid, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, has authorised the Deputy Accountant-general to allow the conditional transfer of their notes to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to require payment in cash; provided, however, that no notice disallowing a transfer will be received after six months from the present date.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *C. Allen,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT, "Calcutta Gazette," 16 September 1853.

No. 31.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 16 September 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Four per Cent. Loan, dated 1st February 1843, is closed for the receipt of cash subscriptions from this date, at the Public Treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other treasuries under the three Presidencies of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, as well as at the treasuries under the Supreme Government, and the Agra Government, from date of receipt of this notification, after which date no further cash subscriptions to that loan will be received.

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(signed) *C. Allen,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 5 November 1853.

No. 33.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 28 October 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no claim under the notifications dated 23d of April and 6th of June last, by proprietors of the Five per Cent. Sicca Loans, to transfer the amount of their notes into the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, will be recognised after the 28th of November next.

Published by Order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *C. Allen,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors and others in charge of treasuries under the Supreme Government, and the Government of the North Western Provinces, have been authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of three-and-a-half per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

All authorized public demands, including audited bills for arrears of salary, and bills of exchange on the public treasuries, these last being subject to a deduction at the rate of three-and-a-half per centum per annum for the period they may have to run, will be received as cash at par.

The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amounts in Bengal and Madras, on the Accountant-general, and in Bombay on the Military Paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by those officers, in payment of subscriptions to this loan, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments in the following form for all sums received by them respectively:

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from (the 28th February or 31st of August next, as the case may be), of the tenor and subject to the conditions of the loan specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 28th October 1853.

The Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form:

Fort William, 28 February 1854.

PROMISSORY Notes at three and a half per centum for Company's rupees

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees _____, as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees _____, at the rate of three-and-a-half per centum per annum, by half-yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note), all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Accountant-general's Office,
Registered as No. _____ of _____

Secretary to the Government.

The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William, to be exchanged for promissory notes, bearing interest from the 28th of February or 31st of August next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half-year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 28th of February or 31st August next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

Proprietors of notes or acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest payable at any other public treasury than at the General Treasury of Calcutta, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly; provided they notify their wish to the Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William, and transmit the notes or acknowledgments to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury written on the face of the notes, under the signature of the said officer or that of his assistant; and after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor.

proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment elsewhere to the Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William.

The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, subdivided or consolidated, except by the Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William. The practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, subdivision and consolidation of promissory notes will be adhered to.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council.

(signed) C. Allen,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 18 January 1854.

No. 2.

Fort William, Financial Department, 11 January 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proprietors of promissory notes of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, who may be *bonâ fide* resident in Europe, will be entitled during the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors to a remittance of their interest, half-yearly, by bills to be drawn on the Honourable Court, at twelve months' date, and at 1 s. 10 d. for the Company's rupee.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council.

(signed) C. Allen,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 28 January 1854.

No. 3.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 28 January 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the notes of the Five per Cent. Loan, bearing date the 30th June 1841, which have not been already advertised for payment and are still outstanding, will be discharged at the General Treasury in Calcutta, on the 29th of April next, on which day the interest thereon will cease.

Proprietors of the notes hereby advertised for payment are permitted, on or before the 29th April next, to transfer the amount of their promissory notes into the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55.

Proprietors who may transfer their promissory notes into the Loan of 1854-55, through the Government agent, shall not be subjected to the payment of the fees prescribed in the rules of the Government agency for transferring notes from one loan to another.

All officers authorised to receive subscriptions to Government loans, are hereby required to receive applications in writing from individuals who may desire to transfer the amount of their notes into the Four per Cent. Loan.

These applications, together with the promissory notes in reference to which they may have been received, shall, without fee or expense of any kind to the proprietor, be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant-general at Fort William, who will forthwith cause to be prepared and issue to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes in the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55.

Prompt settlement of the principal and interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to the date of advertised discharge, will be made with proprietors who may tender their notes for transfer into the new loan; provided, however, that the principal only will be transferred, and that the interest at the rate of five per cent. up to the 29th of April inclusive, as well as anticipation interest at the rate of four per cent. up to the 30th of June 1854, will be discharged in cash.

It is further notified, that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has, for the accommodation of proprietors who are not in India, authorised the

Deputy

Deputy Accountant-general to allow the conditional transfer of their notes to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, on the applications of agents or friends, leaving it optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to require payment in cash; provided, however, that no notice disallowing the transfer will be received after six months from the present date.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) C. Allen,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 22 April 1854.

No. 11.

Fort William, Financial Department, 20 April 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock receipts of the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan of the 22d April 1854, to which the five per cent. promissory notes of the Transfer Loan of the 31st December 1834, 10th August 1835, and 15th January 1836, have been transferred under the notification of this department, dated the 22d January 1853, will be issued to proprietors according to the following form:

Fort William,

STOCK RECEIPT.

Registered as No. , of the 22d April 1854.

Accountant-General's Office.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from , the sum of sicca rupees as a loan to the East India Company, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, from the of

Signed, by order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Examined,

Accountant-general.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) C. Allen,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 17 March 1855.

No. 9.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Financial Department, 12 March 1855.

THE Government of India having undertaken public works to a large extent during the past and present years, has resolved to open a loan to be called "The Public Works Loan of 1854-55," to the extent of two crores and seventy-five lacs of Company's rupees.

This sum will be allotted to the different Presidencies and Lieutenant-governorships, in the following proportions :

	<i>Rupees.</i>
Bengal - - - - -	1,25,00,000
Agra and the Punjab - - - - -	70,00,000
Bombay - - - - -	50,00,000
Madras - - - - -	30,00,000
<i>Rs.</i>	2,75,00,000

Subscriptions will be received from the date of this notification by the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay ; and by the Collector of Agra.

Subscriptions will likewise hereafter be received at such other treasuries as may from time to time be notified by the Secretaries to Government in the Financial Department at the several Presidencies and Lieutenant-governorships.

But it will be understood, that if the whole sum allotted to any particular Presidency or Lieutenant-governorship, shall not be subscribed within two (2) months from the date of this notification, it shall be optional with the Government of India to direct that the balance shall be received at any other Presidency or Lieutenant-governorship.

Subscriptions must be tendered in sums of even hundreds of not less than 500 Company's rupees, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

Interest will be paid on the subscriptions received, half-yearly, at the rate of five Company's rupees per centum per annum, and the Government of India guarantees that no part of this loan shall be paid off before the 31st March 1870, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 30th of December 1869.

Authorized public demands (including audited bills for arrears of salary and bills of exchange, payable from the public treasuries in which subscriptions may be allowed to be received, will be taken as cash at par, on the understanding, however, that bills of exchange will be subject to a deduction at the rate of five per centum per annum for the period they have to run.

The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively :

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has, this day, paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing Interest from the 31st March (or the 30th September, as the case may be), of the tenor and subject to the conditions of the loan specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 12th March 1855.

The Accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form :

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

Fort William, 12 March 1855.

PROMISSORY Note at Five per Centum for Company's rupees.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B., the sum of Company's rupees _____, as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees _____, at the rate of five per centum per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice

notice being considered equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Accountant-General's Office.

Registered as No. of

The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant-general at Fort William, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st March (or the 30th September, as the case may be) next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March (or the 30th September, as the case may be) next ensuing will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

Proprietors of notes or acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest payable at any other public treasury than at the General Treasury of Calcutta, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they notify their wish to the Accountant-general at Fort William, and transmit the notes or acknowledgments to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury written on the face of the notes, under the signature of the said officer or that of his assistant; and, after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment elsewhere, to the Accountant-general at Fort William.

The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, subdivided, or consolidated, except by the Accountant-general at Fort William. The practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, subdivision, and consolidation of promissory notes will be adhered to.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 21 March 1855.

No. 11.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 20 March 1855.

WITH reference to the 4th para. of the Notification, No. 9, of the 12th March 1855., it is hereby notified that subscriptions to the "Public Works Loan of 1854-55," will, after this date, and until further orders, be received at the treasuries of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, in the manner and on the conditions prescribed in the said notification.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

(signed) *C. Hugh Lushington,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 18 April 1855.

No. 13.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 4 April 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given, with advertence to the notification issued from this department on the 22d January 1853, that the sum of 500 rupees has been fixed as the minimum amount into which the stock receipts of the Four per Cent. Transfer Loan of the 22d April 1854 may be subdivided in the different loan offices in India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 9 June 1855.

No. 18.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 8 June 1855.

THE subscriptions to the Public Works Loan received at Madras having nearly reached the sum allotted to that Presidency, in para. 2 of Notification of the Government of India, No. 9, dated 12th March 1855, while the subscriptions in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab have fallen short of the amount allotted to that territory, the Honourable the President in Council, with reference to para. 5 of the said notification, has been pleased to resolve that the limit of subscriptions in the Madras Presidency shall be extended from 30 to 60 lacs, and the limit for the North Western Provinces and the Punjab be proportionately reduced.

(signed) *C. Hugh Lushington,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 27 June 1855.

No. 20.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 26 June 1855.

IN continuation of the Notification from this Government, No. 18, of the 8th instant, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to notify that the subscriptions to the Public Works Loan, receivable in the Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, have reached the sums allotted to those Presidencies; subscriptions, however, are still receivable at the treasuries of Fort St. George, and the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab, to the extent of the sums allotted to those territories respectively.

(signed) *C. Hugh Lushington,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 20 October 1855.

No. 30.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 19 October 1855.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Five per Cent. Public Works Loan, opened on the 12th March 1855, having been closed at the several Presidencies, the further receipt of subscriptions to that loan is prohibited.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council.

(signed) *C. Hugh Lushington,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT from "Calcutta Gazette," 30 August 1856.

Fort William, Financial Department, 30 August 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and the several Collectors and other officers in charge of treasuries under the several Presidencies and Governments, and in the provinces subordinate to the Government of India, have been authorised to receive, from the 1st September next, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

All

All authorised public demands, including audited bills for arrears of salary, and bills of exchange on the public treasuries, these last being subject to a deduction at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum for the period they may have to run, will be received as cash, at par.

The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amounts, in Bengal and Madras on the Accountant-general, and in Bombay on the Military Paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by those officers in payment of subscriptions to this loan on being tendered to them for that purpose.

The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively :

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the (28th February or 31st August next, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions of the loan specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 30th August 1856.

The Accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the following form :—

Fort William, 28 February 1857.

PROMISSORY NOTE at Four-and-a-half per Centum for Company's Rupees.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees _____ as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees, _____ at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, by half-yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal and (such notice being considered equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Secretary to the Government.

Accountant-General's Office.

Registered as No. _____ of _____

The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant-general at Fort William, to be exchanged for promissory notes, bearing interest from the 28th of February or 31st of August next ensuing, after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 28th of February or 31st August next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

Proprietors of notes or acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest payable at any other public treasury than at the General Treasury of Calcutta, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they notify their wish to the Accountant-general at Fort William, and transmit the notes or acknowledgments to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury written on the face of the notes, under the signature of the said officer, or that of his assistant; and after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment elsewhere to the Accountant-general at Fort William.

The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, subdivided or consolidated, except by the Accountant-general of Fort William. The practice and

rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, subdivision, and consolidation of promissory notes will be adhered to.

No part of this loan will be paid off before the 31st August 1866, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 29th June 1866.

The Three-and-a-half per Cent. Loan opened on the 28th October 1853, is closed from this date at the Public Treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other treasuries under the several Governments from date of receipt of this advertisement, after which dates no further subscriptions to that loan will be received.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *E. Drummond*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Financial Department.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 16 January 1857.

No. 5.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Financial Department, 16 January 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and the several Collectors and other officers in charge of treasuries under the several Presidencies and Governments, and in the provinces subordinate to the Government of India, have been authorised to receive from the date of this notification, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500 of Company's rupees, which may be tendered on loan to the East India Company, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified,

All authorised public demands, including audited bills for arrears of salary and bills of exchange on the public treasuries, these last being subject to a deduction at the rate of five per centum per annum for the period they may have to run, will be received as cash, at par.

The Paymasters of the Army under the several Presidencies are also authorised to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amounts in Bengal and Madras on the Accountant-general, and in Bombay on the Military Paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by those officers in payment of subscriptions to this loan, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

The several public officers authorised to receive subscriptions into this loan, will grant acknowledgements in the following form for all sums received by them respectively :

I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's rupees _____, for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from (the 28th February or 31st August next, as the case may be) of the tenor and subject to the conditions of the loan specified in the advertisement published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 16th January 1857.

The Accountant-general at Fort William, will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto, promissory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the following form :—

Fort William, 28 February 1857.

PROMISSORY NOTE at Five per Centum for Company's Rupees _____ The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees _____ as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Company, to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Company's rupees _____ to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the "Calcutta Gazette," and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees _____ at the rate of five per centum per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B.

A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid. When the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Accountant-General's Office.
Registered as No.

Secretary to the Government.

The several officers authorised to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the Accountant-general at Fort William, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 28th of February or 31st of August next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 28th of February or 31st August next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgments.

Proprietors of notes or acknowledgments who may desire to have the interest payable at any other public treasury than at the General Treasury of Calcutta, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they notify their wish to the Accountant-general at Fort William, and transmit the notes or acknowledgments to him, to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the face of the notes, under the signature of the said officer, or that of his assistant; and after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment elsewhere to the Accountant-general at Fort William.

The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, subdivided, or consolidated, except by the Accountant-general of Fort William. The practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, subdivision, and consolidation of promissory notes will be adhered to.

This loan is limited to three crores of rupees.

No part of this loan will be paid off before the 16th January 1872, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 15th October 1871.

The Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loan opened under notification, dated 30th August 1856, is closed from this date at the Public Treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other treasuries under the several Governments, from date of receipt of this advertisement, after which dates no further subscriptions to that loan will be received.

Published by Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(signed) *C. Hugh Lushington*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 20 July 1857.

No. 27..

NOTIFICATION.

Financial Department, 20 July 1857.

THE holders of four per cent. promissory notes of this Government are hereby informed, that until further orders, subscriptions to the open Five per Cent. Loan will be received from them, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes.

In cases in which promissory notes of the Sicca Rupee Loans are subscribed, and in which, by conversion into Company's rupees, the amount of such notes added to the equivalent amount subscribed in cash, may not make up even hundreds, it will be optional with the holders to pay such additional sums in cash as may be necessary to make up even hundreds, or to receive back the difference between the amount of the notes subscribed, and the amount necessary to make up even hundreds.

Any broken interest that may be due on the four per cent. promissory notes, will be paid at the time the notes are subscribed to the Five per Cent. Loan.

(signed) *C. H. Lushington,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

EXTRACT "Calcutta Gazette," 1 August 1857.

— No. 31. —

Fort William, Financial Department, 27 July 1857.

IN continuation of the Notification, No. 27, issued from this department, on the 20th instant, holders of three-and-a-half and four-and-a-half per cent. promissory notes of this Government are hereby informed, that until further orders, subscriptions to the open Five per Cent. Loan will be received from them, partly in cash and partly in the said promissory notes, in the following proportions; viz.

Three-and-a-half per cent. notes in the proportion of two rupees in notes to three rupees in cash; four-and-a-half per cent. notes in the proportion of two rupees in notes to one rupee in cash; provided, however, that the total sums subscribed in notes and cash are in even hundreds.

Thus a holder of a three-and-a-half per cent. promissory note for 10,000 rupees will receive a promissory note at five per cent. for 25,000 rupees on delivery of his three-and-a-half per cent. note, and on making a payment of 15,000 rupees in cash; while a holder of a four-and-a-half per cent. promissory note for 10,000 rupees will in like manner receive a promissory note at five per cent. for 15,000 rupees, on delivery of his four-and-a-half per cent. note, and on making a payment of 5,000 rupees in cash.

It is also hereby notified, that the limit of three crores prescribed for the open Five per Cent. Loan, in the Notification, No. 5, issued from this department on the 16th January 1857, is removed.

(signed) *C. Hugh Lushington,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ACCOUNTS of the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, as it stood on the 1st May 1834, and at the Date of the last Accounts received; showing separately the Amount of each LOAN, and the Rate of Interest borne by the same; and of all Sums Received, and of all Sums Paid off in respect of such Loans; and also of all Sums transferred from one Loan to another, during the Period above referred to, converted into Sterling Money, at the fixed rate of 1s. 10½d. per Company's Rupee.

	Amount of Debt on the 1st May 1834.	Rate of Interest.	Debts subsequent to 1st May 1834.	Rate of Interest.	Amount Paid off		Amount subject to Discharge, unclaimed, not bearing Interest.	Amount of Debt on the 1st May 1856.
					By Cash.	By Transfers to other Loans.		
	£.		£.		£.	£.	£.	£.
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough.	1,851	10 per cent.	- -	- - -	1,130	- -	- -	715
Madras Permanent Loan -	14,487	8 per cent.	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	14,487
Remittable Debt, 30th June 1822.	7,474,210	6 per cent.	- -	- - -	4,401,256	3,072,954	-	-
Loan from the King of Oude -	568,909	- „ -	- -	- - -	225,731	- -	- -	388,178
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum.	607,927	- „ -	- -	- - -	153,986	453,991	-	-
Madras Notes under Advertisement, 1st May 1811.	85,018	- „ -	- -	- - -	85,018	-	-	-
Madras Permanent Loan -	10,137	- „ -	- -	- - -	2,590	- -	- -	7,547
Loan of the 31st March 1823 -	4,691,920	5 per cent.	- -	- - -	2,450,508	2,237,494	3,918	-
Loan of 1825-26 - - -	7,840,080	- „ -	- -	}	2,347,857	7,138,114	36,414	-
Loan of 1829-30 - - -	1,697,680	- „ -	- -				15,875	-
Loan from the King of Oude -	1,553,965	- „ -	- -	- - -	22,500	368,965	- -	1,162,500
Loan from individuals -	28,515	- „ -	- -	- - -	24,015	- -	- -	4,500
Loan from Maharuck Ool Nissa Begum.	1,627	4 per cent.	- -	- - -	1,627	-	-	-
Loan of 1824-25 - - -	123,110	- „ -	- -	- - -	- -	13,830	- -	109,280
Loan of 1828-29 - - -	52,120	- „ -	- -	- - -	- -	5,620	- -	46,500
Loan of 1832-33 - - -	5,104,850	- „ -	1,511,982	- - -	- -	- -	- -	6,616,832
Loan from the King of Oude -	315,769	- „ -	159,375	- - -	315,769	- -	- -	159,375
Ditto - - Charity Fund -	28,706	- „ -	- -	- - -	581	- -	- -	28,125
Transfer Loan - - -	- - -	- - -	3,226,601	5 per cent.	652,068	2,574,533	-	-
Loan of 30th June 1841 -	- - -	- - -	13,027,608	- „ -	1,391,766	11,612,513	23,324	-
Public Works Loan of 31st March 1855.	- - -	- - -	2,577,141	- „ -	- -	- -	- -	2,577,141
Loan of 31st March 1836 -	- - -	- - -	5,019,725	4 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	5,019,725
Loan of 1st February 1843 -	- - -	- - -	13,225,961	- „ -	- -	- -	- -	13,225,961
Loan of 30th June 1854 -	- - -	- - -	11,612,513	- „ -	- -	- -	- -	11,612,513
Transfer Loan - - -	- - -	- - -	2,574,533	- „ -	- -	- -	- -	2,574,533
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum.	- - -	- - -	453,991	- „ -	3,128	450,863	-	-
Loan of 28th February 1854 -	- - -	- - -	99,825	3½ per cent.	- -	- -	- -	99,825
Stipend Fund of the Bhow Begum.	- - -	- - -	450,863	- „ -	19,958	- -	- -	430,905
TOTAL Registered Debt - £.	30,195,831	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£.	44,028,592
Temporary Loans - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	219,656
Treasury Notes - - -	599,830	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	907,711
Deposits, including the Carnatic and other Funds	4,067,822	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,267,410
TOTAL Indian Debt } at Interest - } - £.	35,463,483	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	£.	50,483,369

Note.—The undermentioned Loans have been opened since 1st May 1856:

Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan, opened 30th August 1856, closed 16th January 1857.	Subscriptions in Cash	-	£.	368,137
Five per cent. Loan, opened 16th January 1857.	Subscriptions in cash to 20th February 1858	-	£.	3,788,788
„ „ „	Subscriptions in paper of the Three-and-a-half, Four, and Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loans - ditto	-	£.	1,877,950
			£.	5,666,747

East India House, }
9 April 1858.

Errors excepted.

J. D. Dickinson,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (PUBLIC DEBT).

COPY of all NOTIFICATIONS of the Government of *India* concerning the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, from 1 May 1834; also, ACCOUNTS of the PUBLIC DEBT of *India*, as it stood on 1 May 1834, and at the Date of the last Accounts received, showing separately the Amount of each LOAN, and the Rate of Interest borne by the same; and of all Sums Received and Paid off in respect of such Loans, &c.

(*Mr. Crawford.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1858.*

EAST INDIA
(BISHOPS AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 December 1857 ;—for,

RETURN “of the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE for ECCLESIASTICAL OBJECTS in
India, at the different PRESIDENCIES, from 1836–7 to the latest Period,
under the several Heads of Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments ; Number
of Regular Chaplains ; Number of Uncovenanted Auxiliary Chaplains ; Cost
of Building Churches ; Cost of Grants in Aid of Church Building ; Allowances
to Roman Catholic Chaplains ; and Miscellaneous Expenditure.”

East India House, }
4 February 1858. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 February 1858.

EAST INDIA (BISHOPS AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.)

RETURN of the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE for ECCLESIASTICAL OBJECTS in India, at the different PRESIDENCIES, from 1836-37 to the latest Period, under the several Heads of Bishops, and Cathedral Establishments; Number of Regular Chaplains; Number of Uncovenanted Auxiliary Chaplains; Cost of Building Churches; Cost of Grants in Aid of Church Building; Allowances to Roman Catholic Chaplains; and Miscellaneous Expenditure.

YEARS.	BISHOPS.			CHAPLAINS.						ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.		REMARKS.			
	No.	Salaries.	Visitation Allowances.	Cathedral Establishments.	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Church Establishments.	Uncovenanted.	Allowances to Roman Catholic Priests.		Donations for Construction of, Grants in Aid of, Purchase and Repairs of Buildings by Government.	Miscellaneous.	
					No.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowances.	No.							Salaries.
BENGAL:															
1836-37 -	1	4,598	104	3,062	39	38,537	564	2	2,310	3,420	2	425	485	£.	
1837-38 -	1	4,598	492	3,064	51	39,031	228	2	2,310	3,397	2	425	480	186	
1838-39 -	1	4,598	-	2,274	51	39,031	326	2	2,310	3,517	2	480	426	383	
1839-40 -	1	4,598	823	2,238	51	39,031	186	2	2,310	3,523	2	420	427	287	
1840-41 -	1	4,598	2,879	1,691	53	40,231	305	2	2,310	4,771	2	420	448	135	
1841-42 -	1	4,598	316	1,127	53	40,231	99	2	2,310	4,935	2	420	502	459	
1842-43 -	1	4,598	914	2,451	53	40,231	208	2	2,310	4,861	2	420	430	738	
1843-44 -	1	4,598	1,073	2,638	53	40,231	367	2	2,310	5,080	2	420	520	410	
1844-45 -	1	4,598	2,931	1,702	53	40,231	647	2	2,310	5,148	2	420	480	788	
1845-46 -	1	4,598	1,433	1,200	53	40,231	597	2	2,310	5,218	2	420	630	950	
1846-47 -	1	4,598	1,454	2,258	53	40,231	1,188	2	2,310	4,478	2	300	431	912	
1847-48 -	1	4,598	300	1,121	53	40,231	988	2	2,310	6,204	2	420	575	182	
1848-49 -	1	4,598	442	1,236	59	43,831	1,073	2	2,310	5,695	2	420	832	371	
1849-50 -	1	4,598	778	1,206	59	43,831	1,208	2	2,310	5,612	2	420	1,042	608	
1850-51 -	1	4,598	977	1,307	63	46,950	980	2	2,310	5,759	2	420	2,184	393	
1851-52 -	1	4,598	269	1,083	63	46,950	1,187	2	2,310	6,077	2	420	2,035	437	
1852-53 -	1	4,598	438	1,120	63	46,950	1,495	2	2,310	6,750	2	420	2,031	4,680	
1853-54 -	1	4,598	136	1,120	63	46,950	881	2	2,310	6,553	2	420	2,235	1,012	
1854-55 -	1	4,598	363	1,375	68	51,031	1,596	2	2,310	6,286	2	540	2,887	1,940	
1855-56 -	1	4,598	752	1,120	68	51,031	1,510	2	2,310	6,467	2	540	2,725	746	
														1,218	
														17 churches and chapels have been erected, or in course of construction, in the Punjab alone during this period.	
														£ 35,000 authorised for construction of churches in the Punjab during this period; 16,192£. for construction, repairs, &c. of churches in Bengal.	

MADRAS:

1836-37	-	1	2,560	-	-	940	23	19,153	425	2	1,963	1,963	-	-	808
1837-38	-	1	2,560	-	-	940	29	20,976	450	2	1,963	1,992	-	-	778
1838-39	-	1	2,560	-	-	966	29	20,976	438	2	1,963	1,964	-	-	625
1839-40	-	1	2,560	-	-	966	29	20,976	389	2	1,963	2,011	-	-	785
1840-41	-	1	2,560	-	-	966	29	20,976	413	2	1,963	2,008	-	-	769
1841-42	-	1	2,560	-	1,575	966	29	20,976	435	2	1,963	2,528	-	-	773
1842-43	-	1	2,560	-	794	966	29	20,976	313	2	1,963	2,706	-	-	1,278
1843-44	-	1	2,560	-	982	901	29	20,976	209	2	1,963	2,893	-	-	984
1844-45	-	1	2,560	-	1,656	880	29	20,976	137	2	1,963	2,998	-	-	1,192
1845-46	-	1	2,560	-	1,452	880	29	20,976	137	2	1,963	2,800	-	-	918
1846-47	-	1	2,560	-	1,306	880	29	20,976	68	2	1,963	2,980	-	-	983
1847-48	-	1	2,560	-	1,508	880	29	20,976	68	2	1,963	2,781	-	-	955
1848-49	-	1	2,560	-	1,500	880	29	20,976	68	2	1,963	2,740	-	-	1,052
1849-50	-	1	2,560	-	1,373	878	29	20,976	-	2	1,963	2,718	-	-	1,050
1850-51	-	1	2,560	-	1,614	878	29	20,976	-	2	1,963	2,628	-	-	1,032
1851-52	-	1	2,560	-	1,601	878	29	20,976	-	2	1,963	2,618	-	-	1,064
1852-53	-	1	2,560	-	-	878	29	20,976	-	2	1,963	2,090	-	-	1,362
1853-54	-	1	2,560	-	-	936	29	20,976	-	2	1,963	2,152	-	-	1,326
1854-55	-	1	2,560	-	-	960	29	20,976	-	2	1,963	2,222	-	-	1,386
1855-56	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,010	35	25,056	-	2	1,963	2,636	-	-	2,580

* These amounts include, in some instances, a portion, and in others the whole of the travelling allowances to chaplains, from which they cannot be separated.

† The exact expenditure in these years cannot be given; but as regards the Bishop, the amount is limited at 1,200*l.* within each period of three years.

‡ The exact expenditure in these years cannot be given; but as regards the Bishop, the amount is limited at 1,200*l.* within each period of three years.

BOMBAY:

1836-37	-	1	2,560	-	-	733	15	13,005	793	2	2,038	1,741	-	-	552	12
1837-38	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,053	17	12,636	1,140	2	2,038	1,921	-	-	588	33
1838-39	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,053	17	12,636	1,367	2	2,038	1,675	-	-	468	21
1839-40	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,119	17	12,636	656	2	2,038	1,687	-	-	588	12
1840-41	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,179	23	15,276	653	2	2,038	1,698	-	-	528	44
1841-42	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,059	23	15,276	399	2	1,896	1,793	-	-	708	109
1842-43	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,231	23	15,276	393	2	1,896	1,610	-	-	441	34
1843-44	-	1	2,560	-	103	1,267	23	15,276	590	2	1,896	2,044	-	-	681	108
1844-45	-	1	2,560	-	975	1,287	23	15,276	336	2	1,896	1,988	-	-	1,050	66
1845-46	-	1	2,560	-	295	1,267	23	15,276	397	2	1,896	2,126	-	-	2,243	81
1846-47	-	1	2,560	-	108	1,267	23	15,276	333	2	1,896	2,022	-	-	1,756	70
1847-48	-	1	2,560	-	734	1,267	23	15,276	448	2	1,896	2,167	-	-	1,959	18
1848-49	-	1	2,560	-	503	1,267	23	16,416	406	2	1,896	1,744	-	-	1,989	124
1849-50	-	1	2,560	-	113	1,267	23	16,416	364	2	1,896	2,090	-	-	2,521	118
1850-51	-	1	2,560	-	120	1,267	23	16,416	360	2	2,016	1,783	-	-	2,280	97
1851-52	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,279	23	16,896	370	2	2,016	2,210	-	-	3,374	42
1852-53	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,327	23	16,896	326	2	2,016	2,210	-	-	3,065	108
1853-54	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,328	23	16,896	389	2	2,016	2,313	-	-	2,680	83
1854-55	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,316	23	16,896	371	2	2,016	2,411	-	-	2,903	
1855-56	-	1	2,560	-	-	1,335	26	18,936	371	2	2,016	2,021	-	-	3,147	

£. 19,555 was expended for construction, repairs, improvements, &c. between 1832 and 1852.

Statistical Office, East India House,
4 February 1858.

M. Hornidge.

EAST INDIA
(BISHOPS AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.)

•
RETURN of the ANNUAL EXPENDITURE for
ECCLESIASTICAL OBJECTS in *India*, at the
different PRESIDENCIES, from 1836-37 to
1856-56.

(Colonel Sykes.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 February 1858.*

EAST INDIA (MISSIONARIES).—EAST INDIA (IDOLATRY).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 December 1857 :—for,

COPIES “ of DESPATCH from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, sent in the Months of April or May 1847, or thereabouts, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers, forbidding the Support or Countenance on their part of MISSIONARY EFFORTS :”

“Of the DESPATCH from the Government of India, or other Communication, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch, and objecting to the Promulgation of these Orders, and for the further Reply from the Court :”

“COPIES or EXTRACTS of COMMUNICATIONS in relation to the Connexion of the Government of British India with IDOLATRY and MAHOMEDANISM, (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 276, of Session 1851).”

East India House, }
9 February 1858. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

Note.—Some further Papers on the subject of the connexion of the Government of British India with Idolatry and Mahomedanism are now under consideration, and will be forwarded shortly.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1858.

L I S T.

	PAGE.
Letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 21 April 1847	3
Letter from the Government of India to the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 7 September 1847	3
Letter from the Governor-General to the Court of Directors, dated 2 September 1847	4
Letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Secretary Elliot, dated 19 June 1847	4
Minute by the Hon. Sir Herbert Maddock, dated 12 June 1847	4
Minute by the Hon. F. Millett, dated 18 June 1847	5
Minute by the Hon. Sir F. Currie, dated 19 June 1847	5
Minute by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, dated 13 July 1847	6
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta, dated 13 July 1847	7
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to Mr. Secretary Elliot, dated 31 July 1847	7
Minute by the Hon. Sir Herbert Maddock, dated 31 July 1847	7
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 27 August 1847	8
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government N. W. Provinces, dated 27th August 1847	8
Letter from the Right Hon. the Governor-General to His Excellency Lord Gough, G. C. B., dated 28 August 1847	9
Letter from the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India, dated 30 August 1847	9
Letter from Mr. Secretary Bushby to the Secretaries to Governments of Bengal and Bombay, dated 7 September 1847	10
Letter from Mr. Secretary Bushby to Secretary to Government, Fort St. George	10
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 19 January 1848	11
Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 29 November 1851	11
Letter from Mr. Secretary Halliday to Mr. Secretary Elliot, dated 29 August 1851	12
Draft of a proposed Act, 2 May 1851	14
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 11 November 1851	15
Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, dated 7 November 1851	15
Letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 5 May 1852	16
Letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 4 July 1855	16
Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 28 February 1856	16
Letter from the Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland to Mr. Secretary Grant, dated 12 August 1852	17
Memorial of W. S. Mackay and others	17
Note by the Secretary, dated 19 November 1852	20
Memorial from the Members of the Orissa Baptist Mission, dated 5 December 1853	31
Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated 8 June 1853	32
Minute by the Hon. J. Lewis, dated 30 November 1853	36
Minute by the Hon. J. A. Dorin, dated 2 December 1853	36
Minute by Colonel the Hon. J. Low, dated 7 December 1853	37
Minute by the Hon. F. J. Halliday, dated 15 December 1853	37
Minute by the Hon. B. Peacock, dated 12 January 1854	38
Minute by the Hon. B. Peacock, dated 26 February 1856	42
Resolution, dated 28 February 1856	43
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to the Secretary to the Government Bengal, dated 28 February 1856	44
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to the Rev. E. Ewart, dated 28 February 1856	44
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 12 November 1856	45
Letter from the Government of India to the Court of Directors, dated 26 June 1857	47
Letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 20 January 1857	48
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 9 April 1857	48
Letter from the Officiating Commissioner of Circuit, Cuttack Division, to Mr. Secretary Young, dated 5 March 1857	48
Letter from the Magistrate of Pooree to the Officiating Commissioner of Circuit, Cuttack Division, dated 2 March 1857	49
Letter from the Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 26 June 1857	50
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 3 February 1858	51

East India House, 9 February 1858.

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

DESPATCH from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, sent in the Months of April or May 1847, or thereabouts, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers, forbidding the Support or Countenance on their part of **MISSIONARY EFFORTS**; also, **DESPATCH** from the Government of India, or other Communication, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch, and objecting to the Promulgation of these Orders, and for the further Reply from the Court; and **COPIES** or **EXTRACTS** of **COMMUNICATIONS** in relation to the Connexion of the Government of British India with **IDOLATRY** and **MAHOMEDANISM**.

Judicial Department, 21 April (No. 3) 1847.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. You are aware that we have uniformly maintained the principle of abstaining from all interference with the religion of the natives of India. Non-interference of the servants of Government with the religion of the natives.

2. It is obviously essential to the due observance of that principle, that it should be acted upon by our servants, civil and military. The Government is known throughout India by its officers, with whom it is identified in the eyes of the native inhabitants, and our servants should therefore be aware that, while invested with public authority, their acts cannot be regarded as those of private individuals.

3. We are, however, led by circumstances of recent occurrence to conclude that a different view of this subject is taken in India, and we therefore deem it necessary to call your immediate and particular attention to the absolute necessity of maintaining this most important principle in its fullest extent.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. St. G. Tucker.*
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c. &c.

London, 21 April 1847.

Home Department, Judicial.—No. 12 of 1847.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

ON the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch in this department, dated the 21st April, No. 3 of 1847, we communicated with the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with the view of ascertaining his Lordship's sentiments on the precise meaning of your Honourable Court's instructions, and in respect to the measures which it would be most conformable to those instructions to adopt. A copy of the correspondence with his Lordship, together with our Minutes, recorded as per margin,* are forwarded herewith; and we beg to draw your Honourable Court's attention to them.

2. We are agreed in opinion that it is not expedient to publish any general order prohibiting the interference of public officers in religious matters; but pending the receipt of more detailed instructions from your Honourable Court, we have, in communication with the Governor-General, issued instructions to the subordinate Governments, leaving it to their discretion and judgment to communicate your orders to such high and confidential members of the service as

* Minute by the Honourable Sir Herbert Maddock, knight, dated 12th June 1847. Minute by the Honourable F. Millett, dated 18th June. Minute by the Honourable Sir F. Currie, dated 19th June. Minute by the Right hon. the Governor-General, dated 13th July. Minute by the Honourable Sir Herbert Maddock, knight, concurred in by the Honourable Sir F. Currie and Mr. Millett, dated 31st July.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

as may be able by their own influence to prevent any contravention of the principle laid down by you, or by their reports may enable the Government to interfere by admonition in cases which may call for such interference.

Fort William,
7 September 1847.

We have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*
F. Millett.
F. Currie.

(No. 15.)

Home Department, Simla, 2 September 1847.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 3, dated the 21st April last, prohibiting all interference on the part of the servants of Government in the religion of the natives of India, I have now the honour of submitting for your information the accompanying copies of Minutes which have passed on the subject, and the instructions issued by me to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces; also the correspondence with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as to the mode by which your Honourable Court's orders are to be carried into execution.

Simla, 2 September 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hardinge.*

(No. 543.)

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India to *H. M. Elliot, Esq.*,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir,

Home Department,
Judicial.

I AM directed to transmit for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General the accompanying copies of Minutes as per margin,* which have been recorded by the President and Members of Council with reference to the Honourable Court's despatch in this department, dated the 21st April, No. 3 of 1847, and to solicit a communication of his Lordship's views on the subject of that despatch, and in respect to the measures which it would be most conformable to the Honourable Court's instructions to adopt. I am, at the same time, directed to forward a copy of the Honourable Court's despatch, dated 21st May 1845, addressed to the Government of Fort St. George, and alluded to in the Honourable Mr. Millett's minute, as containing definite instructions in respect to the participation of individual officers of Government in missionary proceedings.

Fort William, 19 June 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. Melvill,*
Under Secy. to Govt. of India.

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *Herbert Maddock*, Knight.

Court's letter,
dated 21st April.

WITH reference to this despatch, I would communicate to the Governor-General that we do not propose to adopt any measures on the subject at present, as we shall wait to be informed of his Lordship's views with regard to the publication of the Court's letter, or any other course which his Lordship may deem expedient.

12 June 1847.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock.*

* Minute by the Honourable Sir Herbert Maddock, dated 12th June 1847. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Millett, dated 18th June 1847. Minute by the Honourable Sir Frederick Currie, dated 19th June 1847.

MINUTE by the Honourable *F. Millett*.

I CONCUR with the President, that it will be proper to communicate with the Governor-General before adopting any measures on the subject of this despatch. Court's judicial despatch, No. 3 of 1847, 21st April.

I have myself doubts as to the exact meaning of it; and as we may be referred to by the subordinate Governments for our construction of it, it is important that we should have a correct understanding of the directions intended to be conveyed in it.

In paras. 2. 4, of the Honourable Court's judicial despatch to the Madras Government, No. 11 of 1845, the instructions regarding the participation of individual officers of Government in missionary proceedings are, to my mind, very clear. 21st May.

In para. 19 of their judicial letter to Madras the Court observe, "You are aware of our strong impression that it is the duty of Government, and not less of its officers, to stand aloof from all missionary labours, either as promoting or as opposing them."

The despatch now under consideration is couched in terms so comprehensive that it might apparently be taken to convey a prohibition to the civil and military servants of the Company from taking any part whatever in missionary proceedings.

It must, however, be generally known, that for years past many of the Company's servants have been members of committees of Bible societies and missionary societies in all the Presidencies; and as allusion is made in the 3d para. of the despatch to circumstances of recent occurrence, it would seem that the prohibition was not meant to extend to indirect interference of this nature.

It would perhaps be desirable to refer to the Honourable Court for more specific instructions for our guidance.

I doubt the expediency of publishing the Court's letter in the "Gazette;" it would most probably give rise to discussions in the public prints, which are better avoided.

(signed) *F. Millett*.

18 June 1847.

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *F. Currie*, Bart.

I THINK we should certainly consult the Governor-General before taking any measure in this matter. Court's judicial despatch, No. 3, 1847, dated 21st April.

The terms of the despatch are most comprehensive. They direct the maintenance of "the principle of abstaining from all interference with the religion of the natives of India, in its fullest extent;" and they declare that "the acts of the servants of the Company while invested with public authority, cannot be regarded as those of private individuals."

In the meaning of the Court we must, I think, refer to former despatches and communications, in which their sentiments have been given in more detail; for they declare that they are not inculcating a new principle, but enjoining the observance of one which they "have uniformly maintained."

We may therefore safely, I think, look to the despatch referred to by Mr. Millett, No. 11 of 1845, dated 21 May, addressed to Fort St. George, in which the mode of applying the principle uniformly maintained by the Court, is very clearly and fully set forth.

The principle as so explained has not, I believe, been violated on this side of India, and if so, any public notice of the present orders of the Court cannot be necessary here. I mean the publication of a prohibitory order, which would doubtless have the effect of disturbing men's minds, and raising controversial discussions.

19 June 1847.

(signed) *F. Currie*.

(True copy).

(signed)

P. Melvill,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Simla, 13 July 1847.

I HAVE read the minutes of the President in Council and the members of Council, communicating their views on the Court's despatch of the 21st April 1847.

2. I had, previously to the receipt of these papers, conferred with the Lieutenant-governor, intending to convey to him a copy of the Court's despatch, apprising his Honor that if any officer under his control should contravene the Court's order, as laid down in that despatch, he would be pleased to use his discretion by admonishing such officer to abstain for the future from any interference whatever, and that this admonition might be conveyed either to the officer direct, or through his superior officer in the district. It was my opinion, and also that of the Lieutenant-governor, that it would be very inconvenient to take any course which would have the effect of agitating the public mind by publishing an order on such a question at this or any other period, and that communications requiring to be made need not involve publicity.

3. I proposed that a similar course should be taken as regarded the Deputy-governor of Bengal, to be communicated through the President in Council.

4. I have read the Court's despatch of 21st May 1845, referred to by Mr. Millett. The application of the principle therein laid down is made in a great measure to depend on the station which any particular officer may fill, the state of the society in which he lives, and above all, whether he can be considered as the representative of the Government generally; but as regards officers in districts, no such latitude is allowed, for the obvious reason that the native population of the district look up to particular officers as the personification of public authority.

5. In the despatch now before me of 21st April 1847, there are no such distinctions laid down. It is stated that the Government is known throughout India by its officers, with whom it is identified in the eyes of the native inhabitants, and that whilst public servants are invested with public authority their acts cannot be regarded as those of private individuals, and that this most important principle is to be maintained in its fullest extent. I therefore read the Court's despatch in the same sense as Mr. Millett does in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of his minute.

6. Under this comprehensive prohibition, the civil and military servants of the Company are enjoined to take no part whatever in missionary proceedings. If, for instance, the latitude of 1845 had been continued in the letter of 1847, and the Lieutenant-governor were to attend missionary proceedings at Agra, and the next day he were required to reprove a district officer for doing the same thing, the apparent inconsistency would be very embarrassing. I am aware that this case would not happen in Mr. Thomason's instance, because he has never attended a missionary meeting since he became Lieutenant-governor; but I notice it to show the difficulty which would attend these distinctions, of allowing a public officer in India, in some cases where religion is concerned, to be considered as a private individual; the line of demarcation is not very easy, as exemplified in Mr. Thomas's case quoted by the Court. Nevertheless, these distinctions have always more or less existed in practice, as stated by Mr. Millett, who very truly observes, "it is well known that for years past many of the Company's servants have been members of committees of Bible societies and missionary societies in all the Presidencies;" and the Court had this fact probably in view when the despatch of the 21st May 1845 was written.

7. The most moderate course, in these questions, will probably be found to be the best; not to strain the Court's order too far, but at the same time firmly to act upon it, when the conduct of any public officer is a decided violation of their orders, and calculated to have a mischievous effect. It appears to me, therefore, advisable that the discretion to carry the Court's order into execution should be confided only to officers of the most experienced judgment at the head of the two Governments of Bengal and the Upper Provinces, who can at any time refer to the Supreme Government for advice, and that the publication

of the order ought to be omitted, as there are many modes by which the Court's very just instructions may as effectually be made known.

8. The circumstances of recent occurrence I have no doubt relate to missionary societies having met in mess houses and court houses on the other side of India, and which, if they should occur within this Presidency, would require the Government immediately to put a stop to them by enforcing the Court's prohibition.

9. Until I hear from my colleagues, I shall not address the Lieutenant-governor and the Commander-in-chief to the effect contained in para. 2 of this Minute, in order that we may carry out the Court's orders in a spirit of the most united co-operation.

(signed) *Hardinge.*

(No. 182 A.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Under Secretary Melvill's letter, No. 543, dated the 19th ultimo, forwarding copies of minutes recorded by the Honourable the President and Members of Council on the despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated 21st April, regarding the non-interference of Government servants with the religion of the natives, I am directed to transmit, for the information of his Honor the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor-General on the subject.

Home Department.

Simla,
13 July 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot,*
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

(No. 650.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India to *H. M. Elliot, Esq.,*
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, with copy of a minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor-General on the subject of the despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated the 21st April, and to transmit, to be laid before his Lordship, the accompanying copy of a minute of this date by the President in Council, in which Mr. Millett and Sir Frederick Currie record their concurrence.

Home Department.

Fort William,
31 July 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *Herbert Maddock*, Knt., dated 31 July 1847.

THE Governor-General's minute on the subject of this despatch has been perused by my colleagues, who agree, I believe, with me in opinion that we cannot more judiciously proceed to carry out the views and orders of the Honourable Court than by communicating copies of the Court's despatch to all the subordinate governments, with an expression of our sentiments that it is not expedient to adopt any further measures for enforcing the orders of the Court, than the communication of them to such high and confidential members of the service as may be able by their own influence to prevent any contravention of the principle laid down by the Court, or by their reports may enable Government to interfere by admonition in cases which may call for their interference. Thus cautioned, the subordinate governments may for the present, without much difficulty, inculcate a general observance of the orders which we have

Letter from the Honourable Court, dated 21st April 1847.

have received from the home authorities, and their caution in acting in so delicate a matter will be increased, if we inform them that in consequence of doubts which we entertain of the precise extent to which the Court propose to prohibit the interference of their servants in religious matters, we are about to solicit more detailed instructions on the subject, pending the receipt of which we must rely on the judgment and discretion of the local governments so to observe the proceedings of their subordinates as to be enabled to check practices which are a manifest violation of those orders, without giving occasion to public discussion on the subject of them.

If the Governor-General thinks fit, the letter of instructions which his Lordship may address to the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces may be issued as a circular to the other governments.

31 July. (signed) *T. H. Maddock.*

I concur. (signed) *F. Millett.*

I concur. (signed) *F. Currie.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *G. A. Bushby,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 223.)

From *H. M. Elliot*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Home Department.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 650, dated 31st ultimo, and its enclosure, regarding the non-interference of public officers in missionary proceedings, I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit, for the information of the President in Council, copy of a letter written this day to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, on the subject.

2. I am desired further to state that the Governor-General, concurring with the President in Council as to the expediency of the course proposed to be adopted, requests his Honor in Council to make the reference to the Court of Directors.

Simla,
27 August 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot,*
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

(No. 222 of 1847.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces; dated Simla, 27 August 1847.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-governor, copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated the 21st April 1847, regarding the principle of non-interference of the servants of Government with the religion of the natives.

2. The Governor-General, with the concurrence of the President in Council, does not deem it expedient to adopt any further measures for enforcing the orders of the Court, than to recommend his Honor to communicate them to such high and confidential members of the service as may be able by their influence to prevent any contravention of the principle laid down by the Court, or who may by their reports enable the Government to interfere, by admonition, in cases where interference may become necessary.

3. It is the intention of the Government of India to address the Home authorities, in consequence of some doubts which have arisen as to the precise extent to which the Court propose to prohibit the interference of their servants in religious matters; and in the interval pending the reply to the reference, his Lordship confidently relies on his Honor's judgment and discretion so to observe the proceedings of his subordinate officers as to be enabled to check practices which are a manifest violation of those orders, without giving occasion to any public discussion of them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot*,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

(No. 299.)

From the Right Honourable the Governor-General to his Excellency General the Right Honourable Lord *Gough*, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Excellency's information copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated 21st April 1847, prohibiting the interference of the servants of Government in the religion of the natives of India; and also the copy of a letter to his Honor the Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, conveying my instructions as to the mode by which the Court's orders are to be carried into execution.

Confidential.
Judicial.

No. 22, dated 27th August.

2. I have to request, if your Lordship has reason to believe that any officer of the army contravenes this order of the Court by interfering in any manner with the religion of the natives of India, that your Lordship will cause the officer to be informed that he is acting in disobedience of the Court's orders; and that, however zealous his motives may be, it is his duty to desist from any interference for the future.

3. It appears to me that it will not be expedient at the present moment to address the general officers commanding divisions on this subject. I believe that the interference alluded to by the Honourable Court is almost unknown in the Bengal army; and as it is desirable so to act in this matter that any violation of the Court's orders shall be checked, and at the same time all public discussion be avoided, I have to request that your Excellency will issue no order upon the subject, but be prepared to notice any infraction of the Court's direction whenever it may occur.

4. If any further instructions should be transmitted by the Court, I shall not fail to inform your Lordship.

Simla,
28 August 1847.

I have &c.
(signed) *Hardinge*.

From the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General of India; Head Quarters, Simla, 30 August 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's confidential letter of the 28th instant, No. 299, forwarding me a copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated 21 April 1847, prohibiting the interference of the servants of Government in the religion of the natives of India, together with the copy of a letter to his Honor the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces.

Confidential,

2. I beg leave to apprise your Lordship I have every reason to believe that no officer of this army contravenes this order of the Court of Directors, by interfering with the religion of the natives of India, and that should such interference come to my knowledge I shall not fail to cause such officer to be informed that he is acting in disobedience of the Court's orders, and have it pointed out to him that it will be his duty to desist.

3. From the circumstance already alluded to, namely, that I have every reason to believe such interference is unknown in this army, I entirely concur

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

with your Lordship, that it is not expedient, at the present moment, to address the general officers commanding the divisions, and that all public discussion upon the subject should be avoided.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gough*, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India

Home Department, Judicial, 7 September 1847.

To the Secretaries to Government of Bengal and Bombay.

(546. 789).

Sir,

I AM directed by the President in Council to transmit to you for the information of copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 3, dated the 21st April 1847, regarding the principle of non-interference of the servants of Government with the religion of the natives.

2. The President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right honourable the Governor-General, does not deem it expedient to adopt any further measures for enforcing the orders of the Court, than to recommend to communicate them to such high and confidential members of the service, as may be able by their influence to prevent any contravention of the principle laid down by the Court, or who may by their reports enable the Government to interfere by admonition, in cases where interference may become necessary.

3. It is the intention of the Government of India to address the Home authorities, in consequence of some doubts which have arisen as to the precise extent to which the Court propose to prohibit the interference of their servants in religious matters, and in the interval, pending the reply to the reference, the President in Council confidently relies on ————' judgment and discretion, so to observe the proceedings of subordinate officers as to be enabled to check practices which are a manifest violation of those orders, without giving occasion to any public discussion of them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department, Judicial, 7 September 1847.

To Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

(788.)

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 574, dated the 21st ultimo, inquiring what orders have been passed by the Government of India on the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 3 of 1847, dated 21st April, I am directed to state, that the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right honourable the Governor-General, does not deem it expedient to adopt any further measures for enforcing the orders of the Court, than to recommend to communicate them to such high and confidential members of the service, as may be able by their influence to prevent any contravention of the principle laid down by the Court, or who may by their reports enable the Government to interfere by admonition, in cases where interference may become necessary.

2. It is the intention of the Government of India to address the Home authorities, in consequence of some doubts which have arisen as to the precise extent to which the Court propose to prohibit the interference of their servants in religious matters, and in the interval, pending the reply to the reference, the President in Council confidently relies on ————' judgment and discretion, so to observe the proceedings of subordinate officers as to be enabled to check practices which are a manifest violation of those orders, without giving occasion to any public discussion of them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Bushby*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Judicial Department, 19 January (No. 2) 1848.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Whole Governor-General's Judicial Letter, 2d September (No. 15) 1847.

India, whole Governor-General's Judicial Letter, 7th September (No. 12) 1847.

Para. 1. In your letter in this department, dated 7th September (No. 12) 1847, you report the manner in which you have acted upon the instructions conveyed to you in our letter of the 21st of April (No. 3) 1847, on the subject of abstaining from all interference with the religion of the natives of India; and at the same time you solicit more detailed instructions for your guidance, in consequence of doubts entertained by you with regard to the extent to which we intend that the prohibition of such interference on the part of the officers of Government should be carried. Non-interference with the religion of the natives.

2. We entirely approve of your having refrained from publishing our despatch, which might give rise to discussion on a subject on which it is particularly desirable that the public mind should not be excited. You have very judiciously resolved that it shall be communicated only "to such high and confidential members of the service as may be able by their influence to prevent any contravention of the principle" therein laid down.

3. With respect to the extent to which the prohibition of any interference on the part of the officers of Government with the religion of the natives should be carried, you are aware that our object has been not only that the power and authority of Government should never be exerted or manifested for the promotion of missionary objects, but that those officers by whom the Government is represented should practise a similar forbearance. What particular officers may fall under this rule must depend on the situations they fill, and on the impression which their conduct may be liable to produce as the local representatives of the Government. The application of the rule should in every case be governed by the principle on which it is founded. While we are unwilling to prohibit our servants from contributing their private funds towards the promotion of objects which they may feel to be connected with the interests of true religion, we would caution them against any manifestation of a disposition calculated to excite uneasiness and alarm among the people. We think, also, that missionary meetings ought never to be held in official buildings, or to wear the appearance of having any official sanction. We would only add, that we are more disposed to rely on the discretion with which we are assured that our Government and their officers will act under the general instructions conveyed in our despatch of the 21st April last, on this delicate and important subject, than on any detailed instructions which could be furnished for their guidance.

We are, &c.

London, 19 January 1848.

(signed) *H. St. Geo. Tucker.*
J. L. Lushington.
&c. &c. &c.

Home Department, Legislative, No. 19 of 1851.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

YOUR despatch, No. 5 of 1850, dated the 27th February, has been for some time under our consideration, and we now transmit to you the correspondence which has taken place, and the minutes which have been recorded on the question of the withdrawal of the Government donation to the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. On the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch a reference was made to the Government of Bengal for information as to whether, as supposed by your Honourable Court, there had been, since the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax, an increase in the number of pilgrims and in the gains of the Temple ministers.

The reply stated that there were no means of ascertaining with accuracy whether the income of the Temple had increased, but that, judging from the increased resort of the pilgrims, it was reasonable to suppose that it had.

3. On receipt of this information, and after communicating with the Governor-General, we proceeded to read the draft of an Act to repeal Act X. of 1840, and to declare that nothing in section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, gave any legal claim to the continuance of the donation longer than it pleased the Government to continue it, and it was intended immediately on the enactment of the law to withdraw the annual allowance.

4. Since the publication of the draft, we have received the observations and suggestions of the local authorities, as well as those of the members of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board at Calcutta, and petitions from and on behalf of the Rajah of Khoorda, from certain priests attached to the Temple, and from certain native inhabitants of Orissa. These documents accompany the present despatch, and an abstract of their contents, together with our own opinions on the several suggestions and representations, is contained in our communication to the Governor-General dated the 29th August last.

5. The Governor-General concurs with us in adhering to our former opinion in regard to the propriety of passing the Act with some alterations; but advert- ing to the controversial discussion which the enactment of the law is likely to excite, to the interest which is taken publicly in this subject in England, and to the inconvenience of subsequent alterations in the Act when once passed, his Lordship recommends that the draft Act should be submitted to your Honourable Court, in order that your Honourable Court may have the opportunity of making any remarks, or suggesting any alterations that you may deem advisable.

6. In accordance with his Lordship's views, we now submit all the papers relating to the case, and solicit your Honourable Court's instructions at your early convenience.

Fort William,
29 November 1851.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Littler.*
F. Currie.
J. Lewis.
— *Jackson.*

(No. 511).

From *F. J. Halliday*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the
Governor-General.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter, No. 124, dated the 15th April last, transmitting copy of a minute recorded by the Most Noble the Governor-General, under date the 11th idem, containing his Lordship's assent to the provisions of the draft "Act to repeal Act X., 1840," I am directed by the President in Council to forward, for submission to the Governor-General, copies of the papers noted in the margin,* containing the observations and suggestions which the promulgation of that draft Act has elicited, together with copies of the minutes † recorded by the members of Government, and a printed copy of the draft Act on which the amendments proposed to be made have been noted.

2. His Lordship will perceive that the opinion first forwarded by the Government of Bengal is that of Mr. Mills, who formerly filled the office of Commissioner of Cuttack, entertaining, as he has all along done, the conviction that it is obligatory on the Government to support the Temple of Juggernaut. Mr.
Mills

* From Bengal, No. 720, dated 5th January 1851, and Enclosures. From Bengal, No. 823, dated 27th January 1851, and Enclosure. From Bengal, No. 950, dated 30th July, and Enclosure.

† Minute by Sir F. Currie, Bart., dated 12th August 1851. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Lewis, dated 14th August 1851. Minute by Major-general the Honourable Sir J. H. Littler, dated 18th August 1851. Minute by Sir F. Currie, dated 19th August 1851. Minute by Mr. Lewis, dated 20th August 1851.

Mills is entirely opposed to the principle of the proposed measure; he considers the entire withdrawal of the support of Government to the Temple as irreconcilable with justice, but suggests two modes by which the present arrangement might be modified so as to make our disavowance from its management more complete than it is at present. He is of opinion that the superintendent's consent to the relinquishment of the so-called donation might readily be obtained were he authorised by law to levy fees in lieu of it (for he explains that there are now "no accustomed fees," but only voluntary offerings received at the Temple). The other course to which he himself gives the preference is that an equitable payment in money, in lieu of the donation, should be made to the superintendent.

3. The majority of the Board of Revenue (Messrs. Gordon and Currie) approve of the proposed law. Mr. Ricketts has given no opinion, as his views, he states, which are adverse to the measure, are already before the Government.

4. Mr. Gouldsbury, the present commissioner of Cuttack, approves of the proposed Act, but suggests a declaratory clause to be added to the preamble, so as to make the provisions of Regulation XIX., 1810, applicable to the Temple and its endowments. That law is now almost imperative, and the President in Council does not consider it expedient to call it distinctly into force in regard to an institution from the affairs of which the Government is about to disconnect itself entirely.

5. The collector of Cuttack (Mr. Forbes) is of opinion that the law should provide for the future management of the Temple, and for the due appropriation of its endowments, and with this view submits an amended draft Act which, as involving unnecessary interference on the part of the local agents, has not the support of the Commissioner.

6. Mr. Gouldsbury submits a petition from the Rajah of Khoordah, praying that the exercise of authority by him in the affairs of the Temple be distinctly provided for in the law, and that to make up for the loss of the donation he may be permitted to collect a tax from pilgrims at the Attarah Nullah Ghât, at the entrance of the town of Pooree. The Rajah's first request will be met by the addition which is proposed to be made to Section 1; the second request is wholly inadmissible.

7. Two of the judges of the Sudder Court (Mr. Dick and Sir R. Barlow) objected to the word "taking" which had been used in Section 4. The alteration which has been made in this section in consequence of Mr. Mills' explanation of the nature of the fees received at the Temple removes this objection also. The other two judges (Messrs. Colvin and Dunbar) have recorded their sentiments on the subject in separate minutes, and the President in Council would draw the attention of the Most Noble the Governor-General to Mr. Colvin's minute as an important document.

8. Mr. Colvin enters somewhat fully into the entire question of the justice of the withdrawal of the Government grant, what remains of which he looks upon not as a donation to the Temple, but a mere equivalent for the resumed revenues which was attached to it. He considers that if it is intended to withhold this payment, it will be necessary specially to exempt what has been resumed from the operation of Sections 8, 30 and 31 of Regulation XII. of 1805; that the latter of these sections could not in any court of law be construed otherwise than as binding the Government to pay compensation; that questions of fact might always arise as to the amount and conditions of the donation; that it is contrary to all precedent and principle that judges should be required to understand evidence only in a particular way, and that it is not fitting, when such questions of fact may arise, that the Government should settle the contest in its own favour by a declaratory enactment such as is contained in Section 5 of the proposed Act. He earnestly advises, therefore, that this section should be recast, and put into a form directly modifying, but not ignoring the section in Regulation XII. of 1805 above referred to. Mr. Colvin further points out what has been noticed by Mr. Mills, that there are no accustomed or authorised fees demandable from the frequenters of the Temple, and deprecates the legalising of any such demands. He brings to notice that the draft Act rescinds all the laws by which the superintendence of the Temple is vested in the Rajah of

Khoordah, and neither reappoints him, nor provides for the transfer of the office to any other party.

9. Sir F. Currie concurs in thinking with Mr. Colvin that it would be better directly and distinctly to repeal Section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, but Mr. Lowis does not view the concluding provision of that section as intended to make the continuance in perpetuity of the donation compulsory. Mr. Dunbar of the Sudder Court takes the same view of the question, and the President in Council has not deemed it necessary to make any alteration in the wording of Section 3 of the draft Act, except to remove two words which might have been construed to refer to past constructions of the existing laws on the subject.

10. Mr. Dunbar is also of opinion that the right of the Khoordah family to superintend the affairs of the Temple ought to be distinctly recognised in the Act.

11. It was not intended to remove the superintendence of the Temple from the hereditary Rajahs of Khoordah; and his Lordship will perceive that, at the suggestion of Sir F. Currie, an addition has been made to Section 1 of the draft Act to provide for the interests of the Rajah.

12. In the remaining objections and observations of Mr. Colvin, Mr. Dunbar does not concur. He considers the proposed Act to be equitable in principle, as, in his opinion (and this opinion it will be seen is still more strongly urged by Mr. Lowis in his Minutes dated the 14th instant), whatever was given or continued to the Temple, either as compensation or donation, was given and continued conditionally with reference to the levying of the tax; the obligation therefore for its payment has ceased with the relinquishment of the tax.

13. I am further directed to forward, for the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-General, the four petitions noted in the margin.* The first, on the part of the Rajah of Khoordah, urges the continuance of the grant; the second recapitulates the requests preferred through the Commissioner of Cuttack, which have been noticed above; the third is from certain priests attached to the Temple, praying that their rights, interests, and privileges may not be interfered with in the proposed law, and does not, in the opinion of the President in Council, call for any notice; the fourth petition purports to be from the inhabitants of Orissa, and contains a strong remonstrance against the disconnexion of the Government with the affairs of the Temple; but if it be determined to pass the draft Act, the petitioners suggest certain provisions to be added to it with the view of making up the deficiency in the income of the Temple from the discontinuance of the Government donation. The President in Council considers the prayer of this petition to be altogether inadmissible.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. J. Halliday*,
Sec. to the Government of India.

Fort William, 29 August 1851.

Fort William, Home Department, 2 May 1851. (Legislative.)

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time time on the 2d of May 1851.

Act, No. , of 1851.—An Act to repeal Act X. 1840.

Whereas, notwithstanding the prohibition to exact taxes and fees from pilgrims, by Act X. 1840, fees and offerings are taken of pilgrims resorting to the Temple therein mentioned for behoof of the priests and others belonging to the said Temple, over which no effectual control can be had, or ought to be attempted to be had by Government; it is declared and enacted as follows:

1. Act X. 1840 is repealed, but not so as to revive any Regulation or part of any Regulation thereby repealed, or to affect the right and interests of the Rajah

* From the mookhteur of the Rajah of Khoordah, dated 20th January 1851. 2. From the Rajah of Khoordah, dated the 24th June 1851. 3. From certain priests attached to the Temple of Juggornath, dated 2d July 1851. 4. From the inhabitants of Orissa, dated 27th June 1851.

Rajah of Khoordah for the time being in the superintendence and management of the affairs of the Temple therein mentioned.

2. No tax, fee, or payment of any kind shall be taken on behalf of the Government from any pilgrim resorting to the said Temple, or other place of pilgrimage.

3. Nothing contained in Section 30, Regulation XII., 1805, of the Bengal Code, or in any other Regulation of Act, shall be construed to bind the Government to make or continue any donation for support of the said Temple.

4. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to forbid any person or persons, having the charge or superintendence of, or officiating at the said Temple, from receiving any voluntary fees and offerings.

Ordered, that the draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 2d day of July next.

(signed) *F. J. Halliday*,
Sec. to the Government of India.

(No. 401.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 29th August last, No. 511, I am directed to transmit to you, to be laid before the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying copy of a minute recorded by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the passing of the amended draft Act to repeal Act X. of 1840. Home Department.

Camp, Mustafabad,
11 November 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Elliot*,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

1. I CONCUR with my honourable colleagues in adhering to our previous intention of passing the Act relating to the Temple of Juggernath, and I am prepared to pass it with the alterations inserted in the amended copy before me. Temple of Juggernath.

2. But adverting to the controversial discussion which the passing of this Act is likely to excite on the one side and the other; adverting further to the interest which is taken publicly in this subject in England, and to the inconvenience of subsequent alterations in the Act when once passed, I think that it would be judicious to transmit the present amended draft, with the minutes and various documents connected with it, to the Court of Directors, before it is passed into law, so as to give room for any remarks the Court might wish to make, or for any alterations they might suggest.

3. If the passing of this Act were of any immediate importance, practically, I would not propose this course, but as I am not aware of any such urgency, I take the liberty of recommending its adoption to the Honourable the President in Council.

7 November 1851.

(signed) *Dalhousie*.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. M. Elliot*,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

LETTER from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Government of India,
dated 5 May (No. 7) 1852.

Legislative Department, 5 May (No. 7) 1852.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. WE have received your letter of the 29th November 1851, transmitting correspondence and minutes on the question of the maintenance of the allowance still made from the Government treasury to the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. We continue to be of opinion, which we have before expressed, that it is desirable finally to dis sever the British Government from all connexion with the Temple, and we therefore authorise you to make arrangements for accomplishing this object by the discontinuance of any periodical allowance to it, in lieu of which some final payment may be made in the way of compensation to any parties who may appear, upon a liberal construction of past engagements or understandings, to be entitled to such indemnification.

3. Under this arrangement there may be no necessity for any legislative enactment, which we think it desirable to avoid.

We are, &c.,
(signed) *J. W. Hogg.*
R. Ellice,
 &c. &c.

Legislative Department.—4th July (No. 9) 1855.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Juggernaut
Pagoda.

*Printed No. 988
of 1833.

11th April 1853
No. 4.

IN our despatch in this department, dated the 5th May 1852 * (No. 7), we authorised you to make arrangements for dis severing the British Government from all connexion with the Temple of Juggernaut; and in replying to that despatch, you informed us that the subject was under consideration. We desire that you will lose no time in reporting to us the proceedings which may have been adopted by you for the purpose in question, and we hope to learn that they have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

We are, &c.
(signed) *E. Macnaghten.*
W. H. Sykes.
 &c. &c.

London, 4 July 1855.

Home Department.—No. 30, of 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to your Honourable Court's despatch in the Legislative Department, No. 9, of 1855, dated the 4th July, desiring to be informed of the measures taken for dis severing the British Government from all connexion with the Temple of Juggernaut, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your previous despatch, No. 7, dated the 5th May 1852, we have the honour to transmit, for your Honourable Court's information, copies of the papers noted on the margin.†

2. We

† Letter from Rev. D. Ewart, dated 12th August 1852, submitting a Memorial from certain Missionaries and others. Note by Mr. Secretary Grant, dated 19th November 1852. Letter from the Rev. J. Stubbins and the Rev. A. Suttin, dated 5th December 1853. Minute by the Governor-General, dated 8th June 1853. Minute by Mr. Lewis, dated 30th November 1853. Minute by Mr. Dorin, dated 2d December 1853. Minute by Colonel Low, dated 7th December 1853. Minute by Mr. Halliday, dated 15th December 1853. Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated 12th January 1854. Letter by Government of Bengal, No. 73, dated 13th January 1854. Letter by Government of Bengal, No. 432, dated 25th April 1854. Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 345, dated 4th May 1854, and Enclosures. Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated 26th February 1856. Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 1628, dated 27th August 1853, and Enclosures. Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 344, dated 31st January 1856, and Enclosures. Resolution, dated 28th February 1856. Letter to Government of Bengal, No. , dated 28th February 1856. Letters to the Rev. D. Ewart, and the Rev. Messrs. Stubbins and Suttin, dated 28th February 1856.

2. We have directed the Government of Bengal to discontinue, from the 1st May 1856, the annual money payment (23,321 rupees) at present made to the superintendent of the Temple, in compensation of kunjahs and sayer resumed, and to substitute in its stead an endowment in land of the value of 16,517 rupees per annum, the difference (6,804 rupees per annum) between that amount and the said sum of 23,321 rupees being appropriate to the maintenance of an efficient police by Government at the Temple.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Dalhousie.</i>	<i>J. Low.</i>
	<i>G. Anson.</i>	<i>J. P. Grant.</i>
	<i>J. Dorin.</i>	<i>B. Peacock.</i>

Fort William, 28 February 1856.

From Rev. *D. Ewart*, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, to
J. P. Grant, Esq., c. s., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

As Secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference, I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for presentation to the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, a memorial from certain missionaries and ministers on the subject of the draft Act for withdrawing the permanent donation to the Temple of Jaganath, and a copy of a pamphlet, intituled, "The Rights of Jaganath," which is referred to in the said memorial.

I beg leave also to forward a few copies of the memorial in a printed form.

I have, &c.

(signed) *David Ewart*,
Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

131, Bow Bazar-street,
12 August 1852.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, Governor-General of India
in Council.

The MEMORIAL of the undersigned Christian Ministers and Missionaries
in Calcutta,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT in May 1851 your memorialists observed with much pleasure in the Calcutta Government Gazette the draft of an Act for separating entirely the Government of India from the Temple of Jugannath at Puri, by withdrawing the donation annually paid by it to that shrine. Believing that such a separation will greatly promote the interests of morality and religion by removing a serious evil which has existed for many years, and anxious, therefore, to see such a measure passed into a law, your memorialists beg leave to call the attention of your Lordship in Council to the subject of which it treats, especially in reference to some difficulties which the advocates of the Temple have opposed to its enactment.

That your memorialists derive much pleasure from the fact, that after an ample discussion of the Temple's claims by the highest officers of Government, it appears to be irrefragably proved, that no pledge binds the Government to continue the present donation as a gift, for which it has received no equivalent. Your memorialists apprehend, that the only question which now remains for decision, is the simple question of account, whether the Temple is entitled to any compensation for any of its endowments that have at any time passed into the hands of the Government. On this point, your memorialists beg permission to solicit the attention of your Lordship in Council to the accompanying copy of a pamphlet, intituled, "The Rights of Juggernaut," reprinted from the July

number of the Calcutta Christian Observer, and, in further reference to this point, to lay before your Lordship in Council the following considerations :

It is known to your Lordship that, on the conquest of Orissa by the British forces, the Temple of Jugannath at Puri possessed an income of its own, derived from an estate in land ; from certain kunjahs or assignments on the revenues of various districts, forts, and villages ; from a poll-tax, a tax on trades, and a tax on intestate property ; from the sale of " holy food," and from the fees and offerings presented at the shrine ; and that this income, after careful investigation by the Collector of Cuttack in 1807, was declared to be of the annual value of 30,884 sicca rupees, or 32,814 Company's rupees. The whole of these sources of income having then been appropriated by Government, their equivalent was paid annually out of the proceeds of the pilgrim tax. On the abolition of that tax by Act X. of 1840, the Government resolved to restore such of the endowments as could be restored ; and to make up by a special annual donation the deficiency between the income derived from them, and that which the Temple possessed in 1807. The full ancient income of the Temple being thus provided for, the superintendent and priests of the Temple were forbidden to impose or levy any tax or fee on the pilgrims. In pursuance of this arrangement, certain payments were made to the superintendent of the Temple by the Government of India down to 1845 ; when a more careful calculation having been made of the required deficiency, the amount was estimated at 23,321 rupees.

Your memorialists, however, observe that this calculation was based on the estimate of Mr. Græme, which was rejected as incorrect by Lord Minto, and not upon the complete and detailed statement of Mr. Webb in 1807, which, your memorialists submit, is the only accurate and authentic record on which estimates can be framed. Mr. Græme's returns showed the Temple's income to be 47,877 rupees annually, while Mr. Webb reckoned it only at 32,814 rupees. When, therefore, the Government of India, in 1845, calculated the compensation due to Jagannath on the basis of Mr. Græme's estimate, it assumed that its annual income had been more by 15,000 rupees than Mr. Webb's report proved it to be ; and compensation having been calculated, and paid ever since 1845, on this erroneous basis, an excessive payment to the extent of 90,000 rupees, in six years, has since been made by the Government to the Temple. But this is not the only excess that has to be set off against the Temple's present claims, for, in fact, the annual payments from 1840 to 1845, were still larger than 23,321 rupees, and make up the aggregate excess of payments in the last 12 years to the sum of 2,34,000 rupees.

With respect to the ancient endowments or sources of income, some were restored by the Government, as already stated, after the Act of 1840, but some minor ones, which could not be accurately ascertained, were incapable of being restored. The taxes which have been mentioned, from which the Temple previously to 1807 had derived an income, had long prior to 1840 been abolished, and your memorialists submit, that for these the Temple was entitled to no compensation whatever. Your memorialists apprehend that gifts charged on special taxes (as these gifts were by the old Mahratta government), can never bar the right of a Government to relieve the people of those taxes, and can only be claimed so long as the taxes on which they are charged are continued. The more important sources of income which the Government had assumed, and which in 1840 they restored to the Temple, were the landed estate, and the right to sell " holy food," roths, and cloths. From these alone the income of the Temple has been ascertained to amount at the present time to 22,000 rupees, leaving only 10,814 rupees to make up the entire income of 32,814 rupees, which was reported by Mr. Webb in 1807. But your memorialists have already shown that the Temple has received 2,34,000 rupees in excess of its rights since 1840, and this sum alone would be a full, and, indeed, an excessive compensation for an annual payment of 10,814 rupees, even if such annual payment were justly claimable, and had not been, as your memorialists now proceed to show that it has been, otherwise provided for already.

On this point your memorialists submit to your Lordship in Council, that the item in the old sources of income which is called dhawja pandika is deserving

ing of special attention. It is one of those which have been restored to the Temple, and consists in the right to receive the voluntary offerings presented at the shrines by the devotees. In the official statements this item is reckoned at a very small sum (not more than Rs.667. 12. 3.), and your memorialists acknowledge that there must have been great difficulty in obtaining, officially, anything like a complete and satisfactory statement on a subject of this kind. But your memorialists have good reason to believe (for the reasons stated in the accompanying pamphlet) that the actual receipts from voluntary offerings at the Temple should be reckoned at a far larger sum. It is the conviction of your memorialists, that their average annual value cannot be less, and on strict inquiry would be found to be more, than the sum of 10,814 rupees above mentioned, or, in other words, that these offerings, with the sum of 22,000 rupees derived from the other restored endowments, exceed the entire income of 32,814 rupees which the Temple possessed in 1807; that is, the whole sum of which the Government then deprived it, and for which alone the Government ever was in any way bound to provide an equivalent. If it be said that these voluntary offerings to the shrine were always received by the people of the Temple, and were additions to the Government allowances, your memorialists reply, that they were all along included among the endowments, under the title of *dhawja pandika*, and that for the priests to have appropriated this item to themselves would have been a fraud upon the Government; for the Government expected, and under the terms of its agreement with the keepers of the Temple was entitled, to receive the entire income of the shrine, for which it became bound, in return, out of the endowments (supplemented by the pilgrim tax), to defray the whole expenses of the Temple, on a scale specially fixed and assented to by the priests themselves.

Whether, therefore, your memorialists look at the excessive money payments made by the Government during the last 12 years, or at the large income which the Temple must derive from the restored endowments, including the *dhawja pandika*, they cannot resist the conclusion that the Temple has received more compensation already than was strictly due to it; and that, on every ground of reason, justice and equity, the Government is wholly absolved from all obligation to continue its donation for a moment longer, or to make any compensation whatever, if they pass the Act to sanction its immediate withdrawal.

But, further, your memorialists beg leave to observe, that whilst the Act No. X. of 1840 prohibited the superintendent of the Temple from levying any tax or fee from the pilgrims (in lieu of the pilgrim tax which that Act abolished), the Draft Act of last year contemplates a removal of that prohibition, and thus will restore to the Temple the only remaining item of its old sources of income. The result of the passing of this Act, and the removal of this prohibition, your memorialists believe, will be a large additional income to the Temple. They are not prepared to express an opinion on the exact amount of this addition; but as the number of pilgrims to Juganath cannot be estimated at less than 1,20,000 annually, even the trifling charge of four annas a head would realise an income of 30,000 rupees a year, in addition to the rest of its income, which your memorialists submit that they have already shown to be more than equal to its entire income in 1807.

Your memorialists further show unto your Lordship in Council, that they forwarded a memorial against the donation to Jagannath to the Honourable Court of Directors in the year 1850, and therein expressed their deep and solemn convictions respecting the fearful misery and the awful aggregate of moral evil that had resulted from the connexion of the Government of India with that famous Temple. These convictions they retain now in all their force; but as their object at present is to deal with the claims of the Temple, not on the grounds of morality, benevolence and religion, nor even on the grounds of public policy, but on those only of simple arithmetical account, they abstain from dwelling on any other considerations. They conclude with the humble request and the earnest hope that your Lordship in Council will now, by passing the Draft Act of 1851, finally terminate the connexion of Government with the Temple of Jagannath, and leave it to be sustained by its own votaries, till the time (which your memorialists pray may not be distant in India) when the idols shall be banished from the earth, and the true Lord of the Universe,

whose right it is to reign, shall establish His peaceful kingdom throughout the world.

And to that gracious King of kings your memorialists commend your Lordship in Council, with earnest desires for His blessing in your Government.

(signed) W. S. Mackay, Free Church of Scotland.
 Charles Bennett Lewis, Baptist Miss. Society.
 J. Wenger, Baptist Missionary Society.
 T. Morgan, Baptist Missionary Society.
 Wighton Yule, Min. Scotland London Association.
 Edward Storrow, London Missionary Society.
 William Henry Hill, London Missionary Society.
 Samuel Port, Church Missionary Society.
 J. Long, Church Missionary Society.
 John Anderson, Established Church of Scotland.
 Timothy Sandys, Church Missionary Society.
 James Ogilvie, Church of Scotland.
 A. F. Lacroix, London Missionary Society.
 Joseph Mullens, London Missionary Society.
 David Sinclair, Missionary from Free Church of Scotland.
 G. G. Cuthbert, M.A., Sec. Calcutta Committee Church Missionary Society.
 J. H. Parker, London Missionary Society.
 Henry Thomas, Church of England.
 James Thomas, Baptist Missionary Society.
 James Paterson, London Missionary Society.
 George Pearce, Baptist Mission.
 Thomas Boaz, Pastor, Union Chapel.
 A. Leslie, Baptist Missionary Society.
 H. S. Fisher, M.A., Chaplain H. C. Service.
 Andrew Morgan, Free Church of Scotland.
 Jno. Smith, Free Church of Scotland.
 Lul Behari, Free Church of Scotland.
 Carapiet Chater Arutoon, Baptist Missionary.
 G. Mundy, London Missionary Society.
 John Blomefield, Assist. Chaplain H. C. Service.
 J. Eville, Cathedral.
 John H. Kidd, Military Orphan Society.
 Chas. Davis, B.A., St. Paul's Cathedral Mission.

NOTE by the Secretary.

Juggernath Memorial.

THIS memorial, from 34 reverend gentlemen of different persuasions in Calcutta, concerning the payment made on account of the Temple of Juggernaut, relates to a subject which has been under the consideration of Government since the receipt of the reply of the Honourable the Court of Directors (Legislative Department (No. 7), 5th May 1852), to the reference made to them from this department, under date the 27th of November 1851.

The orders of the Government of India, dated the 6th of September 1845, with the slight correction of account made by the orders of the 20th of December 1845, were intended by the Government of that day as a final settlement, both of the long agitated question of principle, and of the question of account concerning the payment made to the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent of Juggernath. The allowance paid before those orders were issued, consisted of two elements, in proportions which had not been definitely ascertained; namely, a donation or grant for which no valuable consideration had been received by the State; and a payment of what was due to the institution in exchange for certain rights of tax and toll abolished, and of certain property with which it was endowed when we took possession of Orissa, and which the Government, in the course of the first three or four years of our rule, assumed into its own hands

hands on behalf of the institution. The settlement of the question of principle, to which the Government of India came in 1845, was to withhold for all future time every particle of the allowance before paid which consisted of donation, continuing all that part of the allowance which was made in return for value received; and the settlement of the question of account to which the Government of India then came, was this: that of the allowance before paid, viz., Rs. 35,758. 9. 6., the sum of Rs. 12,437. 9. 6. had been donation, and 23,321 rupees had been payment of what belonged to the institution, as due for value received.

Up to that time all objections taken to the allowance paid annually on account of this endowment had been founded upon principle; on the ground of the impropriety of the British Government supporting, by annual donation, a Hindoo temple. The present memorial, which appears to be the first memorial on the subject received since the settlement of 1845, distinctly disavows all objection of principle, and restricts itself to objections of account. It does not maintain that, if anything is due by Government, what is due should be withheld on the ground of moral obligations; but it maintains that the account was adjusted in its details in a manner too favourable to the Temple. The memorialists say, that "the only question which now remains for decision, is the simple question of account;" and they represent that "their object at present is to deal with the claims of the Temple, not on the grounds of morality, benevolence, and religion, nor even on the grounds of public policy, but on those only of simple arithmetical account."

The memorialists do not question the good faith in which the Government of India, in 1845, made the existing adjustment of account. It is, therefore, plain, as moral and political questions are not soluble by arithmetic, they cannot consistently maintain that any such question is involved in the proposition now made by them. The only legitimate prayer to which the argument of the memorial can lead, is the prayer that Government should take the account afresh, giving due weight on the side of financial economy to the considerations set forth by them in reduction of the figures at which the claim of the Temple stands, as now adjusted; and that it should reduce the compensation according to the arithmetical result of the process. But the prayer with which they do conclude is, that the Draft Act of 1851 should be passed into law, and that all payment in compensation should be withheld, irrespectively of the result of the re-adjustment of the details of account, which they insist upon. The inconsistency with which they admit that the only question now is one of account, and, nevertheless, maintain that unless the balance is made (by the accountant employed) to come out zero, the Government will sin in omitting to "finally terminate the connexion of Government with the Temple of Juggernath" is very striking.

Sir H. Hardinge,
Mr. Bird, Sir
Herbert Maddock,
Mr. Millett.

The Government of 1845 held, that it had finally terminated the connexion of Government with the Temple of Juggernath. Whether the settlement of account in 1845 was accurate or not, and whether there be such a set-off in favour of Government, as equitably to extinguish the claim of the Temple or not, it is manifest that making a payment of what is believed, in good faith, to be no more than a debt which the Government is bound to pay, cannot, with any show of reason, be treated as constituting a connexion with the recipient. The Government is not connected with, nor responsible for the objects upon which a fundholder expends the dividends he draws from the treasury; nor is the case altered, though more should be honestly paid in dividends, by error in account or in law, than an infallible tribunal would adjudge. The case of a fundholder, and an institution possessing a rentcharge over certain lands of which Government draw the whole rent (which is the case of Juggernath), are in this point of view identical.

The memorialists object to the adjustment of account made in 1845, that it was framed on an estimate of Mr. Græme, instead of a more accurate estimate afterwards prepared by Mr. Webb, in 1807. The memorialists imagine, that here they have discovered an error of 15,000 rupees. They cannot have read the papers they complain of. A reference to the Reports of the Commissioner on which the adjustment was made will show that both Mr. Webb's and Mr. Græme's estimate, as well as every available source of information upon record, were carefully consulted. Mr. Webb, it will be seen, is quoted as often as Mr.

Græme;

* See Mr. Mills' Report, 15th May 1845, para. 5, p. 5, of Parl. Papers.

Græme; and the erroneous items which Mr. Webb struck out were struck out by Mr. Mills.* This objection is a mere mistake. The difference between the receipts of the Temple, apart from the donation, at different times, in the early years after the conquest, arose from the gradual assumption of the sources of revenue of the Temple into the possession of Government. In Mr. Webb's time they were less than in Mr. Græme's, and after Mr. Webb's time they were reduced almost to nothing, as Government had taken possession of all the Temple's land and assignments by the year 1809.

* Reg. 27, of 1793.

The memorialists next object to the allowance of compensation for sayer revenues abolished. They certainly do not understand this point. They imagine that the Mahratta government made a gift to the Temple out of the proceeds of certain taxes abolished, which is quite a mistake. The Temple, probably from its foundation, had a right to levy, and levied itself a poll tax, a tax on trades, and other such sayer duties, exactly as was done by zemindars and others all over Bengal. In Bengal, by Regulation,* these sayer duties had been abolished, as being contrary to policy, compensation being made, of course, to the owners, of whose private property they formed a part. Where revenue had been assessed on these sayer duties, it was remitted; where the duties had been enjoyed free of assessment, compensation in full was given by annual money allowance. When Cuttack was conquered, the same thing was done in that province by a general enactment (sec. 31, Regulation XII., 1805); and of course Juggernath must take the benefit of that very just general enactment, like any other ex-owner of sayer duties.

Next, unless the drift of the memorial is misapprehended, the memorialists want to deduct from what is due for the property of the Temple, rated at its value when we took possession of it, the increased value of their land now restored, rated at its value when restored. Of course, after 40 years of British rule, all the land in Cuttack rose in value; but the owners of the land cannot be defrauded of that increased value, any more than of the original value. The very land which the Temple before possessed, and which we took into our own hands, has been restored, and no entry is made in the bill on account of that land. In no other way could we have replaced the institution, so far as their lands are concerned, in the same position as if we had never interfered in its concerns.

Lastly, the memorialists object to the item of dwaja pandika, or temple offerings, which is one amongst other items deducted from an item of miscellaneous resources (10,638 rupees) at credit of the Temple, this item being collected directly by the superintendent of the Temple. They say this item, entered at Rs. 667. 12. 3., must be greatly less than the truth; and they would have a deduction, by guess, of 10,000 rupees a year, made from the balance due to the Temple on this account. But they have failed to perceive that it does not matter a single pie to the account what the true amount of this item may be. The item forms a constituent part of the larger head of miscellaneous resources, as estimated 50 years ago. It is, of course, only necessary to pay the Temple for so much of this head as it has been deprived of; and as it has not been deprived of this particular item, be it large or small, it is dropped out of the account. It would be a strange way of dropping an item to admit it at 667 rupees, and to strike it out at 10,000 rupees.

The principle on which the Government of 1845 proceeded was, without knowing or caring whether the profits of Juggernath (any more than any other similar temple) were more or less now than in 1803, in stopping the donation, to give back to the institution, without the addition or reduction of one pie, the very property we found it then endowed with.

It is for his Lordship in Council to judge whether, as a mere question of account, the memorialists have advanced such objections to the very careful adjustment made in 1845, as to require or warrant the re-opening of that subject.

In the present state of the whole matter before Government, it may perhaps be convenient, by way of drawing forth plainly the points for determination by his Lordship in Council, to narrate the unquestioned facts of the case, so far as they

they are material. The necessary documents are all in print, and the printed papers are herewith submitted. The best account of the earlier proceedings in relation to Juggernath, upon which everything hinges, is in Paras. 6 to 21 of Mr. Secretary Halliday's letter to the Government of India, dated the 11th of March 1844.* The proceedings connected with the taking off of the pilgrim tax, and the passing of Act X. of 1840, were printed in 1840.† The proceedings connected with the restoration of the lands of the Sutaees Hazaree Muhal to the Temple, and the inquiries made in consequence of several unfounded charges brought against Government, in relation to Juggernath, in a pamphlet published in London in 1842 or 1843, are printed in the above-mentioned Return of 1845. Mr. Millett's minute of the 3d July 1844, at p. 93 of this Return, gives the best general account of the financial position of the Temple. The proceedings connected with the settlement of 1845 were printed both for the proprietors of East India stock in 1848,‡ and in the House of Commons Blue Book, "Idolatry (in India)" of 1st August 1849. The Government Order of 6th September 1845,|| read in connexion with Mr. Millett's minute above-mentioned, will show fully the grounds on which the existing settlement of both the question of principle and the question of account was made by the Government of India in 1845.

† Papers relating to Juggernath, 1848.
|| Page 354 of Blue Book, and page 21 of Proprietors' Papers.

The Mahratta government annually made up to the Temple of Juggernath the excess of its authorised expenditure over the proceeds of its endowments, both of which appear to have been superintended or checked by a Government officer. When we took the country, Lord Wellesley considered it a political object of the greatest importance to conciliate all parties interested in the temple; and he promised them every protection in respect to their persons, rites, ceremonies, and the sanctity of their religious edifices. He carefully ordered that all property, treasure, and valuable articles contained in the pagoda, and possessed by persons attached to it, should be respected as being consecrated to religious use, or by the customs and prejudices of the Hindoos. As he was speaking with reference to what might have been taken as "prize to the army," of course he did not specify landed property, or rentcharges; but *a fortiori* such real property comes within the spirit of his provisions. The pilgrim tax, owing to abuses in its collection, was immediately discontinued, leaving the question of its re-imposition at some future time open. Before that question was determined, it was taken for granted by Lord Wellesley's Commissioners on the one hand, and the Juggernath Brahmins on the other, "the two parties to the negotiation which had preceded or accompanied the advance of the British army," that "the British Government had taken up a position which authorised the priests to look to it as a matter of course for the full amount of pecuniary assistance which they had been accustomed to receive from their own national governors." Lord Wellesley, in discussing the question of the reimposition of the pilgrim tax, treats the necessity of undergoing the charge of supporting the temple, as the Mahrattas had done, as a matter of fact; the positive fact of the "heavy annual expense" on this account, which Government must defray, under any circumstances, being used by him as an argument for the affirmative of the question of the expediency of "relieving itself" by the tax, which he discusses. He says, "the heavy expense attendant on the repair of the pagoda, and on the maintenance of the establishment attached to it (which has always been defrayed by the Government of the province), render it necessary, from considerations connected with the public resources, that funds should be provided for defraying this expense." And he observes, as an inducement to impose the tax, that it will be considered, "both by the Brahmins, and the persons desirous of performing the pilgrimage, to afford them a permanent security that the expenses of the pagoda will be regularly defrayed by Government." The pilgrim tax was not collected till 1805-6, so that for the two first years this "heavy expense" actually was defrayed from the general revenues. This expense amounted in 1803-4 to 38,876 sicca rupees, and in 1804-5 to 34,080 sicca rupees, being the difference between the receipts of the temple from its own sources, and its expenses

* Printed at p. 75 of a Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th August 1845, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 9th August 1845, Appendix No. 2, Part II.

† Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th August 1840, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 11th August 1840.

expenses. The tax was not established by law till 1806, nor determined upon by Government till the 21st of November 1805; and before the earlier of those dates, namely, on the 5th September 1805, the Regulation was passed which excepted from certain measures of resumption, what it designated, as "the established donation for the support of the Temple of Juggernath." This donation and the actual payment made from the public treasury to the institution, must have been, at first, identical, for the donation was the difference between the receipts of the temple and its authorised expenses. But by section 31, Regulation XII., 1805, passed on the 5th of September, the sayer duties were abolished, "adequate compensation" being by that law expressly provided, exactly as in Bengal, to all persons who had derived advantages from them. And in 1809 Government took, or rather by that year it had taken, "the collection of the whole funds of the temple into its own hands," and so, as Mr. Millett remarks, "it became answerable for the whole expense." From 1805, therefore, the annual allowance commenced to take its composite form of donation and compensation; and from 1809, the annual allowance, which had been at first all donation, became in its greater part compensation.

In 1840 the pilgrim taxes were taken off. These taxes were levied not only at Juggernath, but at Gyah and Allahabad also, and they were all taken off unconditionally, and at one stroke. The Juggernath tax was comparatively a small part of the whole financial loss. After deliberately considering the question, it was determined to make no conditions when taking off these taxes, in order to save Government from certain expenses incurred by Government, and chargeable, up to that time, to the receipts from the Gyah and Juggernath tax. At Gyah these charges, which are still incurred, amounted to upwards of half a lac of rupees annually. The pilgrim tax was taken off at all three places, simply as any other tax from what had come to be considered an improper source of revenue would have been taken off.

In 1843, in obedience to the instructions of the Court of Directors, the Sataees Hazaree estate was restored to the temple; an equivalent deduction, namely Rs. 23,821. 3. 10., being made from the annual money payment, which was thus reduced from 60,000 rupees to Rs. 36,178 12. 2.* This reduction, of course, affected the compensation, and left the donation as it was.

Approving of this measure, the Court of Directors suggested the expediency of commuting the remainder of the whole allowance, in the same manner, by restoring any other lands of equal value which may formerly have belonged to the temple. On inquiry, it was found that no other lands had ever belonged to the temple; but in the course of the investigations made in pursuance of this suggestion, it was ascertained, after very careful scrutiny, what the assets of the temple were when we took the province. This scrutiny showed that the revenue of the temple, from its own resources, when we took the province, by reason of its endowments from the Mahrattah government, apart from the variable donation which it received annually from that government, amounted to 23,321 rupees.

This income was thus made up :

	Rs.
Former Jumma of certain Sataees Huzaree Lands -	11,848
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	157
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	6,946
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	240
	<hr/>
Rs.	19,191

As these lands had been retransferred specifically into the possession of the temple, and a deduction of a larger amount (owing to the increased value of land),

* These figures are taken from the Court's despatch of 18th December 1844. The ultimate adjustment, after the restoration of the Sataees Hazaree estate, gave to the temple an annual allowance of Rs. 35,738. 7. 6. See Legislative letter to the Court, of 7th January 1846, page 20.

land), had been already made from the compensation, this sum was not taken into account.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Assignments on certain pergunnahs, brought upon the Government rent-roll since about 1807 - - - - -	17,179	
Assignments on certain rent-free lands, less by what is included in the Sataees Huzaree Estate, restored - - - - -	330	
Ditto on certain zillahs, less by ditto ditto - - - - -	538	
TOTAL of assignments of revenue - - - - -		18,047
Compensation for sayer duties formerly enjoyed by the temple, but abolished by Regulation in 1805, with a stipulation of compensation in money - - - - -		5,276*
TOTAL income of the temple from its own property in the hands of Government, exclusive of its landed property restored to it - - - - - <i>Rs.</i>		23,323

* According to the ultimate adjustment made.

The Honourable Court had proposed to restore any lands formerly possessed by the temple to the annual value of *Rs.* 35,786. 9. 6., being the amount of the whole money allowances then made, which it has been seen was partly a donation, and partly a compensation. No such lands being found to exist, it was proposed at one time by the local officers to purchase lands to that amount, and to make them over to the temple, which would have been perfectly in the spirit of the Honourable Court's orders, it being all one to Government and the temple what specific lands they might get. But "it was found that there would be considerable difficulty in acting upon this suggestion;" and because of that circumstance, the Governor-general in Council came to the conclusion that it would be the most reasonable course "to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the province, and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds as then existing."

It will be observed that, in withdrawing so much of the annual allowance as was the donation, viz., *Rs.* 12,417. 9. 6., the Government of India went beyond the suggestion of the Honourable Court, which was to commute the whole annual allowance for land. And the manner in which the Government of the day explained the motives for the arrangement they made, is open to the following criticisms: that a practical difficulty anticipated in commuting the whole of any money allowance for land, is no reason for reducing the money allowance. But a perusal of the Minutes of the members of Government, recorded in 1843, clearly proves that their intention, by the proceedings commenced by the inquiry ordered in 1843, and communicated by the settlement of 1845, was not to confiscate any property that actually belonged to the institution when we succeeded the Mahrattas, but to withdraw, in reality, all support of Government from the temple of Juggernath, by withholding for the future all that part of the annual payment which consisted of donation; thus, in their opinion, wholly disconnecting Government from the temple.

The right of withdrawing what was mere donation, was a question on which a difference of opinion had existed. Lord Auckland, in 1838, had judged that the negotiations of Lord Wellesley's Commissioners; the recognition recorded by Lord Wellesley himself of our liability to this "heavy expense," whether we reimbursed ourselves by a tax or not; the fact of the payment of the donation for two years before the imposition of the pilgrim tax; the recognition of that payment as being "an established donation" by the law of 1805 (Regulation XII.), passed long before the legal re-establishment of the pilgrim tax, and before the resolution to re-establish it had been passed; and the preservation of that allowance from the operation of the rules for the trial of the validity of other grants and allowances of a like nature, specially made in section 30 of that law, at a time when the allowance was paid out of the general revenues; constituted a pledge to continue the donation permanently, which the simple taking off of the pilgrim tax did not relieve us from, because

that measure, though it benefited the pilgrims, and probably the priests and servants of the temple personally, did not benefit the endowment itself. It was perceived that if a right to collect a part of the tax, equivalent to the whole allowance, were given to the institution (not to its servants personally), that would free us from all liability to continue any part of the allowance; but it was not thought proper to adopt that financial expedient when the tax was abolished in 1840. On the other hand, the Government of 1845 judged that the giving up of the tax, about 90,000 rupees a year, which amounted to a great deal more than the donation, justified the withdrawal of the donation; because, in fact, the donation made under the Mahrattas, which we took upon ourselves when we succeeded them, had been made out of a former pilgrim tax, and our donation, with a short exception, whilst the question was in suspense, had been made out of the new pilgrim tax now abolished, which sufficiently connected the tax and the donation, and showed that the one was conditional on the other; also because, although the abolition of the tax did not benefit the funds of the institution, it benefited, to a much larger amount than the donation, all those people for whom the institution existed, namely, the Hindoo followers of Sheeva directly, and the priests and servants of the temple indirectly.

This question has been now finally decided—authoritatively in favour of the judgment come to in 1845; but the fact of the existence formerly of such a question is here called to mind as a matter of history, with reference to the new question raised by the present memorial, in order to show that in the opinion of all the members of Government, from 1840 to 1845 inclusively, the equitable force of the abolition of the pilgrim tax is wholly exhausted by the withdrawal in 1845 of so much of the former established allowance as was truly donation. A great part of Mr. Millett's minute of the 20th of April 1844* is taken up in distinguishing (upon what was then rather imperfect information) between the donation, which, he argued, might have been fairly withheld on the abolition of the pilgrim tax in 1840, and the compensation which he distinctly admitted could not have been fairly withheld on that occasion. This passage of his minute commences with the words, "it may still be useful to consider how the question of the payment might have been adjusted at the time of the abolition of the pilgrim tax."† He says the annual allowance "could not have been withdrawn altogether, inasmuch as compensation was due to the temple, on account of some of the sources of its income having been abolished by the Government." He mentioned the compensation for sayer duties abolished, and the assignments of revenue now taken into the Government rent-roll, as items of the property of the temple, that Government, under any circumstances must account for, and he concludes by saying, "Enough has been stated to show that a considerable sum must have been set aside from the Government payment of 28,675 rupees as an equivalent for the resumed revenues of the temple, putting it still further beyond doubt that on the abolition of the pilgrim tax the temple might safely have been left to its own resources, and a most desirable result have been attained in the complete separation of the Government from all connexion with it." Mr. Bird entirely coincides in these views, proposing the making over to the temple, of lands equivalent to the endowment as existing when we acquired the province; and holding that this (and by plain inference not otherwise) without any breach of good faith, we should be able to become as wholly free of all connexion with this temple as we were free of all connection with the other temples under the Bengal Presidency. Sir Herbert Maddock did not then agree to go so far; but in 1845 this was the very course unanimously adopted by the Governor-general (Lord Hardinge) in Council.

As to the arrangement of Lord Wellesley after the acquisition of the province, not only is it to be said that it is certain, from the correspondence, that, even if he had not imposed a pilgrim tax, he would not have confiscated the revenues of the temple as he found them, but it is to be said that he passed a special law securing to the temple its property in those endowments. This law is sec. 8, Reg. XII., 1805, which contains no allusion to any pilgrim tax, and was passed when no pilgrim tax existed, and when it had not been resolved to impose any such tax. That section excepts from the operation of the rest of the Regulation, "the rents of any lands assigned under grants from the Rajah of Berar, or from any Zemindar, Talookdar, or any actual proprietor of land in the zillah of Cuttack, as endowments of the temple of Juggernath;" and as the rest of that

* Page 93 of Parl. Return of 9th August 1845.

† Page 97.

Regulation is the only law under which any resumption of such assignments can be made, this section operates to this day as a complete legislative assurance of the property Mr. Millett has held, doubtless upon sound principles, that the reservation of the donation made in sec. 30 of the same Regulation would only amount to a virtual confirmation if the grant could not otherwise be effected; and he has held that the donation, intending only that part of the allowance which was truly donation, was liable to challenge on grounds independent of the Regulation, from the operation of which alone it was preserved. But no one has ever questioned that the endowments of the temple are assured by sec. 8 of the same Regulation, seeing that no such tenures in Cuttack can be resumed on grounds independent of that Regulation. Whilst sec. 8, Reg. XII., 1805, stands, nothing is more certain than that any court of law would decree the assignments to the temple in a trial of the right. Indeed, apart from that section, it is not doubtful that these assignments are not resumable under the general resumption laws. The assignment of the rents out of certain lands, for which Government now accounts to the temple, because it draws the rents, are of the same force and effect as a Lackiraj tenure, such as the temple possessed of the Sutaees Hazaree estate, the one being a tenure of a rent-charge, and the other a tenure of rent-free lands.

Thus it may be right to cease to account for the assignment, and to take back again the Sutaees Hazaree estate, or it may be right to continue to account for the assignment, and to leave the Sutaees Hazaree estate to the temple; but on any view of the rights of the case, to cease to account for the assignment, and to leave the Sutaees Hazaree estate to the temple, would be open to this objection, that either the Government repudiates a just debt, or connects itself with a heathen institution, by making it a gratuitous donation of land.

After the settlement of 1845 had been in operation for some years, a despatch from the Honourable Court, dated the 27th of February 1850, was received, in which the Government were asked to say, with the further information on the subject which might now be accessible, whether, with reference to the facts that the abolition of the pilgrim tax had increased the number of pilgrims, and that the offerings of pilgrims, given within the walls of the temple, are exclusively for the expenses of the temple, the (reduced) annual payment to the Rajah of Khoordah on account of the temple might be discontinued.

It is possible that this question was put under a misapprehension of the true state of the case, arising from the somewhat ambiguous and imperfect manner in which the purpose and effect of the settlement of 1845 were reported to the Honourable Court. The question is introduced by the following passage: "Accordingly the allowance for the support of the temple, paid to the Rajah of Khoordah as superintendent, which had been fixed at about 60,000 rupees, and had been reduced to 36,178 rupees on the relinquishment of the Sutaees Hazaree estate to the pagoda, has, in order to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the province, and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds then existing, been now fixed at 23,321 rupees." The Honourable Court may well have understood that, in reporting that the endowments of the temple had been placed as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them, it was meant that the funds of the temple had been placed on that same footing. It has been shown that this was not the case, because the funds of the temple, as we found them, consisted of endowments and an annual donation; and though the endowments have not been confiscated, the donation has been now withdrawn. But this important distinction was not in the report to the Court prominently brought to notice, and there is no doubt that its existence is generally unknown. The Honourable Court may have thought that the question still was merely a question of more or less donation, or a question of donation or no donation, and not, what it truly is, a question of whether the circumstances justify resumption of endowments confirmed by law or not.

The proceedings of the Government of India on receipt of this despatch were opened by a minute of the late Mr. Bethune, a perusal of which may probably satisfy a reader that when he wrote it, Mr. Bethune was under the same common misapprehension that the reduced payment fixed in 1845 was donation, not compensation in lieu of endowments taken possession of by Government, and sayer duties abolished. Mr. Bethune quotes Mr. Bird when speaking of

* Dated 11th Jan.
1851.

the donation, which Mr. Bird himself afterwards abolished, as though his words were still applicable to the reduced payment which Mr. Bird left untouched; but it has been shown that Mr. Bird no more thought of appropriating to the State the endowments of the temple as we found them, than Mr. Millett, or any other member of the Government of 1845. And in a subsequent minute by Mr. Bethune,* it will be seen that he retained the same impression as to the nature of the reduced payment now made; for he therein considers it sufficient, in order to take away all claim enforceable at law, to provide in his proposed new law against the effect of sec. 30, Reg. XII., 1805. Now that section relates only to the donation, which has been abolished, and it is sec. 8, respecting assignments of rents, and sec. 31, respecting compensation for sayer duties abolished, which are the Regulations under which the claim for the reduced payment now made would be supported at law, and these sections Mr. Bethune did not propose to repeal.

The question of the propriety of passing the Honourable Mr. Bethune's Draft Act, and simultaneously with reference to the provisions thereof stopping the reduced payment now made to the temple, having become a topic of discussion in minutes by the Most noble the Governor-general, and the other honourable members of Government, is, of course, not entered upon by the secretary in this note. But the secretary thinks, from the turn the discussion has taken, that the present question has, perhaps, not been recognized as being a question of endowments, and not a question of donation properly so called, which, if the view of past proceedings taken in this paper be correct, it is. Whether this view be right or wrong, the point is very important. The Draft Act submitted to the Most noble the Governor-general, who was absent, even as last revised, would lead no one to imagine that there was any question of anything but a donation, properly so called. The only word by which the allowance to be withheld is designated in the Draft Act is "donation for the support of the temple," which no one would readily understand to apply to the appropriation (however legitimate) of an ancient endowment. The Most noble the Governor-general has pronounced decisively against any donation; but in the same minute his Lordship observes, "It is a wise and just policy to continue generally to all religious institutions in a new province the endowments they may have lawfully received from former rulers. We have no better right to resume such endowment grants than to confiscate the property gifted by the State to private parties." The secretary hopes, therefore, that he will not be considered as trespassing, in respectfully pointing attention to the distinctive character of the present settlement as it seems to him to stand, and as it was intended to stand by the Government which made it.

The Government published the proposed Draft Act, and called for opinions upon it. Mr. Mills, the former commissioner of Cuttack, who had been consulted in 1845, was strongly opposed to the Act, on the ground of its being a breach of faith with a public creditor. He observes that the term "donation" applied to the present payment is a misnomer. He observes that the payment is due to the temple, which is represented by the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent; that he and the people of the temple have antagonist interests, and that no permission to the priests, cooks, and other servants of the temple, to exact fees, which they will appropriate for themselves, can be equivalent to the payment of money due to another party. The Board of Revenue, Mr. Ricketts, formerly commissioner of Cuttack, excepted, approve of the law. Mr. Gouldsbury, the commissioner, does not object to the principle of the law. Mr. Forbes, the collector, proposes to give the institution an equivalent in the shape of a tax on houses in the town of Pooree. The Rajah of Khoordah demands an equivalent, and asks to be allowed to levy a pilgrim tax in that view. Mr. Colvin strongly objects to the Act, on the ground taken by Mr. Mills, and other grounds. Mr. Dunbar approves of it; he considers that both donation and compensation were conditional on the imposition of the pilgrim tax; but he does not explain how he derives that impression from the historical documents, or how he reconciles it with the fact of our having taken the property of the temple out of the hands of its officers, some time after the imposition of the tax, and having simultaneously, and in a corresponding proportion, increased the annual allowance paid to the temple. The other Sudder judges give no opinion on the principle of the Act. The Rajah of Khoordah protested a second time against the stoppage of the payment, unless

he were allowed to impose a pilgrim tax as an equivalent on account of the temple. Ninety-three inhabitants of Orissa, in a petition, in which they somewhat offensively pointed to the difference between the fate of those Mahomedan conquerors who did, and that of those who did not do justice to the Hindoos, protested against the stoppage of the payment, unless the money were made up by a pilgrim tax, or other means which they point out; and they prayed that the superintendence of the temple should be taken from the Rajah of Khoordah, and made over to a Punchayut. The priests of the temple presented a petition, in which, alluding to the suggestion thrown out by the Honourable Court, of the institution having obtained an equivalent to the donation in the increased resort of pilgrims, who fee the priests, they prayed that, as the superintendent of the temple was about to be deprived of the annual allowance, without the restitution of the lands, &c., in return for which it had been given, provision should be made against the possibility of their being required to make up to the institution the deficiency out of their personal dues.

In this state of the case the passing of the proposed Act was suspended, and all the papers were referred for the consideration and orders of the Honourable Court. The reply to that reference is now to be disposed of by the Most noble the Governor-general in Council. With the facts and opinions now before them, the Honourable Court have not approved of the proposed Act, nor of the proposed uncompensated withdrawal of the present payment; but, in order unobjectionably to dis sever the British Government from all connexion with Juggernaut, they authorise the substitution for the annual payment of one final payment, fixed upon a liberal construction of past engagements or understandings; and they express a desire that all legislation on the subject may be avoided, if possible.

How far legislation can safely be avoided if any course be adopted which shall cause the present annual payment to cease, is very doubtful. Had the proposed law been passed, it is believed that it would not have been found sufficient to protect Government. For, as Mr. Colvin, an eminent judge of the Sudder Court, has noticed, it would only have prevented any claim being established at law for any "donation" for the support of the temple, under sec. 30, Reg. XII., 1805, or under any other existing Regulation; but the present payment was made as a compensation, and is named a "compensation" in the Government orders finally fixing it. *In previous orders it is called a "restoration of the former funds of the temple," and it is made on account of claims, cognisable by the courts of justice under the General Regulations, and specifically secured and confirmed by sections 8 and 31 of Regulation XII., 1805. It is doubtful, therefore, whether any arrangement, not confirmed by a law which shall discontinue this annual payment, whether a sum of money, by way of an equivalent, in one final payment, be given to any individual or not, can secure Government hereafter from the claim on behalf of the temple of any person interested in the temple. Probably no person exists legally competent to make a bargain for the sale of the ancient endowments of Juggernaut.

But one course occurs to the secretary, which, if the general view taken in this note be correct, it may perhaps be thought will unobjectionably effect all that every one is longing to effect, that is to say, the complete disconnection in appearance, as well as in reality, in the eyes of the reasonable part of the public, of Government and this temple. This is no more than to place the settlement of 1845 in account, in practice, and in legal status, upon its true footing. The view taken is this, that the Juggernaut assignments differ in no way from an ordinary valid rent-free tenure, and no other such tenures are ever included at all in the Government rent-roll, because, in fact, they form no part of the Government revenue. This rent is the private property of the temple, and its entry as an item of Government revenue is a false entry, requiring correction by another false entry as a public charge. If the amount was a donation, these would be true entries; as it is not donation, they are false entries, and quite contrary

* Secretary Government of India to Secretary Government of Bengal, 20th December 1845. Proprs. p. 31. Same to same, 6th September 1845, p. 21.

contrary to practice. Seeing the matter thus treated in account, it is not surprising that the public, and even the officers of Government, misunderstood it, and look upon it as a charge voluntarily incurred. The amount of the assignments, 18,045 rupees, might be struck out of the Government rent-roll. When this is done, the amount will become in appearance what it is in reality, not an asset of Government, but an asset as much beyond the power of Government to touch as any other private property. Once placed out of the power of Government, it will matter little what arrangement is made for its realisation by its owner. Possibly settlements made of the pergunnah and lands on which the assignments are specifically drawn may render it impossible, whilst these settlements continue to make the assignments payable by the Malguzaur of these particular lands. But an obvious arrangement is to make the assignments payable to the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent, out of his own private estate, for so long, and so long only, as he shall continue superintendent. This restriction will remove any objection on his part, such as he made when it was proposed to grant the revenue of his estate to the temple. His objection, not quite unreasonable, was, that in that case, if he ceased to be superintendent, he would cease to hold his private estate of Government as a Sudder Malgoozai. He probably will always remain superintendent, but if he is removed, it will be easy to make another arrangement when the occasion requires it.

If this be done, and the Honourable Court's present despatch appears to give ample authority for the measure, the assignments will be precisely like the 10,000 other Lackiraj grants for religious and charitable purposes existing, unobjected to and unobjectionably, in this Presidency, as having been made by or by authority of preceding Governments, and having been respected, as all private property is respected, by the British Government. The circumstance of our having, some three or four years after we conquered the province, assumed possession of the assignments as trustees for the temple, duly accounting for them in the annual donation, in no way affects the nature of the property or the title of the temple.

There remains only the compensation for sayar duties abolished, 5,276 rupees. This is absolutely the same with the mass of compensation for sayar duties abolished, amounting to 86,786 rupees a year,* granted according to law to every person or corporate body in the actual and lawful enjoyment of such funds when we abolished them by law, on the ground of their being impolitic cesses.† They were as much private property as the right to levy ferry tolls, or even house or land rent, and could not have been taken from the owners without compensation, except by process of open spoliation. In ordinary course this payment should appear as a mere item of the "compensation for sayar duties abolished," in the great head of account so designated, like all the many other items of precisely the same nature forming the aggregate charge under that head. What the recipients do with their money is no concern of Government, and Government knows nothing about it.

At present the whole allowance paid to the temple is entered on a charge against the sayar revenues. This is quite incorrect, the last-mentioned small sum being all that should properly appear as a charge against the sayar revenues: the rest, if charged at all, could only be reasonably charged against the land revenue.

When this is done, it seems to the secretary that the last trace of any apparent connexion with or favour shown to Juggernath will be effaced; and that the settlement of 1845 will stand truly before the world as what its authors intended and believed it to be, namely, the final and absolute disconnexion of Government with the Temple of Juggernath.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

19 November 1852.

* This is what is paid in money; compensation was mostly given by a reduction of jumma, which portion of it does not appear in the accounts.

† Regulation 27 of 1793, for Bengal, &c., where the actual abolition was effected in 1790.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, Governor-General of India, and
Governor of the Presidency of Fort William, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE undersigned members of the Orissa Baptist Mission, assembled in their annual conference, beg leave, with all becoming humility and respect, to present this petition to your Excellency.

Your petitioners, believing that the government of the Honourable the East India Company is a great blessing to India, and earnestly desiring its perpetuity, have ever conscientiously abstained from all political agitation and discussion in opposition thereto, but, in their humble sphere of influence, have sought to correct popular errors with respect to it. They are not, nevertheless, insensible to certain needed reforms, among which they especially solicit the attention of your Excellency to the connexion which subsists between the Government and the shrine of Juggernath.

Your petitioners are connected with a mission which, for thirty years, has, with a fair measure of success, endeavoured to spread the light of Christian knowledge in this dark region, and during this period have been constrained to witness the obscene abominations and wide-spread desolating influences of this celebrated emporium of idolatry. They will not intrude upon the notice of your Excellency the revolting details which have come under their observation; but they do consider themselves, in consequence of their position in this province, especially called upon to leave no means untried in order to effect a severance of the connexion between Government and the idol Juggernath—a connexion which some of your petitioners have, with burning cheek, heard urged by a late President of the United States as a fair offset to American slavery. Thus it is that not only does Government patronage of idolatry spread immorality, misery, and death far and wide in India, but tends to deepen the degradation, and rivet the chains of suffering humanity to the end of the earth.

Your petitioners are informed that measures are about to be submitted to your Excellency which will in another form still perpetuate Government connexion with Juggernath, and thus fail to meet the pledge given in Parliament and elsewhere, that Government connexion with the idol shall entirely and for ever cease. Your petitioners, therefore, beg permission to remind your Excellency, that three years ago the draft of an Act on this subject was published, just alike to the reasonable expectations of the Christian world and to all parties interested in the idol and its shrine, and they fervently entreat your Excellency to pass that Act in its integrity, and with all practicable dispatch.

Your petitioners beg permission further to submit, that this is not the only instance in which Government really and gratuitously patronises idolatry in Orissa. From the Collector's office at Cuttack, under the head of Territorial Pensions, a long list of monthly payments issue for the support of various petty temples, and their attendants: while in some parts of the province women of ill-fame are mixed up with idol temples, and receive their support from Government. Your petitioners earnestly deprecate such partiality towards "abominable idolatries," and implore your Excellency not to listen to counsel which would in any measure compromise the really pledged honour of Government to rule its subjects of multitudinous creed with neutrality and impartiality.

Finally, your petitioners respectfully submit that the exertion of your exalted influence and authority to wipe out this foul blot upon our country and upon Christianity, and in thus contributing to the diffusion of more enlightened views among the ignorant and superstitious devotees of Juggernath, will be no unworthy addition to the honours which surround your brow, and afford no ungrateful topic for reflection when in the repose of your beloved native land, and you review your administration in far distant India.

Hoping that your Excellency will graciously listen to our petition, your petitioners will, as they ever have done, fervently pray for the perpetuity and prosperity of British connexion with India.

Signed in behalf of the Orissa Mission Conference,

(signed) *J. Stubbins*, Chairman.

A. Sutton, Secretary.

Cuttack, 5 December 1853.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Temple of Juggernath.

1. In a Minute, dated 11th April 1851, on the "withdrawal of the grant to the Temple of Juggernath," I recorded my opinion that that grant ought to be withdrawn without delay.

Para. 5.

After a recital of the several measures of the Government, by which aid had been in various instances given to the Temple, and taken away from it, it was stated, "There remains now only the money grant: I am most strongly of opinion that that grant should now be withdrawn."

Para. 7.

"I think that we should make no further grants to Juggernath; that we should leave to the shrine the lands of which it is possessed; that we should abstain from all interference, directly or indirectly, with its offerings or fees; and should thus dissolve, wholly and for ever, all connexion between the British Government and this chief engine of a hideous superstition."

No. 7, of 1852,
5 May.

2. An Act was prepared for this purpose; but, with reference to the peculiarity of the subject on which it was proposed to legislate, the draft was previously submitted, by way of precaution, to the Court of Directors.

Para. 2.

3. The Honourable Court, in its reply, deprecated any legislation upon the subject: it reiterated the wish it had previously expressed, "finally to dis sever the British Government from all connexion with the Temple." To this end, the Honourable Court authorised the Government of India "to make arrangements for the accomplishment of this object by the discontinuance of any periodical allowance to it (the temple), in lieu of which, some final payment may be made, in the way of compensation, to any parties who may appear, upon a liberal construction of past engagements or understandings, to be entitled to such indemnification."

Para. 3.

4. The instructions of the Honourable Court occasioned me much perplexity. In 1851 I had declared my opinion to be, that it was "greatly to be lamented that any considerations of policy should have induced the Government of the day to identify itself so far with native religious institutions;" that it was "even more to be regretted that the connexion was not entirely dissolved when it was partially severed some years ago;" and that "no considerations, either of established practice or of supposed policy, should induce us to prolong the present system for a moment longer."

But the instructions of the Honourable Court appeared to me to compel the Governor-general in Council to do the very reverse of all this. Regarding the periodical disbursement to the Temple as a free grant, I conceived that to make a final payment to it, by way of compensation, would be not to sever the connexion, but to perpetuate it. To execute the orders of the Court would be not to withdraw support from Juggernath, but permanently to endow it. It seemed to me that a severance of the Government of India from the idolatrous institution at Pooree, by means of a final payment of money as compensation for an annual grant, would be as though Her Majesty's Government, announcing an intention to dissolve all connexion with Maynooth, should propose to Parliament to discontinue the annual allowance of 30,000 *l.*, making at the same time, by way of compensation, a grant to the college of a million sterling in the Three per Cents.

Para. 4.

5. Entertaining very strongly the sentiments upon this question of public principle which I have quoted above, I felt that personally I could not consent to execute the orders which the Court had enjoined, and that if they were insisted upon, it would be necessary for me to retire from the office which I have the honour to hold. Before recording a resolution to that effect, I thought it right to re-examine carefully the whole question; and I solicited Mr. Secretary Grant to analyse closely and accurately the voluminous proceedings of the several administrations upon this long controverted question. The clear and able paper he has prepared is annexed to this minute. It has been for a considerable time in my hands; and the discussion of it has been postponed only because other matters of more immediate importance have occupied every hour of my time.

6. An anxious examination of the question, aided by the note of the Secretary, has convinced me that when I perused the Minute I have quoted, and up to the present time, I have been under an erroneous impression as to the nature of the

the periodical payment which has been made to the Temple by the Government since the year 1845. My mind has been satisfied by the papers that the disbursement in question is not of the nature of a "grant" or "donation," as I believed it to be, but of the nature of a "compensation" made to the Temple for property which belonged to it, but which has passed into the hands of the Government, and is now enjoyed by it.

7. The distinction is of cardinal importance. On a former occasion I declared that "it is in my opinion the duty of this Government, as well in its older provinces, as in those of which it may take possession, to grant entire toleration to every religious body, and to enforce the observance of mutual toleration among the many various sects which after their own fashion worship under our sovereignty.

"It is a wise and just policy to continue generally to all religious institutions in a new province the endowments they may have lawfully received from former rulers. We have no better right to resume such endowment grants, than to confiscate the property gifted by the State to private parties."

Para. 4.

To these principles I entirely adhere. I have acted upon them in the government of the new provinces which have passed into our hands during my time; and I desire to apply them, and to be governed by them, in deciding the question regarding the Temple of Juggurnath, which has arisen out of our former conquest of the province of Orissa.

8. The periodical payment now made to the Temple by the Government of India amounts to the sum of 23,321 rupees. Is that sum a donation by the Government to the Temple, or is it a compensation to the Temple for revenues and rights of which the Government has long since deprived it?

In the former case it would, in my judgment, be the imperative duty of the Government to discontinue the payment wholly and at once, and without compensation. In the latter case it would equally be the duty of the Government to continue it, or to make over a full equivalent for it, as the Honourable Court has enjoined.

9. I think that a careful study of the history of the Temple in its relations with the Government of India will convince others, as it has convinced me, that the latter is the true state of the case; that the payment of 23,321 rupees is a compensation; and that as such it should be continued periodically, or should be replaced by an equivalent in some other, and preferable form.

10. The note of the secretary, read with the minutes and documents to which it furnishes reference, supplies in full detail the history of our relations with the Temple. It may be convenient to set down a concise summary of their progress and present state.

11. In 1803 the province of Orissa was conquered, and the Temple of Juggurnath passed under the authority of the British Government. The Temple at that time derived its income from various sources; from lands in its actual possession, from assignments on the public revenue, from local taxation which it was authorised to impose, and from an annual donation of money made by the Mahratta government, which reimbursed itself by a tax collected from the pilgrims who resorted to the Temple.

From Secretary to Government of Bengal, 11 Mar. 1844.

Minute by Mr. Millett, 3 July 1844.

Report by Mr. Mills, 15 May 1845.

From Secretary to Government of India, 6 Sept. 1845, & seq.

At first no definite arrangement was made with the Temple by the British Government; but, putting itself in the place of the Mahratta dynasty which preceded it, the Government paid annually the donation necessary to make good the aggregate expenditure of the Temple. This annual donation amounted to about 36,000 rupees.

Minute by Mr. Millett, 3 July 1844.

In 1805 the Government abolished the sayer duties in Cuttack, compensating all parties who had acquired the right to collect such duties for the loss occasioned to them by the abolition. The Temple of Juggurnath possessed a right to collect certain sayer duties. Accordingly, an annual sum in compensation for its loss became thenceforth due to the institution from the Government.

Regulation XII, 1805.

In 1806, the Government passed a law imposing a tax upon pilgrims to the Temple, which Government collected for its own reimbursement, as had been done by the Mahrattas.

Regulations IV. and V., 1806.

Mr. Mills' Report,
15 May 1845,
p. 5, &c.

By the year 1809, the lands belonging to the Temple, and the assignments it held on the revenues of certain districts, had all passed into the hands of Government. Thenceforth the Government of India, having possessed itself of the whole endowments of the Temple, continued to pay from the Treasury the whole expenses of the Temple.

Mr. Millett,
15 May 1845.
From Court of
Directors, 18 Dec.
1844.

These expenses amounted to from 56,000 to 60,000 rupees. The Government at the same time reimbursed itself by the annual collection of the pilgrim tax.

12. In this condition matters remained till the year 1840. By that time the views of public men on questions connected with the religious institutions of India differed widely from those which were entertained at the period of the conquest of Orissa. A great change had come over the public mind.

Act X., 1840.

Accordingly, in the year 1840 the tax upon pilgrims, resorting not to Juggurnath only, but to the several shrines in this presidency, was abolished, and the law under which it had been collected was repealed. This was the first step towards a dissolution of the last connexion between the Government and the Temple of Juggurnath.

13. In 1843, it was suggested that the Sattaees Hazaree Mehal, being the landed property which belonged to the Temple at the period of the conquest of Orissa, and which had come into the occupation of the Government previously to 1809, should be restored to the Rajah of Khoorda, who had long since been appointed the superintendent of the Temple.

From Government
of India, 4 Nov.
1843.

This was done. The annual payment reduced by the restoration of the Sattaees Hazaree Mehal amounted thenceforth to 35,758 rupees. The Honourable Court* expressed an opinion that it would be desirable to commute "the remainder of the allowance in the same manner, by restoring any other lands of equal value which may formerly have belonged to the Temple."

From Government
of India, 7 Jan.
1846, and En-
closures.

14. In obedience to these instructions of the Honourable Court, the Government of India pursued the investigation into the former resources of the Temple further than they had ever before been carried. The result was to show that the Temple, at the period of the British conquest of Orissa, had not possessed any other lands than the Sattaees Hazara Mehal, which had already been restored to its superintendent. But it was established that the Temple had possessed at the period of the conquest other property and rights besides its lands.

From Government
of India, 6 Sept.
1845.

These consisted of—

1st. Assignments on certain pergunnahs brought upon the	Rs.
Government rent-roll about the year 1807	17,177
2d. Assignments on certain rent-free lands - - - -	330
3d. Assignments on certain killahs - - - -	538

Total of Assignments of Revenue - - - Rs. 18,045

4th. Compensation for sayar duties enjoyed by the Temple - 5,276

Total Revenue of the Temple from its own property in
the hands of the Government, exclusive of its landed
property restored to it - - - - Rs. 23,321

15. The Temple of Juggurnath had, and still has, as clear a right to the above-mentioned property in assignments on the public revenue of which we found it possessed in 1803, as any proprietor to the lands he owned. Good faith and good policy unite in imposing upon the Government of India the obligation of respecting that right of property in perpetuity, as it has done in other cases of conquest.

The right of property in the sayar duties is, if possible, still stronger. We found the Temple in possession of that right; and in abolishing the right generally, we secured compensation for it to all holders of it; the institution of the Temple of Juggurnath of course included.

To

* Court of Directors, No. 25, 1844, 18th December. From Secretary Government of India, 6th September 1845.

To the proceeds of these two established properties the Temple has had in justice at all times an indefeasible right. The excess of the annual payment made beyond those proceeds was a free gift from the Treasury, to which the Government of that day, as the present Government, did not consider the State to have bound itself by any pledge. Accordingly the Government of India in 1845 directed that the entire sum of 35,758 rupees should no longer be paid to the Temple of Juggurnath; that the sum of 23,321 rupees, being the proceeds of the actual property of the Temple in assignments on revenue and compensation for *sayer* duties, should be continued; but that the balance of 12,437 rupees, being a free donation from the Government, should be discontinued.

Government of
India, 6 Sept. 1845.

These directions were carried into effect. The sum of 12,437 rupees was discontinued; the sum of 23,321 rupees only has annually been paid since that time, and the administration of 1845 considered that it had practically terminated all connexion with the Temple of Juggurnath.

16. I conceive that if this brief and imperfect summary shall be tested by reference to and close examination of the relative papers annexed, it will be found to be substantially correct. It will be seen that confusion has arisen from the employment, incorrectly, both in many of the documents, and in the draft Act, of the words "grant" and "donation," which were calculated to mislead others, as I freely confess they have hitherto misled me, into a belief that the present annual payment was a voluntary donation by the State. Lastly, I apprehend it will be clearly perceived that the annual sum actually paid is no more than an exact equivalent for the assignments belonging to the Temple, which the Government has long since brought upon its rent-roll, and for the *sayer* compensation which the Government is bound by law to pay.

17. The Court of Directors is of opinion that all connexion between the Government of India and the Temple of Juggurnath should be dissolved, even in appearance, as it has been in substance since 1845; and that a final payment should be made for that purpose.

It appears to me that the mode of effecting this total severance, proposed by the secretary, is simple and effectual.

The Government collects annually certain revenues on which the Temple holds assignments, and it pays them accordingly to the Rajah of Khoorda, the superintendent of the Temple. The Rajah himself pays revenue from his estate to the Government. I would propose that lands held by the Rajah should be exempted from the Government demand to the extent of 23,321 rupees of revenue per annum, for so long as the Rajah shall continue to be the superintendent of the Temple. A sunnud should be granted to the Rajah, specifying that the revenues of the lands thus made rent-free are made over to the Temple, so long as his family retain the superintendency, in lieu of assignments to the amount of 18,045 rupees, and of compensation for *sayer* duties 5,276 rupees, formerly belonging to the Temple.

This entry should be made upon the books of the collectorate, and upon the records of Government, so that the transaction can never be lost sight of.

The Rajah of Khoorda cannot object, as on a former occasion, to this arrangement, because his interests are carefully protected, in the event of his ceasing to be the superintendent of the Temple. It is not now likely that the family of the Rajah will ever cease to be superintendents of the Temple; if they should, another arrangement may readily be made when the time comes. For this purpose I apprehend no legislative enactment will be requisite, and the present draft Act may be finally dropped, as the Court desires. Upon this point Mr. Peacock will advise us.

18. If this proposal should be adopted by my honourable colleagues, I conceive that the orders of the Honourable Court will have been fulfilled, and the general wish of the community accomplished.

The Government of India will have restored to the Temple of Juggurnath every item of property of which it found it possessed when the conquest of Orissa was effected; and thus perfect good faith will have been observed. The Government will have withdrawn every farthing of donation, which, directly or indirectly, it has at any time bestowed upon the Temple. It has long since

abandoned the tax, by which it derived 95,000 rupees a year from the pilgrims to Juggurnath, relieving to that extent the votaries of the shrine, and observing religious toleration to its fullest extent.

The very name of the institution will disappear from the annual charges of the public treasury, and henceforth all connexion between the Government of India and the Temple of Juggurnath will be severed, not in name only, but in deed and in truth.

8 June 1853.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Lewis.*

Juggernaut.

I have carefully considered Mr. Grant's note, but have not been driven by it from the opinion which I formed when the subject was originally examined by me.

The argument is good if there be not a fallacy at the bottom of it; but I conceive that there is a fallacy, and it lies in this: that Mr. Grant bestows upon kunjahs, punwas, or other mere assignments of revenue, the force and validity which belong to grants under sunnud, and to them alone. The assignment of the revenues (mal or sayar) of particular tracts or places in payment of Government establishments, was by no means an uncommon expedient among native governors; it threw the trouble and responsibility of collecting the taxes upon the department receiving the assignment, and lessened the pressure upon the actual cash in the Treasury, but these assignments were not intended to be perpetual. Intrinsically, they bore the same relation to the sunnud that the Treasury order of our day for the payment of the cathedral establishment does to the deed of conveyance which vests in the trustees their right to the land upon which the cathedral stands. I conceive that if the Government were to dis sever Church and State, and withdraw its support from the establishment, that the payments from the Treasury would stop, but that the ground would remain with it for ever; and I think that no argument could be drawn from this last circumstance to enforce the continued payment of the establishment from the Treasury, and that Government would not virtually annul its dis severance from the Church on any such grounds.

With this view of the case the question stands precisely where it did; and thus viewing it, I regret that I cannot concur in the conclusions arrived at by the Most Noble the Governor-general, in his Lordship's Minute, dated the 8th June last.

30 November 1853.

(signed) *J. Lewis.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin.*

Temple of Juggernath.

THESE papers have only just come to me, and have been so long detained, that I am unwilling to delay them any further.

Nor is it necessary, for the subject has been exhausted.

It is clear that the payment made by the Government of India to the Temple at Juggernath is not of the nature of a voluntary grant or donation, but a compensation for and recognition of rights possessed on the acquisition of the province, and never since alienated.

A question indeed has been suggested, whether these rights were held in perpetuity or only as temporary assignments on the revenue: but it is too late to originate doubts on this head now, after the title has been tacitly admitted for nearly half a century.

It has been the wise and just policy of this Government to recognise all valid endowments for religious or other purposes on the acquisition of new territory, but

but they have attracted no special attention, because they have not appeared on the public accounts.

In like manner I would strike the present proprietary rights of the Temple off the State rent-roll, and so entirely disconnect the institution from the Government.

2 December 1853.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*

MINUTE by Colonel the Honourable *J. Low.*

I HAVE read these papers, and others circulated along with them on the same subject, with great attention. Temple of Juggernaut.

I do not think it was usual, as is supposed by Mr. Governor-General's Minute, dated 8 June 1853. Mr. Lewis' Minute, dated 30 November 1853. Mr. Dorin's Minute, dated 2 December 1853. Note by Mr. Secretary Grant, dated 19 November 1852, and other papers. Lowis, in the native Governments of India to make any systematic difference between the duration of ordinary assignments of revenues for the support of temples, and more formal sunnuds for similar purposes; and at all events, I consider that it would be unbecoming the character and position of the British Indian Government to question the validity of the endowment for the support of the Temple of Juggernaut, after (as Mr. Dorin observes) "the title has been tacitly admitted for nearly half a century."

The whole subject which now requires consideration is clearly expressed in the 8th and 9th paras. of the Governor-General's Minute, dated the 8th of June last; and I feel quite convinced, from the perusal of all the papers, that his Lordship is correct in stating, that the so-called grant is not a donation to the Temple, but merely "a compensation for the revenues of which the British Government has long since deprived it."

It is therefore quite clear to my mind, that as we cannot honestly keep that money to ourselves, we must adopt one of the following three measures, viz.

1st. We might give some such large sum of money as would be considered by the managers of the Temple to be equivalent to the present annual payment.

2d. We might continue the annual payment as heretofore.

3d. We might cease to draw that amount of revenue produced by the land, by making the assignment in question payable to the Rajah of Khoorda, so long as he shall continue superintendent of the Temple, and by settling, by a formal resolution of Government, that in like manner those assignments shall be payable in future to such persons as may be appointed by the Hindoo community to be superintendents of the Temple.

The last-mentioned measure is, in my opinion, beyond all comparison the most advisable of the three above described; and by having the assignment "struck out of the Government rent-roll," as suggested by Mr. Grant, that sum of money "will become in appearance what it is in reality, not an asset of Government, but an asset as much beyond the power of Government to touch, as any other private property;" and thus the Government will accomplish all that is desired by the Honourable Court of Directors, as connected with the erroneous notion still existing among uninformed persons, that the East India Company gives improper and gratuitous pecuniary support to the Temple of Juggernaut.

7 December 1853.

(signed) *J. Low.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *F. J. Halliday.*

THESE papers have come to me in the course of circulation, although there is not any need of my opinion on them, and I am not disposed unnecessarily to prolong the discussion of the important question to which they relate. Juggernaut.

I content myself therefore with stating that I have been for years familiar with the case of Juggernath, and have long been of the opinion recorded by the Most Noble the Governor-General, that what we have been paying since the settlement of 1845 has been compensation for a lawful right, and not a donation. I have always felt an objection to the legislation proposed in the discussion subsequent to 1850, which I hold to be unnecessary, and I entirely assent to the manner of arranging the compensation in future which has been approved by the Governor-General.

(signed) *F. J. Halliday.*

15 December 1853.

MINUTE by the Honourable *B. Peacock.*

Juggernath.

1. THIS subject has been so fully discussed, that it is unnecessary for me to add anything with reference to the nature of the payments which have been made by Government since 1845.

2. But upon a question of this nature I feel it right to record my opinion.

3. It appears to me to be perfectly clear that the annual payment of 23,321 rupees, which has been made by Government since 1845, is not a voluntary donation, but a compensation assessed upon the principle of placing the Temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found it on the acquisition of the province.

See the letter of Mr. Secretary Bushby, 6th September 1845, Proprietors' Papers 21; and the letter from the Government of India, 7th January 1846, id. p. 2.

4. I think the Temple was justly entitled to receive compensation.

At the time of the conquest of Orissa the Temple was in possession of certain sayer duties, and also of certain kanjahs, or assignments.

5. The sayer duties were abolished in 1805, upon the terms that adequate compensation should be made to all persons who derived advantages therefrom under competent authority, or in consequence of established usage.

(Regulation 12, 1805, s. 31.)

6. The kanjahs, or assignments, were included in the jumma of the district, and then appropriated by Government.

7. So long as Government continued the management of the Temple, and defrayed the expenses of its support, it was unnecessary to make compensation in respect of the above-mentioned sources of revenue. But when they ceased to have any connexion with the Temple, they were bound in justice either to place the revenues of the Temple on the same footing as they were when they took possession of them, or to make compensation.

8. The same argument which would justify the Government in withholding such compensation, would have justified them in confiscating the endowments of the Temple upon their acquisition of the province, and would justify them in resuming possession of the Satarees Hazaree estate, and, in short, inam for religious purposes, which they found in existence upon the acquisition of any part of the British territories in India.

9. The right to compensation is admitted by the memorial which accompanies these papers. The memorialists state that the only question which remains for decision is the simple matter of account, and upon this point they refer to a pamphlet which accompanies the memorial. They say that the Temple has been over-paid since 1840, and they would appropriate the excess in discharge of the compensation. But I am of opinion that this is not a fair way of dealing with the case. From the year 1840 to 1845 the amount was paid as a donation which the Government of the day considered ought to be continued; and I think it

it would have been unbecoming for the Government in fixing the amount of compensation in 1845 to have deducted anything which previous to that time had been paid as a donation, still more so would it be for the Government now to open the settlement of 1845 for the purpose of taking credit for any such amount.

10. The Honourable Court of Directors, by their despatch of the 5th May 1852, authorise the Governor-General in Council to make a final payment in the way of compensation to any parties who may appear, upon a liberal construction of past engagements or understandings, to be entitled to such indemnification. It therefore seems to be necessary only to examine whether, in assessing the compensation in 1845, any mistake occurred which, though late, the Government may be justified in correcting.

11. I have examined all the papers before me with this view, and find no reason for opening the account or reducing the amount which was fixed in 1845.

12. The memorialists state, p. 16 of their pamphlet: "Mr. Webb's report contained a detailed specification of every particular item of income during a period of six years; it was approved by Lord Wellesley, and became the basis upon which the expenses of the Temple were calculated by Government for 30 years. Most unaccountably the compensation was based upon the rejected statement of Mr. Græme, while Mr. Webb's corrected report was ignored in it *in toto*."

13. This is not so. Mr. Mills appears to have carefully examined both the reports, Mr. Webb's as well as Mr. Græme's, and in his letter of the 15th May 1845 gives the result of the comparison.

See p. 5, Proprietors' Papers.

See also p. 30, para. 10, of Mr. Garrett's letter.

Not having the two reports before me, I am unable to compare them, and I would suggest that copies of both reports should be called for, though I have no doubt that the conclusions drawn by Mr. Mills are correct.

14. The principle items upon which the question depends are the 3d and 5th.

16. The 3d is 17,177 rupees for kanjahs, &c.

See Proprietors' Papers, 22 id. p. 5.

Mr. Mills, in his report, says: "I am of opinion that no doubt can now be entertained that all these kanjahs have been brought on the rent-roll of the district."

Id. p. 5, para. 3, item 3.

16. The Government had the same means in 1845 as they have now for ascertaining the fact, and I see no reason to think that Mr. Mills came to an erroneous conclusion.

17. No. 5 consists of sayer duties, &c. The amount of the sayer duties and of the deductions seems to have been fixed after referring to all the documents in the possession of Government; and although the amount of deduction on account of dhaja pandika is less than the average amount given in Mr. Webb's report, it seems to be satisfactorily accounted for.

See Mr. Mills' letter, 10th November 1845, ps. 4, 5, 6, Proprietors' Papers, p. 24.

Mr. Garrett's letter, 7th November 1845, ps. 7, 8, 9, Proprietors' Papers, 28.

Mr. Bushby's letter, 20th December 1845, id. p. 31.

18. It is stated in the pamphlet, p. 15, that the endowments enumerated by Mr. Græme, were said to have yielded 47,877 sicca rupees, but that, in assessing the compensation, they are treated as Company's rupees, by which the Temple received 1,100 rupees less than its just due. This is clearly no ground for reducing the compensation granted.

19. The memorialists, at p. 15 of the pamphlet, make the following statement: "In Mr. Græme's account, pergunnah Kedhur is reckoned at 5,000 rupees. Years ago, the Government resumed this estate, and pays to the Temple separately 3,466 rupees for a bhoj, for which it was given. But the item was not deducted from Mr. Græme's statement when the compensation was made, and thus the Temple receives the proceeds of that estate twice over; at least so it appears to us, comparing p. 5 of the Proprietors' Papers with p. 22."

20. This is a mistake on the part of the memorialists. Pergunnah Kodhur was included by Mr. Græme as part of the Sattaes Hazaree Mehal (Proprietors' Papers, p. 10), and the 5,000 rupees at which it was estimated formed part of the *Khour*. 47,393. 13., or Rs. 11,848. 8. jumma of the 11 mouzahs.

See Proprietors' Papers, p. 10.

Mr. Mills' letter, 15th May 1845, p. 5, Proprietors' Papers.

21. The pergunnah, however, did not belong to the Temple, and has been adjudged liable to assessment, subject to the payment of 3,466 for the expenses of a private bhoge.

See Mr. Mills' letter, 15th May 1845, p. 5, Proprietors' Papers, p. 5.

Collector's letter, 10th May 1845, para. 14, Proprietors' Papers, p. 9.

22. No compensation was awarded to the Temple in respect of the estate; it formed one of the 11 mouzahs, which constitute the first item of the settlement, but that item is carried out "nil."

Proprietors' Papers, 22.

23. I cannot agree with my late honourable colleague, Mr. Lewis, in thinking that the kanjahs or assignments were not intended to be perpetual.

24. They have always hitherto been treated as part of the revenues or endowments of the Temple.

25. The memorialists admit, at p. 14 and 15 of the pamphlet referred to, that the income derived from them was of the nature of a land endowment, and was entitled to compensation when drawn into the English treasury.

26. The memorialists also contend that the Government, having by its remission of the pilgrim tax secured the Temple's interests for the future, is free to withdraw its donation. This would be true if the payment were a donation. But admitting that the interests of the Temple have been indirectly promoted by the repeal of the pilgrim tax, and the consequent increase in the numbers resorting to the Temple, I think such indirect and uncertain benefit is not a sufficient ground for withdrawing the compensation ascertained to be justly due to the Temple.

27. If the Government had left the ancient revenues of the Temple in its possession, or restored them together with the Sattaes Hazaree estate, no one, I think, could have contended that the indirect benefit derived from the repeal of the pilgrim tax would have justified the Government in resuming those sources of revenue; and if not, I see no greater reason for withholding the compensation for the revenues not restored, than for resuming the Sattaes Hazaree estate which has been restored. But after all, the alleged benefit derived by the Temple from the repeal of the pilgrim tax is rather matter of surmise than an ascertained fact, and there appears to be no means for correctly ascertaining the fact.

See letter Secretary to Board of Revenue, 17th December 1850, and the documents accompanying it, especially the minute of Mr. Ricketts.

I would not repeal any part of Act X. of 1840, for the reasons assigned by the Collector in his letter of the 7th November 1845, p. 5; Proprietors' Papers, p. 29; and by Mr. Millett in his minute 17th June, 1846, *id.* p. 32.

28. In principle it is quite immaterial whether the compensation is made by annual payments, or by a sum of money in gross, or by a conveyance of land of equal value; but considering that the real grounds upon which the annual payments

ments are made are not properly understood by those who have not thoroughly studied the subject, I fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Honourable Court of Directors, that it is desirable finally to dis sever all connexion with the Temple.

29. The question is, How is this desirable object to be best attained? The Honourable Court of Directors authorise a final payment to be made.

30. The Most Noble the Governor-General proposes that the lands held by the Rajah of Khoonda should be exempted from the Government demand to the extent of 23,321 rupees per annum, for so long as the rajah shall continue to be the superintendent of the Temple.

31. It appears to me, however, that even if the rajah would consent to such an arrangement, there would be considerable difficulty in carrying it into effect. It appears that the rajah has been excluded from the management of his estates, and that the Government collect the revenues thereof, and pay him 10 per cent. malikanah on the actual collections.

See letter from the Secretary of the Board of Revenue, Parliamentary Papers, p. 70, para. 2.

Letter from Mr. Mills, 2d April 1842, p. 5, id. p. 71.

Letter from Mr. Wilkinson, 20th October 1837, p. 72.

32. If such is the case, I do not see how the arrangement proposed by the Most noble the Governor-General can be carried into effect.

33. If in addition to the 10 per cent. malikanah, an annual allowance out of the collections equal to the amount now paid as compensation be made to the rajah, it must be entered in the Government books, and the payment will be open to the same objections as those which exist to the annual payments now made.

34. If, an assignment be made to the rajah, as superintendent of the Temple, of the part of the revenues derived from his estates, it will be open to all the objections which exist to the assignment of lands, but it will not have the advantage of being a final arrangement, as the rajah would not consent to such assignment beyond the period during which he continues to be superintendent; and if for any cause it should be deemed necessary to remove him from the superintendence of the Temple, which from the character given of him does not appear to be a very improbable event, a new arrangement would be necessary, and differences of opinion may arise; whereas the object of the Honourable Court of Directors is to sever the connexion for ever.

35. I cannot suggest any course by which a final arrangement can be made except by the payment of a sum of money in gross, or the conveyance of lands or revenue of equal value.

I think a settlement by the transfer of land would be more advisable than by the payment of a sum of money. The latter might be misappropriated, but the former would be secure; and I think that the same justice which requires the Government to make compensation, requires them to make it as secure as the revenue in lieu of which it is made.

36. It seems that there were, and probably are, estates in the neighbourhood of the Temple which the rajah would be willing to accept in lieu of the compensation now paid.

See letter of the Collector; Proprietors' Papers, p. 8.

37. If these estates could be purchased by Government, or obtained in exchange for other estates of the Government in Nowcolly, and transferred in lieu and satisfaction of the compensation now paid, I think it would be the most advisable course.

See Mr. Mills' letter; Proprietors' Papers, p. 6, para. 9.

The transfer might be made to respectable Hindoos as trustees; or, having been previously settled and pottahs granted to protect the ryots, it might be made over to the rajah in the same manner as the Sataees Hazaree estate.

38. The grant should recite all the facts necessary to show that the conveyance was not a voluntary endowment of the Temple, but a mode of making compensation for the sayer duties formerly belonging to the Temple, and the kanjahs which have been appropriated by the Government.

39. I am inclined to think that such an arrangement could be safely made with the rajah, without the necessity of legislation; for by Act X. of 1840 the conduct and management of the affairs of the Temple are vested in the rajah, which I am disposed to think would authorise him to arrange with the Government in respect of the compensation. But even if Act X. of 1840 does not give the rajah sufficient power to make an arrangement respecting compensation, there would be no danger in making the arrangement, for the lands must always be forthcoming, and an Act could at any time be passed, if necessary, to confirm the arrangement. Whereas, if the arrangement be made by the payment of a sum of money, it might be misappropriated, and there would be strong objections to confirming an arrangement after the money had been paid to a wrong person and misappropriated.

40. The Honourable Court of Directors are of opinion that it is desirable, if possible, to avoid legislation. They sanction a final payment, but probably this may not be sufficient to authorise a conveyance of land, especially as they must have had before them the note of the Board of Revenue objecting to this mode of arrangement.

Proprietors' Papers, p. 3.

41. It should be observed, however, that at the time the Board expressed that opinion, they considered the payment as a donation, and not in the light of compensation, and that the Honourable Court of Directors may have been influenced in deciding upon a payment by the letter from the Government of India, dated 7th January 1846, page 2, Proprietors' Papers, in which they say: "Mr. Mills proposed to purchase lands equal to those assignments for the purpose of making them over to the Temple, but it was found that there would be considerable difficulty in acting upon this suggestion." The same difficulties may still exist, but the fact may be easily ascertained if the above suggestion be approved by the Most noble the Governor-General and my honourable colleagues.

42. I therefore submit the above remarks for their consideration, and I would remark that in opposition to the opinion of the Board of Revenue, there were several opinions in favour of effecting an adjustment by a transfer of land.

See Minute by the Honourable W. W. Bird, 15th April 1844, para. 8, Parliamentary Papers, 92; also Minute 4th July 1844, last para. *id.* p. 100. Minute by the Honourable F. Millett, 3d July 1844, last para. *id.* p. 100.

Letter from Secretary to Government of Bengal, 11th March 1844, *id.* p. 80, para. 24.

Letter from Mr. Mills, Proprietors' Papers, p. 6, para. 9.

43. If the Honourable the President in Council, and my honourable colleagues, see no objection, I think it would be advisable to call for the reports of Mr. Græme and Mr. Webb, and also to ascertain for certain, by reference to the Collector, whether the Rajah of Khoorda has been restored to any part of his estates, or whether the Government still collect them, and allow him 10 per cent. *malikanah*; for if this be so, I think the Most noble the Governor-general should have his attention particularly called to the fact.

12 January 1854.

(signed) *B. Peacock.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *B. Peacock.*

Juggernaut.

BEFORE I wrote my Minute of the 12th January 1854, I fully considered all the documents which were then before Government, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any mistake had been made in 1845, when the amount of compensation to be paid by Government to the Temple was fixed.

At

At that time I saw no reason for opening the accounts, or reducing the amount of compensation which had been fixed in 1845.

I have now examined the reports of Mr. Græme and of Mr. Webb, which were not before Government in 1854, and I see no reason to change the opinion to which I then came.

I therefore concur in thinking that the proposed resolution should be passed.

I am of opinion that the amount of compensation which is now annually paid by Government should be redeemed, and that all connexion between Government and the Temple should be severed for ever.

That, I think, was the intention of the Honourable Court.

The proposed arrangement with the Rajah, viz., to exempt his lands from Government revenue to the extent of 23,321 rupees per annum, so long as he shall continue to be superintendent, even if the Rajah would consent to it, would not have the desired effect.

I should therefore prefer to redeem the compensation by payment of a sum of money in gross, as sanctioned by the Honourable Court, or in the manner suggested in my former Minute, para, 35, &c. But I presume that any other arrangement than the payment of a sum of money must be previously sanctioned by the Court of Directors.

26 February 1856.

(signed) *B. Peacock.*

Fort William, Home Department, 28 February 1856.

RESOLUTION.

READ a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Legislative Department, No. 7, of 1852, dated the 5th May, directing that, instead of proceeding to legislation, a final payment by way of compensation be made so as fully to dis sever the Government from all connexion with the Juggernath Temple.

Read a letter, dated the 12th August 1852, from the Rev. D. Ewart, secretary to the Calcutta Missionary Conference, forwarding a memorial from certain missionaries and ministers on the subject of the Draft Act for discontinuing the grant made to the Juggernaut Temple, and a pamphlet, intituled, "The Rights of Juggernath," referred to in the memorial.

Read a note by Mr. Secretary Grant on the subject, dated 19th November 1852.

Read a Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-general, dated 8th June 1853.

Minute by the Honourable J. Lowis, dated 30th November 1853.

Minute by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated 2d December 1853.

Minute by Major-general the Honourable J. Low, dated 7th December 1853.

Minute by the Honourable F. J. Halliday, dated 15th December 1853.

Minute by the Honourable B. Peacock, dated 12th January 1854.

Read a letter from Messrs. Stubbins and Sutton, missionaries at Cuttack, dated 5th December 1853.

Read letters to Government of Bengal, dated 13th December 1853 and 13th April 1854.

Read letter from Government of Bengal, No. 345, dated 4th May, and enclosures.

Read a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Legislative Department, No. 9, of 1855, dated 4th July.

Read a Minute by the Honourable B. Peacock, dated 26th February 1856.

Read also letters from the Government of Bengal, No. 1628, dated 27th August 1853, and No. 344, dated 31st January 1856, and their respective enclosures, regarding the maintenance of a proper police force at the Temple.

Resolution.

Resolved, that the Government of Bengal be directed to discontinue, from the 1st May 1856, the payment of 23,321 rupees now made annually to the Temple of Juggernath in compensation for kunjās and sāyer resumed, and, in lieu thereof, to effect, if possible, the purchase of lands in the district of Khoorda; yielding an annual net profit of not less than 16,517 rupees a year (being the difference between the said sum of 23,321 rupees and the sum of 6,804 rupees, appropriated to the maintenance of an adequate police force), and to make over so much of these lands as will yield a net annual profit of 16,517 rupees a year, according to present valuation, to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent of the Temple, to be held by him in trust for the Temple, and also by his successors in the Raj, so long as they continue to hold the office of superintendent.

Ordered, that the memorialists be informed of this determination.

Ordered, also, that the subject be reported by the next mail to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

(No. 359.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin,* relating to the Temple of Juggernath, I am directed by the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council to request that the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor will take immediate steps to discontinue, from the 1st May 1856, the payment of 23,321 rupees, now made annually to the Temple, in compensation for kunjās and sāyer resumed, and, in lieu thereof, to effect, if possible, the purchase of lands in the district of Khoorda, yielding an annual net profit of not less than 16,517 rupees (being the difference between the said sum of 23,321 rupees and the sum of 6,804 rupees, appropriated to the maintenance of an adequate police force to keep the peace and preserve life in the Temple and its precincts), and to make over so much of these lands as will yield a net annual profit of 16,517 rupees, according to present valuation, to the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent of the Temple, to be held by him in trust for the Temple, and also by his successors in the Raj, so long as they continue to hold the office of superintendent.

2. The transfer deed should recite the circumstances under which the compensation was settled in 1845, and under which the annual payment then determined on, is now commuted for an endowment in land.

Council Chamber,
28 February 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 398.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Rev. *D. Ewart*.

Sir,

28 February 1856.

WITH reference to the letter which you addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in this department, on the 12th August 1852, enclosing a memorial

* To Government of Bengal, No. 73, dated 13 January 1853. To Government of Bengal No. 482, dated 26 April 1854. From Government of Bengal, No. 845, dated 4 May 1854, and enclosure; also, from Government of Bengal, No. 1628, dated 27 August 1853, and enclosures. To Government of Bengal, No. 344, dated 31 January 1856, and enclosures.

memorial from certain missionaries and ministers regarding the Temple of Juggernath, I am directed to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, after a careful comparison of the reports of Messrs. Græme and Webb, furnished respectively in 1805 and 1807, and of the accounts appended thereto, is satisfied that there is no ground for questioning the general correctness of the former, or for reducing the sum of 23,321 rupees, now paid to the superintendent. That sum, as you are aware, is not in the nature of a donation, but is simply compensation for kunjahs and sayer duties resumed, as ascertained and finally settled in 1845.

Of this sum, however, 6,804 rupees a year is appropriated by the local authorities to the maintenance of an adequate police force to keep the peace in the Temple and its precincts, and to prevent the loss of life which too frequently occurs there, especially at the time of the festival; and, in lieu of the remainder, the local Government has been directed, if possible, to purchase lands yielding an annual net profit of 16,517 rupees, and to make them over to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent of the Temple, to be held in trust for the Temple, by him and his successors, so long as they continue to hold the office of superintendent.

By this means the annual payment heretofore made by way of compensation, and which, though in reality forming no actual connexion between the Government and the Temple, may have had that appearance to persons not thoroughly acquainted with the facts, will entirely cease.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 399.)

A SIMILAR letter to the Rev. Messrs. Stubbins and Sutton, in reply to their letter of the 5th December 1853.

Public Department, 12 November (No. 112), 1856.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Letter dated 28 February (No. 30), 1856.

Para 1. In this letter you report to us the proceedings of your Government, with reference to our despatch in the Legislative Department, dated 5 May (No. 7), 1852, authorising you to take measures for the discontinuance of the periodical payments, made from the Public Treasury, towards the support of the Temple of Juggernath.

Measures for the final severance of the connexion between Government and the Temple of Juggernath.

2. It is necessary, in order to a clear comprehension of the real state of the question, that we should briefly review the proceedings which have taken place on the subject in recent years.

3. Previously to 1840, Government seems to have been regarded as responsible for all the expenses of the Temple, varying from 50,000 rupees to 60,000 rupees per annum, and apparently averaging about 53,000 rupees; the whole of the former endowments of the Temple, which had gradually been resumed within a few years after we obtained possession of Cuttack in 1803, were in the hands of Government, and, in addition, a tax was levied on the pilgrims to Juggernath, which produced a revenue exceeding 90,000 rupees per annum.

4. In 1840 the pilgrim tax was totally abolished. At the same time the charge of the affairs of the Temple of Juggernath was made over to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent. No change was then made in the amount of the annual payment to the Temple.

5. In 1843 an estate, called the Suttaees Hazaree, the then only remaining portion of the endowments of the Temple, which consisted of land at the time of our taking possession of the province of Cuttack, was relinquished to the Rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent of the affairs of the Temple; the revenues of the

the estate amounted to 17,420 rupees per annum ; and, on occasion of the transfer, the annual money payment was reduced to a fixed sum of Rs. 35,738. 7. 6.

6. In 1845 an investigation was made into the nature of the payments to Juggernath. It was then established that 23,321 rupees of the above amount represented partly certain assignments of revenue, which, having been formally granted by former Rajahs of Berar, had constituted a portion of the endowments of the Temple, and partly certain sayar duties, formerly collected on behalf of the Temple, and for which it was entitled to compensation, percisely in the same way as the other landholders of the province. The balance of the sum was found to be a mere donation only, which, after the example of the former rulers of the country, had been continued for so many years by the British Government, partly in consideration of a supposed pledge by the Marquis Wellesley, and partly in respect of the revenue realised by the pilgrim tax, but very much also because the real nature of the payment had never been brought distinctly under the notice of Government. It was decided that this last named sum should cease to be paid ; and the future payment to the Temple was thenceforth limited to 23,321 rupees, the amount of resumed endowment, and of compensation for sayar.

7. All the steps above mentioned were taken, either under our orders, or with our subsequent approval, as tending to sever the connexion which previously to 1840 had existed between the British Government and the Temple of Juggernath. The object of our despatch of the 5th May 1852 was to render that severance complete, in appearance as well as in reality, by the discontinuance of the payments to the Temple from the public treasury.

8. Notwithstanding the partial elucidation which the question received through the investigation of 1845, great misapprehension continued to exist as to the real nature of the payment still made to the Temple. When, however, the subject came again under discussion, in consequence of our last-named orders, the view stated in para. 6 of this despatch was brought out with such force and clearness in a note prepared by Mr. John Peter Grant, then secretary to your Government, that the Marquis of Dalhousie was convinced of the erroneousness of his former impressions, and was satisfied "that the disbursement in question was not of the nature of a grant or donation," as he had believed it to be, "but of the nature of a compensation made to the Temple for property which belonged to it, but which had passed into the hands of the Government, and is now enjoyed by it." "As such," his Lordship remarked, "it should be continued periodically, or should be replaced by an equivalent in some other or preferable form." Your Government having concurred in the sentiments of the late Governor-general, the only question which remained was the manner in which effect should be given to our orders for the commutation of the annual payments to the Temple from the treasury. After an unaccountably long interval, which is much to be regretted, this question was decided by you, on the 28th February last, in favour of a transfer of land "to the Rajah of Khoorda, as superintendent of the Temple, to be held by him in trust for the Temple, and also by his successors, so long as they shall continue to hold the office of superintendent."

9. We entirely concur in your conclusion that the assignments and sayar duties formerly received by the Temple constituted property for which compensation was justly due. We also approve your determination that the commutation of the annual allowance formerly paid on this account should be made on the basis of a transfer of land.

10. In consequence of accidents, attended with loss of life, which occurred at successive festivals at the Temple, and which, in the opinion of the local authorities, resulted from the culpable neglect of the superintendent to make proper provision for the protection of the pilgrims, the Lieutenant governor of Bengal was induced to sanction a largely-increased police establishment, for the prevention of accidents and the maintenance of peace both within and without the Temple. The force is to be kept up as a Government establishment, but the expense is to be borne by the Temple funds ; the cost of it will be 6,804 rupees per annum ; and, a reduction to this extent being made from the compensation to which the Temple has been adjudged to be entitled, the value of the land to be provided for transfer to the superintendent is reduced to 16,517 rupees.

11. In

11. In sanctioning this measure, you appear to have acted on the principle that, while the responsibility of the superintendent of the Temple to preserve order and to guard against accidents within the Temple and its precincts, is strictly enforced, the Government, on the other hand, cannot, by any such arrangement, divest itself of its obligation to maintain the public peace, and to protect the persons of its subjects. We assent to this proposition; and as a case for the interference of Government, in consequence of the neglect of the superintendent, seems to have arisen, we approve the orders for the maintenance of an efficient Government establishment at the cost of the Temple. It is, however, to be understood that this establishment is to be employed only outside the Temple, and that the preservation of order in the interior must be left to the superintendent and other officers of the Temple.

12. We approve your orders that the deed of transfer of the new lands shall recite the circumstances under which it has been determined that the compensation payment to the Temple shall be commuted for land. The same provision will, of course, be made for the protection of the ryots as was made on the transfer of the Suttaees Hazaree estate.

We are, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Sykes,*
D. Mangles,
&c. &c.

London, 12 November 1856.

Home Department, No. 59 of 1857.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to your Honourable Court's despatch in the Public Department, No. 112 of 1856, dated the 12th November, regarding the commutation into land of the money payments hitherto made to the superintendent of the Temple of Juggernaut, and the maintenance of an efficient police for the preservation of the peace at the Temple, we have the honour to forward a copy of the correspondence, noted in the margin,* with the Government of Bengal.

2. In the 11th para. of the above despatch your Honourable Court desired that the police establishment should be employed only outside the Temple, the preservation of order in the interior being left to the superintendent and other officers of the Temple.

3. The magistrate of Pooree has, however, represented, that "if we were to have no police inside the Temple, it would be taken possession of by thieves and vagabonds of all kinds, whom the Rajah would have no power to expel without the aid of the magistrate;" and that, "at the time of the Ruth Juttra we shall have first to deplore a most serious loss of life, and then be compelled to revert to the system which we have abandoned."

4. Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-governor has authorised the retention of the police within as well as without the Temple, and we have approved of this measure, subject to the sanction of your Honourable Court, which we trust will be accorded to it.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
J. Dering.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 26 June 1857.

* To Government of Bengal, No. 164, dated 20 January 1857. From Government of Bengal No. 1291, dated 9 April 1857, and enclosure. To Government of Bengal, dated 26 June 1857, No. 1177.

(No. 164.)

From *R. B. Chapman*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to *A. R. Young*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

Home Department.

WITH reference to the letter from this department, No. 359, dated the 28th February 1856, I am directed to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying copy of a despatch, No. 112 of 1856, dated the 12th November, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, regarding the commutation into land of the money payments made to the superintendent of the Temple of Juggernaut, and the maintenance of an efficient police, for the preservation of the peace at the Temple.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the
Government of India.

Council Chamber,
20 January 1857.

(No. 1291.)

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,

Darjeeling, 9 April 1857.

Revenue.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 164, of the 20th January last, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, regarding the commutation into land of the money payments hitherto made to the superintendent of the Temple of Juggernaut, and the maintenance of an efficient police for the preservation of the peace at the Temple, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of the Supreme Government, the accompanying copy of a communication received from the Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, No. 100, of the 5th ultimo.

2. In paragraph 11 of the Honourable Court's despatch above referred to, it is directed that the police establishment to be maintained "is to be employed only outside the Temple, and that the preservation of order in the interior must be left to the superintendent and other officers of the Temple." On the representation of the magistrate of Pooree, that "if we were to have no police inside the Temple, it would be taken possession of by thieves and vagabonds of all kinds, whom the Rajah would have no power to expel without the aid of the magistrate," and that "at the time of the Ruth Jattrra we shall have first to deplore a most serious loss of life, and then be compelled to revert to the system which we have abandoned," the Commissioner has submitted the matter for reconsideration, and, pending further instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, the Lieutenant-governor has authorised the retention of the police within as well as outside the Temple.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. R. Young*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(No. 100.)

From *G. F. Cockburn*, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Circuit, Cuttack Division; to *A. R. Young*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Fort William.

Sir,

5 March 1857.

Judicial.

REFERRING to your letter, No. 54, dated the 29th January, to the address of the Secretary to the Revenue Board, forwarding copy of a despatch, No. 112, of 1856, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the subject of the commutation into a grant of land of the money payments to the Temple of Juggernaut,

nath, and the maintenance of an efficient police at the Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-governor, the accompanying copy of a letter, No 36, dated the 2d instant, from the magistrate of Pooree, strongly deprecating the withdrawal of the police establishment employed in preserving order inside of the Temple.

2. The extra establishment was appointed, it will be remembered, for the prevention of accidents, and the maintenance of peace both within and without the Temple, at a cost of 6,804 rupees, which has been deducted from the compensation adjudged to be due to the Temple.

3. Under paragraph 11 of the Honourable Court's despatch, the employment of the establishment must be confined to the outside of the Temple, and the preservation of order in the interior left to the superintendent and other officers of the Temple.

4. The magistrate considers that the withdrawal of the usual protection in the interior will lead to much villany and plunder, and also to great loss of life at the festival of the Ruth Jattrā, and feels assured that eventually it will be necessary to return to the present system.

5. I believe it to be certain that the evils referred to by the magistrate will take place on withdrawal of the guard from the interior, more especially if it is not to be employed on the occasion of the Ruth Jattrā.

6. At the same time the instructions of the Honourable Court are so positive, that I do not feel myself in any way authorised to sanction the retention of the guards in the interior.

7. The new establishment having been appointed for duty outside and inside, 16 men have hitherto been employed in patrolling the interior by night and by day. If their services are to be no longer required on this duty, it seems fair not to deduct the expense of the maintenance from the compensation adjudged to be due to the Temple.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Cockburn,*
Officiating Commissioner.

(No. 36.)

From *A. S. Annaud, Esq.,* Magistrate of Pooree, to the Officiating Commissioner of Circuit, Cuttack Division, Pooree Magistracy.

Sir,

2 March 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch from the Court of Directors, No. 112, of the 28th February 1856, and the enclosures noted in the margin,* forwarded with your memorandum, No. 276, of the 14th ultimo, regarding the new police force that has been established at the expense of the Rajah of Khoordah, for the maintenance of order in and around the Temple of Juggernath.

2. The Court, after approving generally of the new force, state as follows at the close of the 11th paragraph: "It is, however, to be understood, that this establishment is to be employed only outside the Temple, and that the preservation of order in the interior must be left to the superintendent and other officers of the Temple.

3. The new guard of 100 men was especially appointed to keep the peace both inside and outside of the Temple, and 16 of them now regularly patrol the interior night and day. A great many people are at all times passing through and wandering about inside the Temple when it is open, quarrels and assaults are constantly taking place, and robberies not unfrequently occur within its precincts; and I fear that if the guard should be removed, the interior would be unsafe for the pilgrims and others who resort there, and that after a short time it would be absolutely necessary to re-establish it. The Rajah is a feeble individual, who has little or no power, and is not feared by anybody; his guards, if he had any, would be under no dread of punishment, and would do just as they chose, which

* Board's letter, No. 13, dated 3 Feb. 1857. Government letter, No. 54, dated 29 Jan. 1857.

which would always be to collude with all the scoundrels who could pay them, and allow them to rob and ill-treat the pilgrims in the Temple with impunity. If we were to have no police inside the Temple, it would be taken possession of by thieves and vagabonds of all kinds, whom the Rajah would have no power to expel without the aid of the magistrate, and the result would be, I think, discreditable to the Government, who are, I submit, bound to protect their subjects within as well as without the precincts of the shrine.

4. At the festival of the Ruth Jattrā a large police force (last year it amounted to 164 men, under the orders of a Hindu deputy magistrate) is invariably posted in the Temple to keep the peace and to prevent accidents, which nevertheless frequently occur, for there are narrow ways, with steep steps at intervals, and when they are slippery with wet, as is generally the case in June or July, the time of the great festival, and one or two of the leading pilgrims happen to slip down, numbers of the multitude rushing on behind are precipitated on to and over them, and many are crushed to death. In 1853, 22 men were so killed in one part of the Temple. To prevent such accidents, strong parties of police are placed at the turnings, steps, and dangerous places, and they generally succeed in getting the people through without their suffering any injuries. If, however, we are to take all our force out of the Temple, and leave the superintendent to manage everything at the time of the Ruth Jattrā, I am certain that we shall have first to deplore a most serious loss of life, and then be compelled to revert to the system which we have abandoned.

5. I beg your consideration to these remarks, and I shall abstain from removing the guards from the inside of the Temple until I receive further instructions, confident as I am that they cannot be removed with safety to the people and credit to the Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. S. Annaud*, Magistrate.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *W. Lacey*,
Officiating Assistant to Commissioner.

(True copies.)

(signed) *A. R. Young*,
Secretary to the Government, Bengal.

(No. 1177.)

From *R. B. Chapman*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,

26 June 1857.

Home Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1291, dated the 9th April last, and to state, that, subject to the sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council approves of the authority given by the Honourable the Lieutenant for the retention of the police within as well as outside the Temple of Juggernaut, for preserving the peace and maintaining order.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. B. Chapman*,
Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Public Department, 3 February (No. 2) 1858.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para 1. THE employment of a Government police establishment within the Temple of Juggernath, especially during festivals and commemorations, is inconsistent with that total disconnexion of Government from the religious observances of the natives, which it has been our desire for many years to accomplish, and which, under our despatch of 12th November (No. 112) 1856, would be rendered complete. We cannot, therefore, consent to modify our orders, limiting the employment of the Government police to the exterior of the Temple.

Letter dated 26 June (No. 59) 1857, transmitting Correspondence relating to Court's Despatch, dated 12 November (No. 112) 1856, regarding the affairs of the Temple of Juggernath, and with reference to para. 11, which limits the employment of the police to the outside of the Temple, reporting that on a representation from the magistrate of Pooree, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal had sanctioned the retention of the police within the Temple, and that the measure to which the Court's sanction is requested, had been approved by the Government of India.

2. The superintendent of the Temple, who has ample funds at his disposal, must be warned of the responsibility which lies on him to make proper provision for the prevention of outrage and the avoidance of accidents within the Temple. On the occurrence of an accident, attended with loss of life, in 1854, in consequence of the defective arrangements of the superintendent, his responsibility was affirmed, and his negligence was punished by the levy of a pecuniary fine. If the superintendent be made clearly to understand that he will be held personally liable for all the consequences resulting from an insufficient establishment of servants, or from other deficiencies in his arrangements, he will probably see the necessity of making effectual provision for the discharge of his duties as superintendent. If, after due trial, this expectation shall not be realised, it will be the duty of your Government to consider what steps should be taken for the repression of crime and outrage, consistent, on the one hand, with the full toleration afforded to the exercise of their religion by the natives, and, on the other, with our determination to abstain from any measures by which our Governments may be connected, directly or indirectly, with any religious ceremonies, either Hindoo or Mahomedan.

3. At the same time it must be understood that, in holding the superintendent responsible for the proper discharge of his duty, the Government, as stated in our despatch of the 12th November 1856, does not divest itself of its obligation to maintain the public peace, and to protect the persons of its subjects; and that while it will look to the superintendent to keep order within the Temple, as a matter of domestic arrangement, it will still rest with the proper authorities to take cognisance of any violation of the law that may occur within as well as without its precincts, and, if necessary to interfere, by means of the public police, in cases of criminal violence or serious disturbance.

We are, &c.
(signed) *R. D. Mangles,*
F. Currie,
&c. &c.

London, 3 February 1858.

East India House,
9 February 1858.

(True copies)

(signed) *J. S. Mill,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

**EAST INDIA—(MISSIONARIES).
EAST INDIA—(IDOLATRY).**

COPY of a Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, dated 21 April 1847, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers forbidding the Support on their Part of MISSIONARY EFFORTS; of the Despatch from the Government of India, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch; and, of COPIES or EXTRACTS of COMMUNICATIONS in relation to the connexion of the Government of British India with IDOLATRY and MAHOMEDANISM.

(Mr. Kimbird.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1868.*

EAST INDIA (MISSIONARIES).—EAST INDIA (IDOLATRY).

FURTHER RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 December 1857 ;—*for*,

COPIES “of **DESPATCH** from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, sent in the Months of April or May 1847, or thereabouts, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers, forbidding the Support or Countenance on their part of **MISSIONARY EFFORTS** :”

“ Of the **DESPATCH** from the Government of India, or other Communication, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch, and objecting to the Promulgation of these Orders, and for the further Reply from the Court : ”

“ **COPIES** or **EXTRACTS** of **COMMUNICATIONS** in relation to the Connexion of the Government of British India with **IDOLATRY** and **MAHOMEDANISM** (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 276, of Session 1851).”

East India House, }
28 July 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON.

Note.—These Papers complete the Return to the Order of 11th December 1857.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 July 1858.

L I S T.

	PAGE
Letter from Government of India to Court of Directors, dated 27 August (No. 92) 1857	1
Letter from Secretary to Government of Bengal to Secretary to Government of India, dated 27 July 1857	4
Memorandum by Officiating Commissioner, dated 28 July 1857	5
Letter from Government of India to Court of Directors, dated 12 October 1857	11
Letter from Secretary to Government of Bengal to Secretary to Government of India, dated 11 September 1857	12
Letter from Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 13 April (No. 53) 1858	15
Extract Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 22 December (No. 41) 1856	16
Letter from Court of Directors to Government of Fort St. George, dated 12 May (No. 26) 1858	23
Letter from Government of Bombay to Court of Directors, dated 9 April (No. 19) 1858	25
Memorial of the Bombay Missionary Conference, dated 22 February 1858	25
Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 3 April 1858	28
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malet, dated 5 April 1858	30
Minute by the Honourable Mr. Reeves, dated 7 April 1858	30
Letter from Court of Directors to Government of Bombay, dated 21 July (No. 28) 1858	32

East India House,
23 July 1858. }

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

DESPATCH from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, sent in the Months of April or May 1847, or thereabouts, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers, forbidding the Support or Countenance on their part of MISSIONARY EFFORTS; also, DESPATCH from the Government of India, or other Communication, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch, and objecting to the Promulgation of these Orders, and for the further Reply from the Court; and, COPIES or EXTRACTS of COMMUNICATIONS in relation to the Connexion of the Government of British India with IDOLATRY and MAHOMEDANISM.

Home Department.—No. 92 of 1857.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted on the margin,* we have the honour to transmit for your Honourable Court's consideration the accompanying copy of a communication from the Government of Bengal, No. 895, dated the 27th July last, and of its enclosed memorandum by Mr. Cockburn, the officiating Commissioner of the Cuttaek Division, on the local Annoochuttur Fund.

2. Your Honourable Court have asked for information as to the alleged obligation of the Government not to revoke the grant of money made to the above fund, and also whether any measures have been taken for relieving Government from its continued operation.

3. It appears, from the report submitted by Mr. Cockburn, that when the British Government succeeded that of the Mahrattas, in the province of Cuttaek, it found that the latter had been in the habit of disbursing the sum of 6,000 rupees annually for sundry charitable purposes, under the name of the Annoochutter Fund. A portion of this fund was paid for the support of certain Hindoo idols. Anxious to conciliate the inhabitants of the newly subjugated province, the British Government continued the disbursements, and moreover, in a measure, bound itself by law† not to revoke the grant. These disbursements have accordingly been continued ever since; they aggregate Rs. 549. 14. 5. per mensem; but of that amount the sum of Rs. 103. 4. 5. only is paid towards the support of idols.

4. The particulars of the disbursements are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Allowance to 32 idols - - - - -	103	4	5
2. Allowance to pensioners - - - - -	67	7	4
3. Expenses of hospital, including food to the poor - - - - -	297	12	-
4. Savings‡ on lapsed pensions - - - - -	81	6	8
TOTAL Rupees per mensem -	549	14	5

‡ These savings are credited to the fund.

5. Mr.

* Letter from Court No. 32 of 1856, dated 4 June, para. 24.—Letter to Court No. 19 of 1857, dated 11 March, para. 11.

† "Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the resumption of the established donation for the support of the Temple of Juggurnath, the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo Temples, called 'Annoochuttur,' and the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo Temple at Cuttaek, called 'Seetaram Thakoor Barea.'" (Section 30, Regulation XII., 1805.)

5. Mr. Cockburn shows that the obligation to continue these payments, so far as it can be traced, is only the legislative one above mentioned; and he thinks that as the grant was a spontaneous one, and not on account of any resumed lands or duties, it might now be resumed by the rescission of the law. He suggests, however, that, to avoid the appearance of selfishness, the money (*Rs.* 103. 4. 5.) should be applied to some unobjectionable local charitable purpose. In the event of its being deemed impossible to revoke the assignment, Mr. Cockburn proposes that it should be commuted for grants of land to each Temple.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the law cannot be rescinded consistently with good faith, and his Honor does not perceive any moral distinction between a grant of money and a grant of land.

7. We beg to submit this matter for your Honourable Court's consideration, with the remark, that if the proviso appended to Section 30, Regulation XII. 1805, should be deemed to be of any more force than to exempt this charitable donation from the operation of a particular rule, applicable to religious allowances, and if it be thought right to continue the donation, it would not be difficult to commute, as in the case of the donation to the Temple of Juggurnath, the money payment made to the Annoochuttur Fund for the support of idols, amounting to *Rs.* 103. 4. 5. per mensem, to an endowment in land. We would, however, defer giving effect to any such change till the return of tranquillity.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 27 August 1857.

(No. 895.)

From *A. R. Young, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to *C. Beadon, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,

General.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1152 of the 25th July 1856, enclosing an extract from a despatch from the Honourable Court, No. 52, dated 4th June 1856, requesting to be informed with reference to the remark made by Mr. Ricketts in his report on the district of Cuttack relative to the appropriation of a part of the Annoochutter Fund for the support of idols, whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the alleged obligation, and whether any measures have been taken for relieving Government from its continued operation.

2. There has been more difficulty in procuring the means of answering these questions than might have been anticipated.

3. I am now, however, directed to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copy of a memorandum by Mr. Officiating Commissioner Cockburn, dated 28th February 1857, which will be found to give a clear history of the present state of the Annoochutter Fund, and the past transactions connected with it.

4. The amount now actually contributed to idols under the terms of section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, is *Rs.* 103. 4. 5. per mensem, divided among 32 idols.

5. On the receipt of Mr. Cockburn's memorandum, he was asked whether he could suggest any method of commuting the money allowance for land, and to whom, apart from Government, the management of the means assigned for this allowance, whether money or land, should be entrusted.

6. To this Mr. Cockburn replies, that "one or more villages might be formed into a separate estate, to be managed by some respectable Hindoo, whose duty it would be to pay the usual donations to the party in charge of each of the shrines. He would of course have to be allowed a per-centage for his trouble of management, the risk of bad seasons, &c., and should also be entitled to any profits

profits that he can acquire. He should find security, and be liable to removal, and also to action in the civil court."

7. But though Mr. Cockburn states this plan, he does not recommend it, because he thinks it likely to be embarrassing and expensive to Government, and oppressive to the ryots. "I would prefer," Mr. Cockburn says, "giving separate portions of land to the guardians of the temples for the time being. These lands could be taken from convenient villages, and would become, in fact, so many separate estates. The ryots' interests would be protected, and they would simply pay their rents to the guardians in place of to the agents of Government.

8. It is plain that each so called "estate" would be very small, each yielding a 32d part of a rental of 1,239 rupees per annum.

9. It is, however, the opinion of the Commissioner that the annual donation to the 32 idols, should be resumed absolutely, and made over to the local authorities for charitable purposes. Mr. Cockburn's reason is, that it is unbecoming for the Government to support idols; and that there is no actual right to be compensated for, as in the case of Juggernaut.

10. The Lieutenant-governor does not agree in this. He considers that the terms of section 30,* Regulation XII., 1805, ought to be considered as a pledging of the Government in the face of the people not to resume the donation in question. As to the method of the donation, the Lieutenant-governor is unable to appreciate the moral distinction between giving annually so much money and giving a permanent rent-free estate yielding the same amount: or if there be any difference, it would appear to the Lieutenant-governor in favour of the money payment, and against the permanent grant of rent-free land, which last is, in the eyes of a native, a more valued token of favour than the former, and the more usual method of homage to an idol.

11. Should it, however, be thought fit to continue the donation, and better to make it in the form of a permanent grant of land, it would seem that no difficulty will be found in effecting it.

12. The case is submitted for the orders of the Right Honourable Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. R. Young,*
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, 27 July 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

MR. RICKETTS, on the occasion of his visit to Cuttack in 1854, recommended the establishment of a new hospital at Balasore, suggesting that the expenses consequent thereon should be partly provided from the surplus accumulations of the Annochutter Fund. This proposal was agreed to by the local committee at Cuttack, sanctioned by Government, and the hospital is now open to the public.

2. The Honourable the Court of Directors have approved of the arrangement; but their attention having been drawn to the statement in Mr. Rickett's report on the Annochutter Fund, that the appropriation of a part of it for the support of 33 idols, being expressly guaranteed by section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, must be continued, have inquired whether the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the alleged obligation, and whether any measures have been taken for relieving Government from its continued obligation; and a report on the subject having been called for from the Government of Bengal,

I have

* Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the resumption of the established donation for the support of the Temple of Juggernaut, the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo Temples, called "Annoochuttree," and the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo Temple at Cuttack, called "Seetaram Thakore Baree."

I have been directed to inquire into and report the nature of the obligation referred to, and in what degree it is now recognised and acted upon.

2. The records of this office and that of the Collector of Cuttack, have been now carefully searched, in order to ascertain the earliest exact history of the Annochutter Fund, with the following result.

4. Not long after the conquest of the province, Mr. Collector Graeme submitted for the orders of the Board of Commissioners, who were engaged in settling its affairs, a petition from some Brahmins and poor of Cuttack, setting forth, that under the Marhatta Government, a charity, amounting to 20,000 kuhawans of cowries, was annually distributed to them in monthly disbursements, which had been allowed by the Commissioners also on account of the previous year, but having been lately stopped, they now prayed for its continuance as usual, and in reply to his letter, which was dated 17th December 1804, he was directed to institute inquiries in regard to the right of each of the persons claiming to participate in the charity, distinctly discriminating in his report between those persons who appeared entitled to a continuance of it on account of infirmity, old age, or other proper and sufficient ground, and such persons as seemed to have possessed themselves of a share in the charity by unfair means or influence. The Board, however, did not desire, it was stated, that any very strict investigation of the validity of the right of persons claiming the charity should be entered into, being aware that, from the nature of the former system, minute scrutiny, according to our established regulations, would in many instances deprive individuals of a subsistence and support which originates in principles of humanity, and is at the same time calculated, by a partial compliance with the religious opinions and prejudices of a newly subjugated people, to confirm their attachment, and to add credit and stability to the British Government, and the Collector was therefore directed to regulate his inquiries more by a conscientious judgment of the principles of extended equity and moderation, than by adhering closely to any already specified regulation; and pending the result of the investigation, the Board sanctioned a continuance of the charity to such of the petitioners as appeared to be in immediate distress and want.

5. The Collector, in reply, reported that the individuals demanding the charity had no documents to establish their claim; but, from every information he had been able to obtain on the subject, it appeared that the former Government had established a charity called Annochutter, the expenses of which were paid from the public treasury, and amounted to about 6,000 rupees annually; that from this source were fed 32 thakoors and 82 people daily, besides which, provisions were dressed for poor travellers, the quantity of course varying with the number of the travellers; and further, that the greater part of the claimants were old widows, but that the Brahmins, who have petitioned for a continuance of the charity, claimed it for the thakoors entrusted to their respective charges. The Collector also stated that he had obtained a list of those who received the charity from the former Government, which he was ready to transmit, if required, and in the meantime had distributed 114 rupees among the petitioners pending the Board's decision.

* 15 January 1805.

6. The Board then called* for the list referred to by the Collector, together with such detailed information in regard to each particular person as he may have been able to obtain, conformably to the tone and spirit of the Board's previous letter,† which was accordingly submitted; and then the Board directed‡ the Collector immediately to proceed to grant the same charity as heretofore bestowed, according to the list, and to cause the prepared food to be distributed according to former established practice, stating at the same time that they would readily receive any suggestion which might occur to the Collector as calculated to improve the present mode of distributing the charity, and to secure the full enjoyment of it to those whom it is the desire of Government should benefit thereby.

† 16 February 1805.

‡ 11 March 1805.

7. Unfortunately the list submitted by Mr. Collector Graeme, and which must have contained full information respecting the details of the charity, is not to be found, nor is any copy of it extant.

8. From the above narrative, it appears that the charity known as the Annochuttur, was in existence under the Marhatta Government, and on the conquest of

of the province was, after due consideration and inquiry, continued under the orders of the Board of Commissioners; that the annual expenses were disbursed from the public treasury, and amounted to about 6,000 rupees; and further, that the parties whose claims to participate in the charity thus continued, were admitted, were—

1st. Some Brahmins, who claimed to share in it on behalf of the 32 thakoors or idols entrusted to their charge.

2dly. Eighty-two persons, most of whom were old widows; and,

3dly. That a certain varying portion was expended in giving cooked provisions to poor travellers.

9. The Board of Commissioners appear to have intended that that portion of the charity in question which refers to the idols, should be permanently kept up, and with this view to have framed the 30th section of Regulation XI. of 1805, the latter part of which provides that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the resumption of the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo Temples called *Anuochutter*."

10. The earliest account of the distribution which has been discovered is a Persian paper in the Collector's office; it bears the initials of Mr. Collector Graeme, and purports to be a detailed monthly account of the expenditure for 1212, corresponding with 1805-6: the following is an abstract:

	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>srs.</i>	<i>chs.</i>	<i>S.Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1st. 33 Thakoors - - - Rice - - - -	1	23	11	104	3	15
2d. 56 Seedhadars, or pensioners „ - - - -	4	20	3 ½	222	1	-
3d. Annochutter - - - „ - - - -	1	14	0	101	15	13
4th. Kudum Rassool - - - „ - - - -	1	12	0	73	3	12
5th. Salaries in cash - - - „ - - - -	-	-	-	71	11	10
TOTAL Sicca Rupees - - -				573	3	11 ½

Sic orig.

11. From the above statement, it will be seen that provisions only were given, and not money, excepting to those persons who were appointed to superintend the distribution of the food.

12. The item of the account shown as "Annochutter," appears to have been on account of cooked provisions for poor travellers. The meaning of the word may be defined as "a charitable food dispensary," from *anno*, food, and *chattra*, a shed on the wayside, where travellers get shelter.

13. Another item, shown as kudum rassool, appears to have been an allowance given to the officers of the Mahomedan Temple of that name, in the town of Cuttack, for the food of poor Mussulmen, and this allowance has long since been discontinued, as foreign to the object of the charity, while all the other items exist to the present day, though varying in amount, excepting the allowance on account of the idols; in respect to which it may be conveniently noted here, that in 1840, on its being discovered that only 32, in place of 33, were kept up, the expense was reduced on this account from *S. Rs.* 104. 3. 15., corresponding to *Co.'s Rs.* 103. 4. 5., which is the amount charged ever since in the monthly accounts.

14. The further history of the fund will now be traced, so far as can be done from the imperfect records available.

15. In 1813 Mr. Collector Trower reported that the Annochutter, or monthly charitable allowance, was considerably abused. Of 72 persons benefiting, nearly half had been absent for years, receiving their allowances through a deputy; others were pundahs, residing at Pooree, and in no want of assistance, while the only real objects of charity were six or seven old women, and moreover that all got money in place of rations; and he proposed to strike off all not deserving of aid, and replace them in the list by others unable to maintain themselves, and further stated, that the allowance to the idols was, no doubt, equally abused, though he had not had the same means of ascertaining it, and, in reply, was informed that his proposition was approved of by the Commissioner, who conceived that the conduct of the person entrusted with the superintendence of this department

department merited the most serious notice. It was also observed, that the fund denominated Annochutter had been appropriated by Government for the relief of the most indigent class of Brahmins, but this was clearly erroneous, there being no apparent ground for the statement.

16. Nothing further appears on record until 1820, when Mr. Collector Pakenham passed an order for the substitution of fixed money payments, in lieu of the food hitherto distributed; but this was not carried into effect until 1829, when the matter was taken up by Mr. Collector Hunter, who stated, in a vernacular proceeding, that the Annochutter charges were as follows :—

	S.	R.	a.	p.
33 Thakoors - - - - -	104	3	15	
75 Pensioners - - - - -	208	3	-	
3 Indigent Brahmins - - - - -	13	14	-	
Kudeem Russool - - - - -	73	13	12-3	
Annochutter - - - - -	101	15	13	
Wages - - - - -	24	11	8-3	
Aggregating Sicca Rupees - - -	526	3	10	

The total amount had previously varied in almost every year, but has since remained at the exact sum recorded by Mr. Hunter, no authority for it being traceable, while succeeding Collectors appear to have taken for granted that it was the authorised sum, and therefore, though the amounts of the several items have since varied, excepting that for the idols, as stated in paragraph 15, the total sum has continued the same.

17. The items referred to have not only varied in amount according to the pleasure of different Collectors, but a portion of the fund has been appropriated to purposes quite foreign to what was intended. Thus, in 1836 it was brought to notice that some East Indian lads were being brought up at the missionary school of Cuttack, at a cost of 40 Rs. a month, the savings effected in the pensions, in which great abuses had again been discovered a few years previously; of this sum, 10 was expended on account of day scholars, and 30 on boarders, who were clothed, fed, and educated at the institution, and, being destitute of the means of subsistence, were, in the opinion of the Collector, "equally with the holy Brahmin and devout Fakir, worthy of compassion and support," though doubtful whether the appropriation was in accordance with the purposes for which the donation was bestowed.

Collector, 12 April
1836.

18. At this time a statement of the manner of expenditure of the fund was required by the Commissioner; and the following is an abstract of the information furnished :

	R.	a.	p.
Support of 33 Hindoo idols - - - - -	104	3	15 1
Support of 53 indigent pensioners - - - - -	158	6	15 1
Daily feed at Hindoo cooking-places - - - - -	100	-	- -
Servants at Hindoo cooking-places - - - - -	19	-	- -
Total payable to Superintending Brahmin, whose own pay, included in above, is 8 Rs. - - - }	381	10	10 2
To darogah of Kudum Russool, for boarding about 70 Mahomedan poor - - - - -	73	-	- -
To pilgrim hospital, for support of sick, medicines, &c. - - -	40	-	- -
Charity school pupils - - - - -	30	-	- -
	524	10	10 2
Balance - - - - -	1	8	19 2
TOTAL - - - - Rs.	526	3	10

And the Collector reported that the sums for the pilgrim hospital, school, and Kudum Russool, were paid direct from his office, and the remainder drawn by the "Annochutter Darogah," who was superintendent of the Brahmin cooking place, and answerable for the just distribution of the sums given to pensioners and priests of the Temples.

19. The Commissioner then requested the sanction of Government to the appropriation of a sum not exceeding one-third of the remainder of the fund, after providing for the support of the idols, guaranteed by law, on the education of boys at the charity school, observing that he saw nothing objectionable in a portion of the fund having been so expended, excepting that sanction should have been obtained; and he thought it improper to exclude poor Christians only from the charity, and, in reply, was informed that matters were to remain precisely as they were pending investigation and disposal of the whole question respecting the interference of Government with the religious institutions of the people. 21 April 1830.
No. 131, 10 May 1856.

20. It will have been observed from the abstract of account given in paragraph 18, that 40 rupees is entered on account of the support of the sick in the pilgrim hospital, and medicines. This hospital was a Government institution; the abolition was resolved upon in 1840, though for what reason does not appear. The measure was deprecated by the local authorities most strongly, and it was proposed by the Commissioner and Collector to continue it at the expense of the Annochutter Funds, which, it was stated by Mr. Commissioner Mills, "Government are bound, with reference to the provisions of section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, to expend on charitable purposes;" and again, "the payment of Co.'s Rs. 108. 14. 10. for the support of 33 Hindoo idols being expressly guaranteed by section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, must be continued;" but the remainder he proposed should be appropriated to more direct purposes of charity than in giving too often misplaced pensions and food; a committee of management being appointed, and the following sums sanctioned:

Salary of medical officer - - - - -	Rs. a. p.
Miscellaneous items of medical department - - - - -	60 - -
Cooked food for indigent persons - - - - -	50 - -
Contingencies and repairs - - - - -	150 - -
Also that pensions be continued to 53 persons, amounting to	15 6 9
	165 8 10
Making, with the sum of - - - - -	440 15 7
for support of idols,	108 14 10
A TOTAL of - - - Co.'s Rs.	549 14 5
Or - - - Sicca Rs.	526 3 10

The amount of the pensions falling in by death or otherwise to be expended as the committee saw most fit, it being understood that the principal object of the institution shall be the distributing of food amongst the poor, and providing a hospital for the sick.

21. These propositions were, with a slight modification, approved of by Government; the hospital was continued and exists to the present day, the expenses being in a great measure defrayed from the Annochutter Funds.

22. In 1853 Mr. Commissioner Gouldsbury proposed the establishment of a hospital at Balasore, for the benefit chiefly of pilgrims, and suggested that a portion of the expenses might be taken, with the consent of the Cuttack local committee, from the surplus collections of the Annochutter Funds, of which there was a considerable accumulation available at once for the purpose of construction of the hospital, and of monthly savings for its maintenance, and submitted the following statement of the monthly income and expenditure of the fund:—

Monthly allowance - - - - - Rs. 549. 14. 5.

Expenses of Pilgrim Hospital - - - - -	Rs. a. p.
Allowance to pensioners - - - - -	297 12 -
Allowance to Hindoo idols - - - - -	104 14 4
Savings - - - - -	103 4 5
	43 15 8
Rs.	549 14 5

On which, the Board of Revenue requested more detailed information as to the manner in which the Rs. 297. 12. were expended, and whether any portion of the amount (Rs. 103. 4. 5.) allowed for the support of idols can be withdrawn; "for as idols do not last for ever, and are liable to be destroyed or forsaken, it is possible that a portion of the allowance may be more profitably employed," and directed a scrutiny of the item of Rs. 104. 14. 4. allowed to pensioners.

23. A report was called for by the Commissioner from the Collector, who submitted * the particulars required, showing that the Rs. 297. 12. were duly expended on the hospital establishment, medicines, contingencies, and food to the poor; that there were some abuses in regard to the pension list, and that the savings, whatever they came to, were monthly carried by him to the credit of the Annochutter Fund. He stated incidentally that the Government was bound to expend the Annochutter allowance of Rs. 549. 15. 5., and that the allowance of Rs. 103. 4. 5. for support of Hindoo idols being expressly guaranteed by section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, could not therefore, in his opinion, be withdrawn, and that all the idols had been ascertained, by local inquiry, to be duly kept up.

No. 90, 24 Sept.
1853.

24. The Commissioner, in his own report to the Board, made no distinct reference to the possibility of withdrawing a portion of the allowances to the support of idols.

No. 191, 21 Oct.
1853.

25. The Board of Revenue strongly recommended to Government the establishment of the proposed hospital; and in their secretary's letter alluded to the Annochutter funds as "being reserved by law" (section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805) "for charitable purposes."

No. 464, 6 June
1854.

26. A few months later the division was visited by Mr. Ricketts, who reported in favour of the proposed establishment of a hospital at Balasore; and Government having sanctioned the measure, the sum of 4,000 rupees was set apart on account of the cost of the building, and Rs. 75. 11. 5. monthly for its future maintenance; and the hospital has lately been erected, and is now open to the public.

27. In regard to the present expenditure of the Annochutter Fund, the following abstract will give all necessary information:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Allowances to 32 idols - - - - -	103	4	5
2. Allowances to pensioners - - - - -	67	7	4
3. Expenses of hospital, including food to the poor -	297	12	-
4. Savings on lapsed pensions - - - - -	81	6	8
TOTAL Allowance of the Charity granted } by Government - - - - -	549	14	5

From which it will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off since 1853 (*vide* para. 23) in the item of pensions; and it may also be mentioned, that, owing to the greater check now exercised by the committee, there is usually a saving of between 40 rupees and 50 rupees monthly in the third item, which is credited to the general Annochutter Fund. The sum actually expended varies from month to month, part being expended in fixed salaries of establishment, part in medicines and other contingencies, while a part in feeding poor people, for whom rice is cooked daily at the hospital by the establishment, and eaten on the spot. A statement of the account for December last is annexed, giving detailed particulars.

28. A list of the 32 idols, and the amount of monthly allowance to each, and one of the existing pensioners, are also annexed.

29. Having given this full history of the charity known by the name of the Annochutter, it now remains for me to sum up the results with reference to the obligation resting on Government to continue the allowance on account of the support of the idols.

30. It

* No. 44, 16 July 1853, and subsequent letters.

30. It is clear that the Mahrattas had a charity which was found to be in existence at the time of the conquest of the province, and that the authorities of the day thought proper to continue it. There is nothing to show that they might not have adopted the contrary course, had they pleased to do so; for no lands or sayer revenues appear to have been resumed on account of which any compensation was considered fair and right. The continuing of the charity was a purely voluntary act of conciliation towards a newly subjugated people.

31. It will be seen that a portion of the charity was guaranteed by Regulation, viz., that granted to "officers of Hindoo Temples;" but then it does not appear that the Government has been in any way legally bound to continue the payment of any other sums. The universal opinion hitherto has been, that Government was equally obliged to continue the payment of the whole donation now given. Had this been the case, the whole amount should have been all along made over to the "officers of the Hindoo Temples," to be distributed by them on the feeding of poor persons and travellers; but I cannot ascertain that any claim of the kind was ever put forward by the officers of the Temples, and it is certain that the distribution has never been made under their superintendence, but under that of officers specially appointed by the Collectors for the purpose.

32. Either it was wrong not to make over the full donation to the officers of the Temples, or there was no legal obligation on Government to continue the payment of any other sums excepting those for the Temples.

33. The allowance for the support of the idols being guaranteed by law must, I think, be continued so long as the law remains unrescinded; but I see no reason why this step should not be taken at once, for it is discreditable to our own national character and religion that Government should go on year after year paying Rs. 1,239. 7. for the direct support of the idolatry of the country.

34. At the same time it is better, I think, that the Government, for the sake of its own reputation, should not in a matter of this kind appear to derive any pecuniary advantage, and therefore I would recommend, that on the objectionable section of the law being rescinded, the Government should, though not by legislative enactment, resolve in placing in the hands of the local committee of Cuttack the whole amount of the charity as hitherto paid, viz., Rs. 549. 14. 5., to be expended—

1st. On the hospitals of Cuttack and Balasore.

2d. Existing pensions.

3d. Feeding of the poor, as at present, and the balance, if any, to be available for such other charitable purposes in the division as may, on the recommendation of the local committee, be approved of by Government.

Commissioner's Office,
Cuttack Division, Cuttack,
28 July 1857.

(signed) *G. F. Cockburn,*
Officiating Commissioner.

Home Department.—No. 120 of 1857.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH our letter in this department, No. 92, dated the 27th August last, we had the honour to submit, for your Honourable Court's consideration, a report by Mr. Cockburn, the officiating Commissioner of the Cuttack Division, on the local Annochuttur Fund, with a remark, that if it should be thought right to continue the donation, advantage might be taken of the return of tranquillity to commute the money allowance paid by Government to that fund for the support of certain Hindoo idols to an endowment in land, as in the case of the donation to the Temple of Juggernaut.

2. The inquiry made into the origin of the Annoochuttur Fund has been extended to the case of another money payment* of a similar nature, which is made for the support of a Hindoo Temple at Cuttack, called Seetaram Thakoorbarree, also mentioned in section 30, Regulation XII., 1805.

3. The Government of Bengal has submitted the question of the donation to this Temple for our orders;† but, as in the case of the Annoochuttur Fund, we beg to refer it for your Honourable Court's consideration.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Canning.*
C. Campbell, General.
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 12 October 1857.

(No. 1134.)

From *A. R. Young, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to C. Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

Sir,

General.

THE inquiry into the Annoochuttur donation, enacted by section 30, Regulation XII, 1805, of which the result is reported in my letter, No. 895 of the 27th July last, has brought under consideration the case of the donation to the Temple called Thakoorbarree, also included in the section above quoted.

2. Mr. Cockburn has reported on this subject as follows:

"In section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, it is provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorise the resumption of the allowance granted for the support of the Hindoo Temple at Cuttack, called Seetaram Thakoorbarree;" and the amount of this allowance which has been annually given ever since the conquest of the province, is *Co.'s Rs. 522. 8.*

"The exact circumstances which induced the Board of Commissioners to recommend the continuance of this allowance are not known, the most careful search having been made at various times without successful result; but from the defective records available, the following is ascertained:

No. 618, 25 June
1835.

"In 1835 Mr. Commissioner Master submitted a report for the orders of the Board of Revenue, on 'a claim to a pension of 500 rupees per annum, preferred by the heirs of the late Rajah Kistum Rajshevait, attached to the Hindoo Temple in the town of Cuttack, called Seetaram Thakoorbarree,' stating that 'their names had been formally recorded as heirs of the deceased in the Book of Mutations,' and that 'the accuracy of the claim to receive the pension in future, and the propriety of the Collector's disposition to transfer to them the arrears which have accumulated,' were clearly established from the correspondence, of which copies were submitted, and as section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805 distinctly guaranteed 'the payment of all established allowances to this Temple,' he recommended acknowledgment of the claim.

"From the correspondence referred to, it appears that on the 5th April 1813, the secretary to the member of the Revenue Board on deputation at Cuttack, informed the Collector that the pensions of some claimants appearing to have been granted for the support of religious institutions, the Governor-General in Council desired to learn from the local agents whether the allowances had been appropriated for these purposes or not, and other particulars relative to the due fulfilment of the intentions of the founders of the institutions.

" In

* *Co.'s Rs. 522. 8. per annum.*

† Letter, No. 1134, dated 11 September 1857.

"In the list of pension claims appeared one,

"No. 10. Claimant's name, Toolseedoss Odhicary. Annual amount, 500 rupees.

And it was one of several, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,771. 11. 5. per annum, the continuance of which were sanctioned by Government.*

"Before deciding on the matter referred by Mr. Commissioner Master, the Board of Revenue requested that it might be more distinctly reported whether it is certain that the allowance claimed was the same as that granted for the support of the Temple under section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, and were informed that there was no doubt on the subject at all. The Commissioner stating that section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, guaranteeing the payment of the established allowance to this Temple, and the Collector reporting that the pension now claimed is the allowance so granted, there appears no room for discussion as to the propriety of its being continued. No. 9, 15 Feb. 1836. No. 311, 12 Mar. 1836.

"The matter appears, then, to have been submitted by the Board to the Government, and 'a succinct history of the origin of the grant, with a clue to all the orders that have been passed on the subject by Government since our first possession of the province,' was called † for.

"The Commissioner reported that he had searched in vain for the correspondence which took place between the Board of Commissioners and Government, previous to the enactment of Regulation XII. of 1805, and requested that search might be made in the offices of the Government and the Revenue Board; but none could be obtained. (*Vide* Secretary to Government's letter, No. 25, 20th September 1836.)

"Mr. Collector Mills, in submitting his report, stated that, 'in regard to the origin of the grant, nothing further is known than that the Mahratta ruler, Rugoojee Boonsla, assigned a pension of 2,000 kawons of kowries, for performing the religious ceremonies of the Temple,' and at the British accession the amount was paid, and the existence of the Temple officially recognised by Regulation XII. of 1805.

"Mr. Commissioner Ricketts then submitted his report to the Board. He recommended that the allowance should be continued as guaranteed by law, and deprecated the rescinding of the law. No. 1469, 27 Sept. 1836.

"Finally the Board intimated ‡ that the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal, with reference to section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805, and the 9th to the 11th paragraph of Mr. Ricketts' letter, was of opinion that the grant could not be resumed, and therefore approved the installation of the heirs of the late Rajah Kistum Raj in the office of Shewaits.

"The only question remaining is, whether the law which guarantees the continuance of the allowance for the support of this Hindoo Temple, should be rescinded or not; and I confess I see no good reason why it should be continued. In this case, as in that of the Hindoo Temples supported from the Annochuttur, the donation appears not to have been granted as compensation for any resumption, but simply as a conciliatory act at the time of the recent acquisition of the province.

"Whatever the motives or policy may have been, they are not such as I think can be approved of at the present day; and so long as this allowance is continued, so long is the Government in what seems to me the discreditable position of directly countenancing and supporting the idolatry and superstition of the country."

3. Being asked how, if the allowance were in any shape continued, he would recommend that it should be commuted, and what arrangements he would suggest for that purpose, Mr. Cockburn replied—

"There are no Government estates in the district of Cuttack from which commutation could be effected."

The

* Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 24 December 1813.

† 1. Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 796, 31 May 1836.—2. Secretary, Revenue Board, No. 73, 18 June 1836.

‡ 1. Board of Revenue, No. 299, 2 December 1836.—2. Government Secretary, No. 1626, 15 November 1836.

The Collector suggests that in the case of the Seetaram Thakoorbarree, the sudder jummahs of four petty estates attached to the Temple might be remitted, and that of another reduced, which would allow of the continuance of the annual donation without any connection with the Temple on the part of Government.

These estates, with their present sudder jummahs and the remissions and reduction proposed, are shown in the annexed statement.*

" They were purchased by the trustees of the Temple in times long gone by, with savings from the Government donation; they were formerly lakhraj, but having been resumed, are now borne on the rent-roll of the district, like any other zemindaree, without any special conditions, and in the name of the thacoor, Marfut, the trustees.

" Three of the smaller estates are now under attachment, it appears, on account of the debts of a former trustee, the present trustees resisting on the ground of its being trust property, and not subject to attachment for such private debts.

" Whether the attachment be withdrawn on the above grounds or not, the estates are liable any day to be sold for arrears of revenue, supposing the trustees are unable, decline, or neglect to pay up what is due, on which consideration the Collector thinks that it will be necessary for Government to engage to renew that part of the donation on account of which the sudder jummah of the larger estate may be reduced, in the event of its being sold for arrears; 'otherwise,' he observes, 'we cannot be said to give an equivalent for the direct allowance which we wish to abolish.'

" In this opinion, however, I do not concur, for the Government having once reduced the sudder jummah, could not fairly be called upon to renew the donation, or make good the defalcation, or be answerable in any way for the acts or neglect of the trustees.

" Moreover, on the one hand, the trustees would, in the event of a sale, obtain a far higher price for the estate at the reduced sudder jummah, and would of course apply such sum in any way they considered best for the interests of the Temple under their charge, or on the other, the estate might, in the event of its being put up for sale, be sold, subject to the condition of payment from the collections of the fixed sum due to the Temple.

" If thought desirable, however, to avoid any chance of the equivalent of the money allowance being sold for arrears of revenue accruing on the whole estate, and thus passing into the hands of persons in no way connected, and possibly hostile to the interests of the Temple, it would be easy to portion off a certain part of the property, and form it into an entirely separate estate, to be held rent free and in trust for the Temple. The mehal would in fact be brought under a butwarrah, and lands yielding the desired amount of sudder jummah would be set

* STATEMENT.

NO.	PERGUNNAH.	MEHAL.	SUDDER JUMMAH.	PROPOSITION.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1	Khundee -	Talook Toolung -	2,722 12 2	That if the attachment of the Civil Court be withdrawn from Mehals Nos. 3, 4, 5, their sudder jummahs and that of No. 2 be altogether remitted, and the estates altogether made over to the hereditary trustees of the endowment, to be managed as they think best for the interest of the Temple; that in this case the balance of the present donation be remitted from Mehal No. 1. If, on the other hand, attachment be upheld, that the whole donation be remitted from Mehal No. 1, a separate estate in either case being formed from Mehal No. 1, to be given up as rent-free; one to the above trustees.
2	Khundee -	Burree Gunga -	112 6 1	
3	Bukrabad -	Aree, Bazee, Mouzah Soobudrapoor.	21 - 9	
4	Bukrabad -	Aree, Bazee, Mouzah Kishupoor.	4 1 9	
5	Bukrabad -	Aree, Bazee, Mouzah Shampoor.	2 8 1	

set apart as the equivalent of the money allowance, the sudder jummah of that portion being simply remitted.

"This last is the plan which I would recommend to be adopted, if it be decided that a commutation of the money allowance for land is to take place.

"In this case, and supposing the attachment before referred to be withdrawn, the sudder jummahs of the four smaller estates had better, perhaps, be remitted as proposed by the Collector, and the balance only taken from the larger one; it will take four petty properties off the rent-roll, and tend, so far, to simplify the accounts. If, on the other hand, the attached mehals should be declared by the Civil Court liable for the debts of the former trustee, the whole donation should be commuted for lands from the one larger estate.

"The trustees of the endowment are hereditary, and to them must the transfer of land be made. The names of the present trustees are Bijai Gopaul Kish-tumraj and Rughoonath Raj.

"Although there are no Government lands in the Cuttack district available for transfer, there is the large estate of Khoordah, in the Pooree district, now under settlement, from which the necessary transfer could be effected if desired, either in respect to the Seetaram Thacoorbarree allowance, or to those for the 32 idols."

4. Thus it will be seen by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council that if it should be thought fit to continue the donation, and to make it in the shape of a rent-free grant of land, there would be no difficulty in carrying that plan into effect.

5. Regarding the general fitness of this course on the part of Government, the Lieutenant Governor's opinion has been expressed in the 10th paragraph of my letter to your address on the subject of the Annoochutta, No. 895, of the 27th July last.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. R. Young,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
11 September 1857.

Public Department.—13 April (No. 53) 1858.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. In the former of these letters you report the result of the inquiries instituted under our orders of the 4th June (No. 52) 1856, as to the alleged obligation to continue a payment said to be for the support of 33 Hindoo idols, hitherto made from the Annoochutta Fund at Cuttack.

Letter, dated 27
August (No. 92)
1857.
Letter, dated 12
October (No. 120)
1857.

2. In your letter No. 120 you forwarded for our orders a report on a money contribution towards the support of a Hindoo Temple at Cuttack, called Seeta Ram Thakoor Baree, exempted from resumption, like the Annoochutta, by the provisions of section 30, Regulation XII. of 1805.

3. The allowance in each of these cases had been in existence before the province of Cuttack came into the possession of the British Government, and was continued by the Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, "not," as stated by the Commissioner, Mr. Cockburn, "as compensation for any resumption, but simply as a conciliatory act, at the time of the recent acquisition of the province."

4. It is greatly to be regretted that these payments were not brought to our notice in the course of the long correspondence which has taken place in past years on the subject of disconnecting our Governments in India from the religious worship of the natives.

5. But we entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant-governor in para. 10 of Secretary A. R. Young's letter of the 27th July last.

6. The payments in question did not originate with our Government. There is no evidence, as in the case of the Juggurnauth Temple, in what they did originate; but it is evident that they were considered, on the acquisition of the

province of Cuttack by us, as the inalienable property of the institutions designated respectively "Anoochuttree" and "Seeta Ram Thakoor-baree;" and by Regulation XII. of 1805 these payments received legal recognition, and a pledge of permanency.

7. The summary resumption of the payments, therefore, would involve a breach of faith on the part of our Government.

8. It is, however, desirable that the Government should be as much as possible disconnected with periodical payments of this description; and we have therefore to direct that you enter into communication with the managers of the endowments in question, with a view to the adoption of some arrangement for securing that object, consistent with the maintenance of good faith, which must be an indispensable element in any negotiation for the purpose.

We are, &c.

(signed) *R. D. Mangles.*

F. Currie.

&c. &c.

London, 13 April 1858.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George, dated 22d December,
No. 41 of 1856.

Para. 2. WE now transmit copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, dated 27th February 1854, and of the correspondence which accompanied it,* relative to the transfer of certain endowments to Pagodas under the management of the officers of Government, to the managers or trustees of the institutions; together with copies of minutes recorded by the members of Government, and of the orders finally passed by us on the subject.

3. The Board's communication related mainly to two subjects:—

First. The transfer to the Pagoda trustees of the Devasthanum landed endowments, which had before been managed, on behalf of those institutions, by the revenue authorities; and the course to be followed in disposing of the property of this nature, which still remained, in a few instances, under charge of the officers of Government.

Secondly. The Tusdeek, or allowances in money, payable to the native religious institutions in lieu of lands long since resumed.

4. With regard to the first of these questions, it was reported that almost all the Pagoda lands had been made over to the trustees of the institution to which they belonged. The only districts wherein any such continued under the management of the circar were four, viz., Masulipatam, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Tinnevely.

Masulipatam.

5. The lands in Masulipatam were confined to half of the small village of Ulloor. From the Collector's letter this appeared to have been under circar management, not as belonging to a Pagoda, but as having been so placed by the Civil Court pending the prosecution of a claim to it by a man who had already obtained the other moiety of it by a judicial decree. This claim did not appear to have ever been legally proceeded with; we were of opinion that if it had, and was then pending before the Court, the Collector should retain charge of the land until the suit was decided, or until he received the Court's orders; but that if no action had been instituted, and the Collector still held the village in virtue of instructions originally received from the Civil Court, he should apply to that authority, and move them to fix a term within which the suit must be commenced, or in default to give over the village to the Pagoda trustees. If the Collector was in charge of the village, but not under precept of court, we desired that he should himself appoint a time, after which, in the event of no action being brought, the village should be relinquished to the trustees.

6. In

* Disposal of Pagoda endowments under management of the officers of Government, Rev. Con., 15 August 1854, Nos. 32 and 38.

6. In South Arcot there were certain sothuntrums, or fees. These were stated South Arcot. by the Collector to have been "already included in the land, teerva." They were payable to 14 Pagodas, by deductions from the kistbundee beriz of the several villages whence they were derived, viz., sums equal in all to Rs. 2,158. 12. 8. being paid to 13 institutions from the iyen jummabundy beriz, and 35 rupees to one Pagoda, from the moturpha jummabundy beriz: total Rs. 2,194. 12. 8. We directed these allowances to be commuted for grants of rent-free land of an equal value, and the sothuntrums thenceforward carried to the public account. We were of opinion that the same course might be followed in regard to certain allowances of some other religious institutions in the same district referred to by the Board.

7. In the Tanjore district the bulk of the devastanum landed endowments, as shown in the margin,* had been made over to the trustees, by whom the Government demand or quit-rent (which bore but an inconsiderable proportion to the Pagoda interest in the lands) had to be discharged. The lands which still remained under management of the officers of Government, and the value of the Government and Pagoda interest in them respectively, were as follows:—

	Circar Interest.	Pagoda.
	Rs.	Rs.
356 taruff villages - - - - -	1,25,735	28,770
Taruff enams, 1,570 valies in 294 villages - -	43,904	10,444
Rs.	1,69,639	39,214

The Board stated that the amount of the Government interest in these lands being so much larger than the share derived by the Pagodas, very great exertions had been used to separate this connexion, by granting, instead of the Pagoda share, an extent of land in the same or other villages equivalent in value; but that after much discussion, the Collector reported his inability to carry out this measure. It appeared from the correspondence that it had been first proposed to the trustees, that the scattered taruff lands should be resumed, and that in lieu of them concentrated portions of land, equal in value to the interest enjoyed by the Pagodas in the detached lands, should be granted to the institutions on surva maniem, or rent-free tenure; and subsequently that the very taruff villages and lands themselves should be divided between the Government and the Pagodas, in proportions equivalent to the interest possessed by each, thus in either case leaving the Pagodas the enjoyment of their property without any Government interference whatever. The commutation was to be fixed on a liberal scale, and, instead of the average of 10 years net revenue, the amount of the second highest year in such decennial series was directed to be taken as the groundwork of the calculation. This arrangement, however, was objected to by the Pagoda trustees, partly on consideration of season, and partly because it would have deprived them of the services of numerous paracoodies, who were then available for the performance of Pagoda ceremonies.

8. We could not understand how the surva maniem lands which would be vested in the Pagodas under the proposed scheme, would be more liable to be affected

* TANJORE.

	Government Share.	Pagoda Share.
	Rs.	Rs.
163 surva maniem villages - - - - -	1,388	36,055
114 quit-rent villages - - - - -	14,109	34,890
Valies. m. g.		
3,725 5 0 detached surva maniem lands - - - - -	636	83,916
434 4 3 in 5 quit-rent enams - - - - -	2,042	4,983
Rs.	16,175	1,59,744

affected by vicissitudes of season than the taruff lands reported upon; it was evident that this objection would not apply to the partition between the Pagodas and the Government of the taruff villages and lands as they then stood, which had been the arrangement suggested by the Board in their letter of 29th October 1849. We could not admit that such pretexts as these furnished any sufficient reason why, when the Pagoda lands in all other districts, and so large an extent of them in this very district of Tanjore (wherein the value of the Pagoda interest was quadruple, that in the lands at issue) had been surrendered to the trustees; these taruff villages and land should be allowed to form the sole exception. Looking to the length of time that these villages had been under the management of the Government officers, and the expectations held out to the ryots that the settlement would continue to be made with them, and considering also how very much greater was the value of the Circar interest in them, above that belonging to the Pagodas, and also the doubts entertained by the local officers, whether the dues of Government would be secured in the event of their being placed in the hands of the trustees, we did not authorise these entire lands and villages being made over to the Pagodas on Swamybogum tenure; but the alternative proposed by the Board, or that of granting equivalent assignments of rent-free land, calculated on an equitable and indeed very liberal basis, seemed to us perfectly fair and reasonable, and such as (while it entirely disconnected the Government from the management of these devastanum landed endowments in future), would amply provide for the interests of the institutions themselves. We desired therefore that the Collector of Tanjore might be instructed to carry out this arrangement, reckoning in every case the value of the Pagoda share at the second highest amount at which it stood in the course of the past decennial series, fusly 1254 to 1263. We desired that every reasonable consideration might be paid to the wishes of the trustees, and convenience of the Pagodas in regard to the selection of the rent-free lands to be assigned, and observed, that when the whole matter was fully explained to the trustees by the Collector, we did not doubt they would be induced without difficulty to acquiesce in it. At the same time, we remarked, that if necessary, they should be made distinctly to understand that while the Government were desirous the measure should be carried into effect in the manner most agreeable to the trustees, they were nevertheless determined as to the principle, and that after the *surva man m* lands had been fixed upon and offered to the trustees, the money payments would be discontinued, and the rest of the taruff lands and villages permanently incorporated with the *ain* lands of the district.

Tinnevely.

9. The devastanum endowments in the Tinnevely district were, first, the swamybogum on certain Pagoda lands under circar management, the value given being 2,306 rupees; and, secondly, certain fees under the local terms *porpichay* and *kyatoowarry*.

10. We desired that the instructions given in respect to the Pagoda shares in the taruff lands and villages of Tanjore should be applied to the swamybogum in Tinnevely, which would be commuted for assignments of rent-free land, and would henceforth be carried to the credit of Government. The *porpichay* was represented to be a deduction from the gross produce of Nunjah lands at so much from each heap of grain, and was made previous to dividing the Sircar share. The quantity thus deducted on account was added to the *mailwarum*, and a collection made in money from the ryots in lieu of the grain. The *kyatoowarry* was from the Poonjah lands, and paid from the ryots' share only.

11. The *porpichay* for fusly 1257 was Rs. 13,055. 9. 11., divided among 72 Pagodas, and derived from 727 villages. In general, the *beriz* of a single village was attributed in the accounts to more than one devastanum; and again, the *tripany* income of a single devastanum was frequently derived from villages situated at considerable distances from itself and from one another. It was evidently very inconvenient that so many petty disbursements should be made annually from the public treasury; but, looking to the many years during which these collections were made by the Government servants, to the extent to which the connexion between the trustees and ryots must have been thereby weakened, and a recurrence to the levy of these fees by the former rendered difficult, we were not disposed to accede to the Board's suggestion that they should be discontinued, and the ryots left to contribute or not, as they pleased. We desired that the average amount received by each Pagoda from these sources, for the previous 10

years,

12. Having thus provided for the entire disconnection of the Government from the management of the landed endowments hitherto administered by their officers on behalf of the native religious institutions, our consideration was next given to the question relating to the "tusdeek," or allowances in money, payable to various Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions on account of lands and landed endowments resumed many years before. The total amount of these payments was shown to be—

	<i>Rs.</i>
To Pagodas - - - - - -	9,59,699
To Mosques - - - - - -	39,829
	Rs. 9,99,528

13. With rare exceptions, the lands in commutation of which these allowances had been granted could not be traced; they had been resumed prior to the British occupation of the country, or on the settlement of the revenue immediately after the occupation, and the lands so completely incorporated with the ain or Government lands, as to be no longer distinguishable; or, if in some instances they were known to have been Pagoda lands, the particular institution to which they belonged could not be ascertained.

15. The shrotrioms in South Arcot appeared to have been incorporated with the ain lands, and money allowances assigned in lieu of them in 1806-7. They were not at the time of report recognised in the public books as Pagoda lands. The pymash teerva of these villages was 17,229 rupees; the allowances granted in commutation amounted to 14,582 rupees; whereas the settlement of the villages for fusly 1254 was only 3,508 rupees.

17. With regard to tusdeek allowances generally, the Board stated that it was found impracticable to carry out the principle of reverting to landed endowments, equivalent in value to the existing payments. They referred particularly to Canara; to the large number of institutions (3,669) in that district which formerly derived their emoluments from the land; to the unsettled state of the assessment; and to the long period and great labour which the task would require: to South Arcot, where out of a tusdeek of Rs. 64,968, only 15 Shrotrium villages could be traced: and to Chingleput, where the Pagoda lands existed in no less than 1,889 villages, some of which were included in zemindaries, and the precise proportions and other particulars could not be discovered. Looking to the total amount of the tusdeek rupees, 9,97,528, the Board observed that a general restoration of landed endowments in lieu of these payments could not be effected; that they were unable to surmount the difficulties which were represented by the Collectors of Canara, South Arcot, and Chingleput, and that they apprehended that similar difficulties prevailed also in other districts. At the same time they stated, that if the Government were desirous of ascertaining how far such a measure could be adopted throughout the districts, they would call upon the different authorities, and submit a separate report on the subject.

18. We accordingly requested the Board to obtain a special report from all districts in which tusdeek disbursements were made, showing to what extent the ancient landed endowments, in lieu of which these allowances were paid, could be traced; whether they could be restored or new assignments of land be made in their place, and the ready money allowances discontinued; and what would be the feeling of the people upon the change. We also requested them to notify to us the completion under these orders of the arrangements for the commutation of the devastanum land and fees, which we directed to be carried out with all dispatch.

Surplus Pagoda Funds.

19. The last matter remaining to be noticed was the appropriation of the Davastanum surplus funds. The sums in deposit on this account amounted, on the 31st March 1846, to Rs. 14,58,254. 12. 3., and, deducting the probable amount of disbursements, Rs. 2,71,697. 3. 8., the "net surplus in deposit not immediately required for the purpose of Pagodas or native religious institutions" was Rs. 11,86,557. 8. 7.

	Rs.
Vizapatam -	713
Masulipatam -	258
Guntoor -	7,000
Nellore -	4,310
Madras -	3,420
Cuddapah -	4,919
Salem -	109
Canara -	6,961

20. Of this amount, we had already by our previous orders of the 14th July* 1846, No. 733, directed the surplus in eight districts, where the amount had been inconsiderable, to be laid out on such works of public benefit as would be most acceptable and valuable to the native community generally, such as bridges, choultries, tanks, or wells.

21. In regard to the funds in deposit in five other districts, viz.,

	Rupees.
Chingleput -	68,311
Tanjore -	4,85,658
Trichinopoly -	65,000
Madura -	80,195
Tinnevelly -	3,81,306
Rs.	10,80,468

we ordered eight lacs to be transferred to the general education fund of the Presidency, and the remainder, Rs. 2,80,468, laid out in the following manner :

80,000	rupees to be expended in public works in Tanjore.
20,000	" in Madura.
1,00,000	" for cotton roads in Tinnevelly.
40,234	" for public works in Chingleput.
40,234	" for public works in Trichinopoly.

	Rs.
Bellary -	12,872
South Arcot -	26,687
Coimbatore -	38,835

22. In Bellary, South Arcot, and Coimbatore, there were also sums in deposit to the extent specified in the margin, and we desired that the Collectors of those districts might be called upon to report the works on which they would propose to expend the amount.

23. The available surplus on the 31st March 1846, being 11,86,557 rupees, and the portion applied to educational purposes, 8,00,000 rupees, the residue appropriable to public works was 3,86,557 rupees. From the statement submitted by the Board with their letter of the 27th February 1854, it appeared to us, that from November 1842 to November 1852 the estimates sanctioned from the surplus Pagoda and Choultry funds for the construction and repair of public works, amounted to 7,26,589 rupees, and the bills to 2,15,272 rupees.

24. The amount held appropriable for public works being thus in excess of that ordered to be set apart in 1846, we requested the Board to furnish us with information as to the manner in which this excess had accrued, as well as with a statement showing the total amount of the surplus Pagoda funds, as distinguished from the Chuttrum funds, then in deposit in each district, the amount for which estimates had been sanctioned, the balance yet unappropriated, and the manner in which it would be disposed of.

25. With

* In Letter to Honourable Court, 24 April 1847, No. 24.

25. With reference to the orders given by us as to the disposal of the Pagoda endowments in land and money, as recapitulated in the preceding paragraphs, the Board of Revenue, on the 29th March 1856, laid before us certain letters from the Collector of South Arcot, and requested our instructions regarding an allowance of 2,450 rupees a year paid to five Pagodas in the Cuddalore Talook of that district, in lieu of fees or toll formerly levied for the benefit of those institutions, together with the Sayer revenue of Government.

Diary, 6 May 1856
Nos. 2 and 3.

26. It appeared from the correspondence that formerly fees were collected by the Government officers on behalf of these Temples on goods paying both land and sea customs, and that on the discontinuance of that practice, under Regulation XII. of 1803, the Collector represented that these Pagodas had thereby been deprived of income, and Government granted money allowances to the full value of the income so lost. As under our orders, just reported, money payments to Pagodas were to be commuted into assignments of land, the question arose whether the allowances referred to by the Board needed to be continued at all, as the revenue out of which they had been derived was abolished. The Board were of opinion that so much of the allowances as represented the fees formerly received from the land customs might properly be discontinued, and in the absence of any means of judging what proportion of the allowances that was, they proposed to take one-half as the proportion. They accordingly recommended that a moiety of the permanent allowances should be stopped, and the remaining half, 1,225 rupees a year, continued. As it appeared to us that the Pagodas could have no claim on that portion of the allowances which was originally derived from a source which had become extinct, we acceded to this recommendation.

27. To the further inquiry made by the Board with reference to this payment, viz., whether an allowance in lieu of fees on a branch of revenue like the sea customs, which could not be regarded as so permanent in its nature as the land revenue, could properly be commuted into a grant of land, we observed that it would be unadvisable to give an equivalent in land, for the reason stated by them, and that the modified allowance of 1,225 rupees per annum should be continued to the Pagodas as a money payment.

28. The Government of India, in noticing from our consultation list* our proceedings in respect of the allowances to these Pagodas, took exception to our orders, and desired that they might be reconsidered with reference to their remarks. After referring to the Board of Revenue for report on the points noticed, we addressed the Government of India on the 4th October 1856, forwarding to that authority the reply of the Board to their inquiries. These inquiries, it will be observed, referred chiefly to two points, viz. the reduction of the allowance in question to one-half, and the objection to commute the reduced allowance into a grant of land. In regard to the first, the Board explained that the allowance of 2,450 rupees was granted in compensation for the loss sustained by the Pagodas by the introduction of Regulations XI. and XII. of 1803, which separated the sea and land customs, and abolished all fees levied for charitable purposes. The question of compensation was not taken into consideration until three years after; and in giving the compensation, no orders were given as to the head of revenue to which the allowance was to be debited. Had the allowance been granted immediately, it would probably, it was thought, have been charged to the Customs Department, and the Board were of opinion that it ought to have been so charged, for although the fees formed no portion of the Government revenue, they used to be collected by its servants at fixed rates, together with the revenue. In this view the Board held that the compensation was fairly liable to withdrawal or modification on the reduction or abolition of the customs in one or both of its branches, without any violation of equity or good faith. In regard to the second point, the chief object was to sever the connexion of Government with the religious institutions of the country, by restoring to them the lands originally

* Diary, 5 August 1856, Nos. 23 and 24.—Diary, 7 October 1856, Nos. 25 and 26.

originally forming their endowments ; but in the case of institutions under notice there were no landed endowments to restore, and it was not deemed desirable to alienate any portion of the permanent land revenue to compensate for an allowance dependent on one of the extra sources. We informed the Government of India that we fully concurred in the views of the Board of Revenue, and expressed our hope that the explanation would satisfy them of the propriety of our orders.

Rev. Cons., 16
September 1856,
Nos. 12 and 13.

29. Referring to the orders issued by us in respect of the Pagoda lands in Tanjore as detailed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of this letter, viz. that the taruff lands should be incorporated with the ain lands, and that other lands, equal in value to the interest possessed by the Pagodas in their present lands, should be granted in lieu rent free, the Board of Revenue reported, under date the 29th July 1856, that the Collector had raised certain objections to that arrangement. These were, first, that as the Government demand on the Pagoda lands had never been realized in full without deductions from the swamybhogum to make up the deficiency, the assumption by Government of the meerass of those lands would be attended by a loss of revenue to the extent now annually made good out of the swamybhogum, or the share owned by the Pagodas. Secondly, that the proposed arrangement would render it necessary for the officers of Government to interfere in the details of the village management more than was desirable. Thirdly, that it would entail on Government an additional charge of about 1,500 rupees a year for establishment, now disbursed from the Pagoda revenues. Fourthly, that it would make it necessary to allow of some infringement of the established rules of the Wooloongoo settlement, and would give rise to claims on the part of the meerassidars generally, which it might be difficult to refuse. And, lastly, that the arrangement would not be agreeable to the trustees, who would thereby be deprived of the services of a number of paracoodies, who now perform duties at the Pagodas. For these reasons the Collector suggested that, instead of giving other lands in exchange, the taruff villages should be transferred to the Pagoda trustees in the same manner as the serva maniem and shotriem lands were made over; and that if any difficulty should be felt in realising the Government dues on the villages, in consequence of its being held that Regulation VII. of 1817, protects the properties of religious institutions from the operation of the ordinary laws, a short Act should be passed to render such lands liable to the payment of assessment as the land of any private individual.

30. The Board considered the objections urged by the Collector to have much weight, and supported his proposition for the transfer of the Pagoda lands to the trustees as a simpler and easier arrangement than that before ordered, and particularly because they feared that if the latter arrangement were enforced against the will of the trustees, it would be followed by innumerable suits for the recovery of these lands, to which the Board were not of opinion that any defence could successfully be made.

Under these circumstances, and on a reconsideration of the subject, we were of opinion that the course recommended by the Collector and supported by the Board was the best that could be adopted, in pursuance of your Honourable Court's orders for the severance of all connexion between the officers of Government and the landed endowments of native religious institutions; we accordingly authorized the transfer of the meeras of the Pagoda taruff villages in Tanjore, to the trustees, and directed the Board to issue the necessary orders for that purpose. With reference to the suggestion for an enactment for the recovery of the Government dues on these lands in the event of any difficulty being experienced in realising the assessment, we did not think that a special law was necessary, as we found nothing in Regulation VII. of 1817, to exempt the property of Temples or other religious or charitable institutions from the operation of the ordinary laws for the recovery of the Government revenue.

Public Department.—12 May (No. 26) 1858.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. IN the paragraphs noted in the margin*, you report to us certain measures which you have taken with the view of giving effect to the instructions transmitted to you from time to time, directing the discontinuance of all interference on the part of British functionaries in matters relating to the Temples, worship, and religious practices of the natives of India.

2. These measures relate to two branches of the subject, first, the transfer to the Pagoda trustees of the landed endowments under the management of the officers of Government on behalf of those institutions; and, secondly, to the course to be pursued in regard to the money allowances payable to native religious institutions in lieu of lands long since resumed.

3. It appears that at the date of your despatch there were only four districts in which religious endowments were under the management of the officers of Government. The property in the first of these (Masulipatam) was stated to be under the Collector's charge, not as belonging to a Pagoda, but as having been so placed by order of the Civil Court, pending the prosecution of a claim, which, however, did not appear to have been legally proceeded with. We approve of your orders directing the Collector to retain charge of the lands until the receipt of further instructions from the Civil Court, if the suit was pending; otherwise to take steps for the relinquishment of the property to the trustees of the Pagoda.

Masulipatam,
South Arcot, Tan-
jore, Tinnevely.

4. The interests of the Pagodas in the endowments in the three remaining districts, appear to be of two kinds. In those of South Arcot and Tinnevely they have a limited lien upon the produce of the lands, while in the district of Tanjore (we gather from the remark of the Board of Revenue, that any arrangement enforced against the will of the trustees, was likely to be followed by innumerable suits for the recovery of the lands), they have a right in the property itself, to the extent represented by the money payments annually made to them.

5. In the cases of the first class you have directed that the money payments now made to the Pagodas, in lieu of the produce of lands in which they have a vested lien, shall be commuted for assignments of rent-free land of equal value, to be managed by the trustees. The measure, while it relieves our officers of the charge of the Pagoda lands, affords equally good security for the payment of the income claimable by the institutions, and meets with our entire approval.

6. The Pagoda lands in the district of Tanjore, which remain under the management of the officers of Government, are comprised in detached portions in 650 different villages. The pecuniary interest of Government in these villages is entered in the Collector's register at 1,69,639 rupees, and that of the Pagodas at 39,214 rupees. It was first proposed to the trustees that the scattered lands should be resumed, and that in lieu of them "concentrated portions of land, equal in value to the interest enjoyed by the Pagodas in the detached lands, should be granted to the institutions on rent-free tenure;" and subsequently that the villages and lands themselves should be divided between the Government and the Pagodas in proportions equivalent to the interest possessed by each. The proposal to commute the Pagoda interest for rent-free lands was objected to by the trustees; but their objection was overruled; and on first considering the subject, on the 15th August 1854, you resolved, for the reasons given in the marginal extract† from your letter, to enforce the commutation. The district Collector,

* Revenue letter, dated 22 December (No. 41) 1856. paras. 2 to 30, disposal of Pagoda endowments under the management of the officers of Government.

† "Looking to the length of time that these villages had been under the management of the Government officers, and the expectation held out to the ryots that the settlement would continue to be made with them, and considering also how very much greater was the value of the circar interests in them above that belonging to the Pagodas, and also to the doubts entertained by the local officers, whether the dues of Government would be secured in the event of their being placed in the hands of the

Collector, however, raised objections to the arrangement; and on a reconsideration of the matter, on the 16th September 1856, you directed that the villages should be made over to the trustees, who were to be held responsible for the payment of the Government dues.

7. On the supposition that the interest of the Pagodas is not confined to a portion of the produce of the lands, but extends to the lands themselves, as constituting the subject of endowment, the argument of the revenue authorities that the trustees have a claim to the property on behalf of the Pagodas, to which no defence could successfully be made in a court of justice, is unquestionably correct. We attach, however, but little weight to the objections* of the Collector, grounded on the pecuniary loss to the Government which the proposed arrangement would involve: a small loss of revenue should not be allowed to interfere with the consistent action and uniform application of a principle of the highest importance; but that such a loss must necessarily have been the result of the measure is not satisfactorily established. If, by reason of deductions on account of Government dues and charges of collection, the sum actually received by the Pagodas was less than that entered in the public accounts as nominally payable to them, the difficulty raised by the Collector might, we think, have been adjusted, in the absence of other more weighty objections, by taking an average of the actual income of the Pagodas for a given number of years, and assigning to those institutions rent-free lands equivalent to the true value of their interest in the endowments.

8. In sanctioning the arrangement of making over to the management of the trustees the whole of the villages in which the Pagoda lands are situated, you appear to us to have overruled, on insufficient grounds, the cogent reasons against its adoption which you recorded two years before. The measure was one calculated to give the least trouble to the revenue authorities of the district; but it was not the best for the protection of the ryots, nor is it certain that in the eyes of the people the severance of the connexion of Government with the religious institutions of the natives is much more effectually secured by appointing the Pagoda trustees, as such, to be managers and collectors for the Government, than by allowing the Government officers to discharge the same duties for the trustees.

9. We do not learn from the papers whether the arrangement proposed by the Board of Revenue, in their letter of the 29th October 1849, of a partition of the villages and lands between the Government and the Pagodas, has been fully considered by you. Such a measure would be wholly unobjectionable on the score of fairness and justice to the institutions, while it would effectually put an end to all connexion with them on the part of the Government officers.

10. With reference to the foregoing remarks, we desire that you will again take into your consideration the case of the Tanjore Pagodas, with the view of substituting some other arrangement for that sanctioned by you; and that you will report to us the steps taken by the revenue authorities for giving effect to your instructions in regard to the endowments in the districts of Masulipatam, South Arcot, and Tinnevely.

11. In regard to the money allowances to religious institutions, which we greatly regret to find amount in your Presidency to nearly 10 lacs of rupees, we observed that you have instructed the Board of Revenue "to obtain a special report from all districts in which such disbursements were made, showing to what extent the ancient landed endowments in lieu of which these allowances were paid, could be

the trustees, we did not authorise these entire lands and villages being made over to the Pagodas on swamybagum tenure, but the alternative proposed by the Board, or that of granting equivalent assignments of rent-free land, calculated on an equitable, and indeed very liberal basis, seemed to us perfectly fair and reasonable, and such as (while it disconnected the Government from the management of these devastanum landed endowments in future) would amply provide for the interests of the institutions themselves."

* "As the Government demand on the Pagoda lands had never been realized in full, without deductions from the swamybagum to make up the deficiency, the assumption by Government of the meerass of those lands would be attended by a loss of revenue to the extent now annually made good out of the swamybagum, or the share owned by the Pagodas. It would entail on Government an additional charge of about 1,500 rupees a year for establishments now disbursed from the Pagoda revenues."

be traced, whether they could be restored, or new assignments of land be made in their place, and the ready-money allowances discontinued, and what would be the feeling of the people upon the change." We desire that this inquiry may be prosecuted with as little delay as possible, and that the result may be communicated to us through the Government of India, to whom a copy of this despatch will be transmitted.

12. The only other subject calling for remark is the allowance of 2,450 rupees a year, paid to five Pagodas in the Cuddalore talook, in lieu of fees or toll formerly levied for the benefit of those institutions, together with the sayer revenue of Government.

"It appeared from the correspondence," you observe, "that formerly fees were collected by the Government officers, on behalf of those Temples, on goods paying both land and sea customs, and that on the discontinuance of that practice, under Regulation XII. of 1803, the Government granted money allowances to the full value of the income so lost." The land customs having been abolished, you have directed that a moiety of the allowances shall be stopped, and the remaining moiety continued to the Pagodas as a money payment from the public treasury, it being inexpedient, in your judgment, to commute into a grant of land an allowance which cannot be regarded as so permanent in its nature as the land revenue. A reconsideration of your proceedings, under the orders of the Supreme Government, elicited from you an explanatory statement, which does not appear to have been disposed of at the date of your despatch. We desire that you will put us in possession of the final decision of the Government of India on this case, and also of the nature of the original authority under which the fees were levied for the benefit of the Pagodas in question.

London, 12 May 1858.

We are, &c.
(signed) *F. Currie,*
W. J. Eastwick,
&c. &c.

No. 19 of 1858.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable
East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE beg to forward to your Honourable Court the accompanying memorial, dated the 22d February last, from the Bombay Missionary Conference, regarding the connexion of Government with non-Christian religious institutions in this country, and copies of the minutes, as per margin,* severally recorded by us as containing our views on the important subject to which it relates.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.
Henry Reeves.

Bombay Castle, 9 April 1858.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

MEMORIAL of the Bombay Missionary Conference.

THE undersigned beg to bring to the consideration of your honourable body—

That there exists a connexion between the Government of India on the one hand, and the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and other non-Christian religions on the other hand.

That this connexion is of the nature of patronage, sums of money being regularly paid from

* Minute by the Right Honourable the President, dated 3 April 1858. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malet, dated 5 April 1858. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Reeves, dated 7 April 1858.

from the Government treasury, and from sources under the control of Government, for the support, for instance, of Hindoo Temples.

That the temples thus receiving support are exceedingly numerous, especially in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. According to the best information obtainable by your memorialists, the number (26,589) of idol temples and shrines in the Bombay Presidency receiving support from your Honourable Court's Government, is much larger than the number of Christian churches receiving Government support in Great Britain, and scarcely, if at all, inferior to the entire number of churches of all Christian denominations whatsoever in the British islands. If your memorialists are correctly informed, the following sums are annually expended by Government in behalf of Hindoo Temples, Mosques, &c., in the Bombay Presidency; viz., 3,05,875 rupees from the Government treasuries, and 3,92,718 rupees from temple lands, being a total of seven laks (6,98,593), and a still larger sum (8,76,780 rupees) in the Madras Presidency.

That the sums thus given in support of individual shrines vary from one rupee to 11,514 rupees, and even, we believe, more, per mensem.

That the sums thus given are expended, or are designed to be expended, not only in the repairing and adornment of the temples, but in support of poojaris or other parties, who perform the daily services in honour of the idol, of dancing women, of moorlees (women married to the idol, and who lead a life of consecrated prostitution within or near the precincts of the temple), of musicians and others.

That the connexion between the Government of India and idolatry was formerly much more open and conspicuous, and elicited far more observation than it has done of late. Government has sought to relieve its Christian servants of the obligation, often deemed a painful and humiliating one, of personally superintending the affairs of the Hindu Temples. There was a time when the European Collectors, who paid the grants to the temples, were also required by Government to superintend the expenditures, and when every item in the cost of idolatry had to be supervised and sanctioned by an English officer. Orders for the repairs of temples, the purchase or construction of idol-cars, and the making of new idols, had all to receive his signature. Every servant of the temples, the worshipping Brahmin, the musician, the painter, the rice-boiler, the watchman, all had to be appointed under his official seal; even the poor dancing women receiving their salaries, the pay of vice, through his hands. But of these burdens the Honourable East India Company were pleased at length to direct that their servants should be relieved.

That local committees, composed of parties professing the religions that receive the aid in question, have been appointed to receive from the Government treasuries, or to collect under the Government sanction from appropriated sources, such as temple lands, the annual sums allowed for the support of the temples; and that these committees have the administration of these stipends entirely in their own hands.

That these committees are practically, to a great extent, irresponsible, either to Government or to the temple. The feeling exists in many quarters among the native community that these committees are frequently unfaithful to their trust; and petitions have been addressed to the local Governments praying that there may be inquiry into the manner in which they have discharged their administrative duties; but your memorialists believe that these petitions have been without fruit. The position of these committees is therefore singularly anomalous. They regularly receive large sums from the Government resources, to be expended in specific ways, but are not called to give any account of the manner in which they discharge their trust. Government recognizes an obligation to contribute to the support of the temples, and commits the money set apart for that support to channels which it has instituted, without adopting any measures to ascertain if the allowances are faithfully conveyed by those channels to the objects that are patronized. And your memorialists would observe, that either there must be supervision of those committees, in which case the Government connexion will be as conspicuous as ever, or they must be left to act arbitrarily, in which case a very different disposition of the funds from that which was originally meditated becomes possible.

That the reforms effected by the instructions of the Honourable East India Company, while they have removed many of the most salient and offensive usages growing out of the Government patronage of the religions of the soil, have left untouched the great fact of such patronage. The connexion between the Government of India and the religions of the soil aforesaid exists in all its vitality; and the arrangements that have been made have simply disposed of certain particular odious incidences of that connexion. Now, as truly as ever, Hindu idolatry looks to the Government of India for its pecuniary support.

Your memorialists have a deep conviction that as the fact of this connexion is not to be doubted, so also it is not to be justified; that no valid arguments can be brought forward for its continuance; but that arguments the most powerful of which it is possible to conceive demands its immediate and irrevocable abolition.

It has been alleged that the Government of India is bound by solemn engagements to continue the allowances in question, and that it would be an unworthy and indefensible breach of faith to discontinue them.

On the other hand, it is affirmed by those who have investigated the subject, that there exists a good deal of misconception with regard to the extent to which the Government have formally bound themselves by compact to continue in perpetuity or indefinitely the endowments of temples, mosques, and shrines; that it will be impossible to produce any such formal compact with relation to the greater part of those endowments; that their continuance was due simply to the policy voluntarily adopted and carried out by the Honourable Company; which policy has, with respect to many abuses once tolerated, been relinquished, and which the Government is not only at liberty to modify, but, indeed, bound to modify, as the better understood interests of the country and the honour of Government, may demand.

Every earthly government is avowedly under the most sacred obligations to carry on its functions in a way that shall be for the highest interests of the people; and no government ever considered itself infallibly bound to pursue a course which was seen to imperil the interests of its subjects, because of foregone engagements. To insist that all compacts must have perpetual force, is to demand that every country that has advanced from one stage of civilisation to another, shall retrace her steps. There have been periods in the history of many nations that now rank among the most enlightened and influential, when it became a question whether existing compacts should be disallowed, or those nations remain in barbarism. The feudal system was a system of solemn compacts. But it is not necessary to refer to examples. Your memorialists feel themselves constrained to say that, on the supposition that there exist treaties binding the Government of India to administer support to heathen temples, the obligation to observe these agreements is of far inferior force to the obligation that forbids such observance; inasmuch as the latter is one imposed by God himself, which cannot be set aside without drawing down the displeasure of the Almighty both upon the governed and the government.

The people of India know that those who administer the Government of this country profess a religion that utterly condemns idolatry, describing it as odious to God, and in a high degree detrimental to the worshippers. The reflecting portion of the people cannot but see that the support of idolatry by such a government must imply either indifference to religion, which is regarded as something very culpable by the natives of India, or indifference to the well-being of the people. So that the Government of India, while patronising the religions of its subjects, is really forfeiting that respect which must ever be one of the strongest bonds between a nation and its governors.

Quite recently an arrangement has been resolved upon with regard to the Temple of Juggernath at Pooree, the object of which arrangement is declared to be the dissolution of the connexion existing between the Government and that Temple. A piece of land yielding a revenue corresponding to the annual amount previously paid in support of the Temple, is to be made over to the native parties in charge of the Temple; but your memorialists question very much whether this act will be understood by the worshippers of Juggernath as dissolving the connexion between Government and the Temple at Pooree. On the contrary, they cannot but believe that it will be regarded as an act confirmatory of the connexion. The assigned territory will be looked upon as a perpetual token of the favour of the Government. Similar endowments, elsewhere, are none the less regarded as significant of a connexion between the Government and that which is endowed. There is a connexion implied in the pretermission by Government of its rights in the assigned land. The Government which claims to be the owner of all land in India is constantly to surrender its rights to the land in question, and to show honour to Juggernath by intermitting its claims. And what has been remarked above concerning committees may here be repeated, that there must be supervision with reference to the ultimate disposition of those funds, or there must be licence given for their misapplication.

Your memorialists venture to hope, that if the abolition of the connexion deprecated be resolved upon, that any such arrangement as that of which they have given an example may not be adopted. They venture to hope that the Government will not purchase its release by putting into the hands of committees money or lands yielding annually the income required. They are fully persuaded that the necessary ends will not be accomplished by such a measure. They ask that the abolition be absolute and unquestionable, as conspicuous as the connexion itself has been, insomuch that all classes of the population will be compelled to see that the connexion is at an end.

But while your memorialists ask for the entire abolition of this connexion, they are very far from desiring to see the funds thus economised reserved to swell the actual resources of the State. They regard it as exceedingly desirable that the people of India should be left without any pretence for bringing the accusation that Government has been influenced by financial considerations in introducing this reform; they would, therefore, venture to recommend that sums returning to the disposal of the State by the abolition of this connexion be employed for the good of the people in a mode or modes that shall be likely to accomplish the end which your memorialists have just referred to as exceedingly desirable; and they believe that it will not be found practically a very difficult matter to devise such means of expending these resources as shall carry to the best convictions of the people the evidence of a disinterested and conscientious regard for their welfare.

Your memorialists, being actuated by a sincere attachment to the Government of India, a lively gratitude for the measure of religious freedom which, in common with others, they have long enjoyed under its protection, will ever pray the Fountain of all Authority and

the Source of all Wisdom that in all things your honourable body may be guided, strengthened, and blessed, for the advantage of those whose interests have been entrusted to your councils.

(signed) *J. S. S. Robertson*, Missionary of the Church of England.
A. H. Frost, M.A., Missionary of the Church of England.
J. Sheriff, Missionary of the Church of Scotland.
Adam White, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.
Nārāyan Sheshādri, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.
Joseph Taylor, London Missionary Society.
Charles Willm. Isenberg, Missionary, Church Mission Society.
Dhanjibhai Honroji, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.
Daji Pandurang, Missionary of the Church of England.
R. R. Cousens, Minister of the Church of England.
Alex. Garden Fraser, D.D., Principal Sir J. Jejeebhoy
 Parsee Benevolent Institution.
Robert T. Colvin, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
Charles Harding, Missionary of the American Board of
 Missions.
George Bowen, Self-supporting Missionary.

Bombay, 22 February 1858.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

THE memorial of the Bombay Missionary Conference ought not to be forwarded to the Honourable Court without some expression of the views of this Government on the important subject to which it relates. I trust that it is unnecessary for me to say that I have perused this memorial with the respectful attention which the profession and character of the reverend gentlemen who have signed it entitle it to receive at my hands, and that if I am compelled to dissent from the views which it expresses, I do so with regret, and in the persuasion that those views are formed upon a misapprehension of the real character of the relations between the Government and the non-Christian religions of India. It will be convenient to begin by condensing and recapitulating the statements contained in the memorial.

1st. The memorialists state that there exists a connexion between the Government of India, on the one hand, and the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and other non-Christian religions on the other hand.

2dly. That this connexion is of the nature of patronage, money being regularly paid from the Government treasury in support of Hindoo Temples, &c.

3dly. That Government servants having been relieved of all supervision over the concerns of the Temples, &c., the control over their funds is unfaithfully and dishonestly exercised by local committees professing the religion for which the Temples, &c., were endowed, the said committees not being answerable to Government, are, in fact, irresponsible.

4thly. That it has been alleged that the Government is pledged by solemn engagements to continue these endowments, but that "it is affirmed by those who have investigated the subject that there exists a good deal of misconception with regard to the extent to which the Government have formally bound themselves by compact;" that no such formal compact exists with regard to the greater part of them; that their continuance is simply owing to the policy voluntarily adopted by the Honourable Company, which policy has, with regard to many abuses once tolerated, been relinquished, and which Government is not only at liberty, but bound to modify. The memorialists go on to say that "even on the supposition that there exist treaties binding the Government of India to administer support to heathen temples, the obligation to observe these agreements is of far inferior force to the obligation which forbids such observance, inasmuch as the latter is one imposed by God himself, which cannot be set aside without drawing down the displeasure of the Almighty both upon the governed and the government."

5thly. That Government by "patronising" the religions of its subjects, in reality forfeits their respect.

6thly. That no commutation of cash payments for land yielding a revenue equal to the money endowment will have the effect of dissolving the alleged connexion between the Government and idolatry; and that nothing short of dispossessing the Temples and other religious institutions of their endowments, both in money and land, will have this effect.

7thly. That while the memorialists ask for this measure, which they describe as "the entire abolition of this connexion," they do not wish the funds thus "economised" to be applied to the exigencies of the State. They deprecate the charge which such an appropriation would give a colour to, viz., "that Government had been influenced by financial considerations in introducing this reform;" and they believe "that it will not be found practically a very difficult matter to devise such means of expending these resources as shall carry to the best convictions of the people the evidence of a disinterested and conscientious regard for their welfare."

The principal thing that strikes me, on reading these allegations and recommendations, is the strange misconception of facts under which they must have been made.

It is assumed that because sums of money are regularly paid from the Government treasury, and from other sources under the control of Government, for the support of Hindoo Temples, that the Government patronizes idolatry; and it is broadly asserted that whether we are bound by solemn engagements to continue such payments or not, we are bound by a still higher obligation to dispossess the Temples, and all other non-Christian religious establishments, of their endowments both in money and land, and to appropriate them to other purposes. It seems to be unknown or forgotten that these sums of money are regularly paid from the Government treasury, or from other sources under the control of Government, precisely in the same way that all other inams and assignments of revenue made by former Governments are paid.

It is necessary to consider the origin of these grants. Neither under the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan Government was there anything like what we should call a church establishment in India. Temples, and afterwards mosques, were built and endowed by princes and by other wealthy individuals. The Mahomedans, when they conquered a province, appear generally, but not invariably, to have destroyed the Hindoo Temples, or converted them into mosques, and to have confiscated their endowments. Thus, at Ajmeir, I remember to have seen a great mosque which had evidently been originally a great Jain Temple; and thus, in this Presidency, the whole of the mosques at Ahmedabad appear to have been built out of Hindoo or Jain Temples, which, no doubt, were demolished for the purpose. In other parts of the country, which came at a later period under Mussulman rule, a milder policy was pursued. Thus, in the Carnatic, and generally in the south of India, the Temples, which are at this moment the finest specimens of Hindoo architecture, and the largest Hindoo buildings in India, were spared, while their estates seem not to have been absolutely confiscated, but taken under Government management, a sufficient sum being allotted out of their revenues for the maintenance of the Temple, the performance of ceremonies, &c., and the surplus being carried to the credit of the State.

When the East India Company assumed the management of the country, things were found in this state. The payments to the Temples depended very much upon the disposition of the amildar, or other local authority; if he was a Hindoo, and took any interest in the matter, the allowance was sufficient, and it was paid with tolerable regularity; if he was a Mahomedan, or of a different sect of Hindoos, the allowances were generally curtailed, and misappropriated, and the Temple suffered. Meanwhile the Pagoda estates were generally even worse managed than the khalsa villages.

It was the obvious policy of the East India Company when it assumed the Government, to endeavour to conciliate the Hindoos, the great bulk of their subjects, by showing a contrast in this respect between their Government and those which preceded it. That this policy was pushed to an extreme, and that it led us to make some lamentable mistakes, I have no wish to deny; I do not seek to justify the interference of Government officers in the affairs of Hindoo temples or Mahomedan mosques; undoubtedly such interference was unbecoming, to say the least of it; but if we had from the first confined ourselves to securing to the Temples their endowments, and leaving the people to administer them themselves, I think that we should have done not only what was politic, but what was just, and that the Hindoos would not have failed to draw a favourable contrast between our conduct and that of our predecessors. But we adopted the system which we found in force, and continued to administer these funds, correcting the abuses which I have described, and taking care that the allowances made to the Temples were sufficient for the purposes for which they were made. In those provinces in which the Temples still held extensive landed property, it was kept entirely distinct from the Government revenue, and the surplus, after defraying the expenses of the Temples, was appropriated to local improvements; such as roads, bridges, dhurmsalas, &c. I remember that in Tanjore the surplus of the dewasthanum funds, thus appropriated amounted to about 40,000 rupees per annum. About the year 1840 it was determined to put an end to this state of things. Orders were sent out to make over all Pagoda property, both in land and money, and all money assigned for the support of mosques, shrines, &c., to the management of committees formed of persons of local influence professing the religion to which the endowment belonged. When this order came out, I was Governor of Madras, and I remember writing to the then Governor-general, the late Lord Auckland, to ask whether it would not be sufficient to make over in perpetuity to the local committees the average of the sums annually disbursed on account of the several Pagodas, reserving the surplus which had been hitherto spent upon works of local improvement, either for the same objects, or for the establishment of schools. Lord Auckland's reply was, that the object of the Home Government was to place Pagoda property precisely on the same footing as private property, and thus to dis sever the connexion of Government with it; that this object would not be fully attained, if Government continued to administer this property, or any portion of it, however unobjectionable in itself the purpose might be to which the proceeds were to be applied; that the Court's orders were imperative on the subject, and that the whole of the dewasthanum funds must be made over to the local committees unreservedly. Accordingly any money grants were at once made over to the committees. There was some difficulty about the Pagoda villages, which were intermingled with the Government ones, and had been long under the same revenue management. In a country like Tanjore, and indeed the whole of the east coast, where the crops depend entirely upon artificial irrigation, and where the neglect of the water channel, or a waste of water by one village affects the lands of perhaps 20 others, it was necessary to retain, until some arrangements could be made for these matters, most of the Temple villages under Government management; the accounts of these villages had

always been kept separate, and the entire revenue was now to be paid over to the committee of managements. I believe, that since then the villagers themselves have been made over to the committees.

I have gone into these details because they show what is evidently not sufficiently understood or appreciated, viz. the principle upon which the Government of the East India Company has acted with regard to these endowments for the last 18 years. It cannot be said to patronize them; it treats them exactly as it treats all other property, inams, or assignments of revenue. Probably, indeed, few private individuals hold their inams upon as indisputable titles as these institutions; but wherever a defective title has been proved, Government has not hesitated to assert the rights of the State in the case of religious inams just as it would in the case of alienations for secular or personal purposes. I have omitted to state, that many of the money payments now made are of the nature of commuted allowances, either for lands resumed by Government, or for hucks or taxes abolished, but formerly levied according to immemorial custom or under sunnuds given by former Governments to particular shrines.

I am inclined to think that if the reverend gentlemen who have signed this memorial had been aware of these facts, they would not have urged the confiscation of these endowments in the very solemn and emphatic manner they have done, as the only means of dissolving the alleged connexion between the Government and idolatry, and of averting the displeasure of the Almighty from the governed and the government.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

3 April 1858.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Malet.*

As I concur in the opinions recorded by the Right Honourable the Governor, in his minute of the 3d instant, I shall not trespass on the time of the Honourable Board by touching on the points which he has noticed.

That the reverend gentlemen whose names are attached to this memorial should have deemed it their duty to submit to Government the proposal for the confiscation of all property enjoyed by the religious establishments of the Hindoos and Mahomedans in this Presidency, is to me a subject for deep regret on many accounts, but chiefly because it is calculated, if it become public, as I presume it will, to embitter towards them the feelings of the large populations of those persuasions with whom they are constantly in communication, and for whose spiritual welfare they so earnestly labour. It appears to me that it is of the utmost importance to the spread of the Christian religion in this country that its missionaries should be regarded by the natives with good-will; that they should be considered by them as solely actuated by earnest wishes for their spiritual welfare; and that they should be just in all their dealings. Concurring, as I do, in the Right Honourable the Governor's view of the justice of this proposition, it appears to me that it is calculated greatly to prejudice the cause in which these gentlemen are labouring, and that their choice of the time in bringing it forward is peculiarly inopportune.

The fact of there being endowments to maintain Mahomedan and Hindoo religious establishments, is an inevitable consequence of the existence of those religions, and that these endowments have been granted by former Governments follows also naturally from the fact of the Governors being of the same persuasions as their subjects. The present Government, though it grants no endowments in land for the support of its clergy, defrays from the revenues of the country, the cost of such ecclesiastical establishments for the benefit of its Christian servants as it deems advisable; should the followers of any of these religions leave them for another, the endowments would cease, or probably be transferred with the faith of those who now enjoy them to another denomination. While, however, firmly believing that Government cannot, with any regard to justice, against the wishes of the population who benefit by them, confiscate the endowments granted by former Governments, it seems to me that any practice which is contrary to public morality and decency should be suppressed, and this duty I consider to fall within the province of Government. It is not long since the practice of persons swinging suspended in the air, by a hook inserted through the skin of the back, has been suppressed in this Presidency without a murmur, and I believe that the practice of prostitution alluded to in the memorial, if it really exist, and be capable of proof, may similarly be prohibited, care being taken that a livelihood be secured to those who have hitherto been thus supported.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

5 April 1858.

Minute by the Honourable Mr. *Reeves.*

THE Right Honourable President has described "seriatim" the several statements in which the reverend missionaries complain of the proceedings of Government, and I concur in the remarks made by his Lordship in reviewing them.

The leading idea of the memorial is, that no Hindoo or Mahomedan religious institution or individual can possess, or I ought rather to say, be "seised" of public property; for Government, it is said, is bound to appropriate any such property, whether cash or lands, held by such parties whenever the better understood interests of the country and the honour of Government so demand.

I am, however, firmly of opinion, that this is quite wrong. There can be no doubt that former sovereigns were fully competent to assign the revenues of the country in cash or in land

land for the maintenance of their religion, and although the property so acquired cannot be disposed of or inherited in the same manner as private property, it is evident that a formal grant by a competent authority, supported by uninterrupted enjoyment for a series of years, conveys a title to continuance which ought to be allowed all the validity of a chartered right. On this principle the Government of India have mainly acted in its dealings with religious alienations of revenue; and the reverend memorialists were bound to give it their consideration. I am sorry they have not done so.

With all deference, I cannot help expressing my belief that nothing in the Christian religion will warrant the confiscation recommended in this memorial: quite the reverse. The Government of India is loudly called upon by the religion it professes to abstain from injustice and every appearance of spoliation; and I really feel vexed to find the reverend missionaries inculcating on Government the propriety of disregarding the inviolability of solemn compacts.

The memorialists urge, that to pay the allowances and continue the landed estates is *ipso facto* to patronise the false religions of the country; but the reverend gentlemen have no right to say this; it is, in my opinion, simply a gratuitous assumption, for to afford to Hindoos and Mahomedans a just degree of protection in the enjoyment of civil rights cannot be termed a patronage of idolatry or other false religion. It is as under a civil obligation that Government continues these alienations; and if this is a connexion with false religion amounting to patronage, there is not a single act Government is capable of in its administrative or executive functions that may not be similarly construed.

I venture to deny the correctness of what is written in the memorial thus:—

“The reflecting portion of the people cannot but see that the support of idolatry by such a Government must imply either utter indifference to religion, which is regarded as something very culpable by the natives of India, or indifference to the well-being of the people; so that the Government of India, while patronising the religions of its subjects, is really forfeiting that respect which must ever be one of the strongest bonds between a nation and its governors.”

I am well convinced that this conveys a very erroneous notion of the feeling of the country at large, still more of the reflecting portion of it. There is not a village in the Presidency in which inquiries into titles, and perhaps resumptions, have not at some period of our rule taken place; and it is fully known that religious alienations are continued or resumed on principles of civil justice alone. Great numbers of the natives are engaged and interested in the inquiries; and there need, I think, be no doubt whatever on this point. I cannot but conclude that “the reflecting portion of the people” must thankfully recognise the justice and wisdom of Government in thus self-denyingly dealing with them.

It is said in the memorial, “There was a time when the European Collectors who paid the grants to the Temples were also required by Government to superintend the expenditures, and when every item in the cost of idolatry had to be supervised and sanctioned by a European officer: orders for the repairs of Temples, making new idols, &c. &c.” I deem it right to notice, that during a 33 years’ service, in the early course of which I visited all parts of the Deccan, Southern Mahratta country, Khandeish, and a good portion of the Northern Konkun, as Collector and magistrate, I never met with anything to warrant this. Improprieties I have met with, arising from misapprehension, as I believe, but I consider that the above is an exaggeration.

The system adopted of requiring committees to administer the revenues held from the State is, so far as I perceive, the only one open to Government; it has not been fairly considered by the memorialists, who, if they had made themselves better acquainted with the subject, would probably have come to the conclusion pointed out by his Lordship, the President, that committees are everywhere responsible to the public for the manner in which they perform their office, and that any person interested in the revenues administered may, if he finds himself wronged, call them to account in the courts of civil justice; in fact, they would have learnt, in all probability, that Government regards the properties alluded to in a civil light only.

I greatly regret that the reverend missionaries have deemed it their duty to present this memorial, evincing, as it does, a misapprehension of facts, as well as an ignorance of what Government has done, and is now doing, in connexion with the alienations to which they allude. I am quite aware that, in virtue of their sacred office, and the opportunities they possess, these gentlemen may often afford Government valuable information of the state of public feelings on many subjects connected with the administration of the country, but I think it expedient for the interests of Christianity, which we all have so much at heart, in this wretched country, that all representations coming from them should be duly weighed, and founded on the most accurate information; and, surely, too much caution can scarcely be observed when the reverend missionaries suppose themselves at issue with the Government.

(signed) H. W. Reeves.

7 April 1858.

(True copies.)

(signed) H. Lowry,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

Public Department, 21 July (No. 28) 1858.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Para. 1.* We do not propose to enter into an examination of the several statements contained in the memorial, but shall limit ourselves to a notice of that portion of it which asks for an "absolute and unquestionable" abolition of the connexion existing between the Government and the "non-Christian religious institutions of India," by which the memorialists intend a discontinuance of the money-payments now made to such institutions from the Government Treasury, without assigning any land or substituting any equivalent for the payments thus proposed to be withheld.

2. The views we entertain in regard to the connexion of our Government with the religious institutions of the country have been repeatedly set forth in various despatches addressed to the supreme and subordinate Governments in India.

3. In our despatch to the Governor-General in Council, dated 20th February 1833, we distinctly stated the principles on this point by which it is our desire that all our public officers should be guided; and we directed, "that in all matters relating to their Temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves." To these principles we still adhere, and, in order to give effect to them, we have, from time to time, enjoined upon our Governments in India the steady pursuit of practical and just measures, having for their object the final severance of any connexion which may yet exist between them and the institutions and practices referred to.

4. While, however, such is the case, we have no hesitation in at once, and in the most decided terms, rejecting any such proposition as that made by the memorialists for dispossessing the Temples and other religious institutions of the property belonging to them, in which property those institutions have a vested right as valid as that of any individual in any of his possessions. Where money is paid from the Government Treasury, in lieu of lands resumed and managed by the Government officers, arrangements should be made for the restoration of the lands and the discontinuance of the payments, with a due regard, however, in all their integrity, to the established rights of property, the invasion of which, on any grounds whatever, will receive no countenance from us.

5. We have only to add our concurrence in the views upon this subject to which expression is given in the Minutes of Lord Elphinstone and the other members of Council, which accompany the memorial.

We are, &c.
(signed) *F. Currie.*
W. J. Eastwick.
&c. &c.

London, 21 July 1858.

* Regarding the connexion of Government with "Non-Christian religious institutions." Revenue Letter, dated 9 April (No. 19) 1858. Memorial from the Bombay Missionary Conference regarding the connexion of Government with "Non-Christian religious institutions."

(True copies.)

East India House,
23 July 1858.

(signed) *J. S. Mill,*
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA (MISSIONARIES).—
EAST INDIA (IDOLATRY).

FURTHER RETURN.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Court of Directors to the Governor-General in Council, dated 21 April 1847, directing the Issue of Orders to all Public Officers forbidding the Support on their Part of MISSIONARY EFFORTS; of the DESPATCH from the Government of India, with all Papers referred to therein, in reply to such Despatch; and, COPIES or EXTRACTS of COMMUNICATIONS in relation to the connexion of the Government of British India with IDOLATRY and MAHOMEDANISM.

(*Mr. Kimbaird.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 July 1858.*

71—1.

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

RETURN to so much of an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated the 11 December 1857, *as calls for*,

“COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the Indian Government, showing the
Progress of the Measures adopted for carrying out the EDUCATION
DESPATCH of 19 July 1854, (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper,
No. 393, of Session 1854.)”

East India House, }
11 February 1858. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1858.

L I S T.

	PAGE
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 20 October 1854	5
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 27 October 1854	5
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 26 January 1855	6
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 14 July 1855	7
Extract Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 13 August 1855	7
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 27 August 1855	8
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 12 October 1855	8
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 5 December 1855	9
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 29 January 1856	9
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 31 January 1856	9
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 1 February 1856	9
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 1 May 1856	10
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 14 June 1856	10
Extract Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 24 June 1856	10
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 19 August 1856	11
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 26 August 1856	11
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 15 October 1856	12
Letter from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 10 November 1856	12
Extract Letter from the Government of Madras to the Court of Directors, dated 8 May 1855	13
Extract Letter from the Government of Madras to the Court of Directors, dated 10 August 1855	14
Extract Letter from the Government of Madras to the Court of Directors, dated 11 February 1856	17
Extract Letter from the Government of Madras to the Court of Directors, dated 11 November 1856	22
Extract Letter from the Government of Madras to the Court of Directors, dated 25 August 1857	23
Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 14 April 1855	25
Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 28 July 1855	26
Extract Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 1 November 1855	26
Extract Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 16 February 1856	26
Extract Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 10 May 1856	26
Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 10 June 1856	26
Extract Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 30 March 1857	27
Extract Letter from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, dated 17 July 1857	28
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 18 April 1855	28

	PAGE
Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 27 June 1855	29
Extract Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 16 July 1856,	31
Extract Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 18 February 1857	32
Extract Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 1 April 1857	38
Extract Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 15 July 1857	33
Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Madras, dated 11 February 1857	35
Extract Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Madras, dated 11 March 1857	39
Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 30 August 1854	39
Extract Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 24 September 1855	40
Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 10 December 1856	40
Letter from the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjaub to Mr. Secretary Melvill, dated 7 March 1854	43
Minute, dated 7 March 1853	43
Letter from the Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States to the Judicial Commissioner for the Punjaub, dated 17 December 1853	49
Appendix No. I. Extract from Report written on the subject of Village Schools, &c.	72
Appendix No. II. Abstract of Small Rent-free Holdings, &c.	73
Appendix No. III. Extract from a Report of James Ballantyne, dated 31 July 1851	74
Appendix No. IV. Remarks on the Establishment of a Local Official Gazette, &c.	75
Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated 6 June 1854	77
Minute by the Honourable J. Dorin, dated 13 June 1854	79
Minute by Major-General the Honourable J. Low, dated the 14th June 1854	79
Minute by the Honourable J. P. Grant, dated 12 October 1854	79
Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated 30 December 1854	81
Minute by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated 6 January 1855	90
Minute by Major-General the Honourable J. Low, dated 10 January 1855	90
Minute by the Honourable J. P. Grant, dated 11 January 1855	90
Minute by the Honourable B. Peacock, dated 24 January 1855	90
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to the Honourable Sir J. W. Colvile, knight, dated 26 January 1855	90
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to the Honourable Sir J. W. Colvile and others, dated 26 January 1855	91
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Mr. Secretary Grey, dated 26 January 1855	93
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Mr. Secretary Muir, dated 26 January 1855	96
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Mr. Chief Secretary Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., dated 26 January 1855	99
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Mr. Secretary Temple, dated 26 January 1855	100
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Governor of the Straits Settlements, dated 26 January 1855	101
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to the Commissioner of Nagpore, dated 26 January 1855	101
Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 4 May 1855	102
Minute by the Honourable J. P. Grant, dated 25 May 1855	102
Provisional Rules for Grants in Aid of Education in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, dated 19 July 1854	104
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Mr. Secretary Grey, dated 6 July 1855	105
Minute by the Right Honourable the President of the Council of Madras, dated 5 March 1855	106
Letter from Mr. Secretary Pycroft to Mr. Secretary Beadon, dated 8 June 1855	109
Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, dated 3 June 1856	113
Minute by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated 7 June 1856	115
Minute by the Honourable J. P. Grant, dated 17 June 1856	115
Minute by the Honourable B. Peacock, dated 20 June 1856	118
Minute by the Right Honourable the President of the Council of Madras, dated 4 Nov. 1854	118
Minute by the Honourable J. F. Thomas, dated 6 November 1854	119
Minute by the Right Honourable the President of the Council of Madras	119

	PAGE
Minute by the Right Honourable the President of the Council of Madras, dated 21 July 1855	122
Letter from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop to the Honourable the Governor of Madras, dated 23 July 1855 - - - - -	128
Letter from Mr. Secretary Beadon to Mr. Chief Secretary Pycroft, dated 27 July 1855 -	128
Minute by the Right Honourable the President of the Council of Madras, dated 18 November 1855 - - - - -	125
Minute by the Honourable Sir H. C. Montgomery, dated 6 August 1855 - - -	126
Letter from the Secretary to the University Committee, dated 10 July 1855 - - -	126
Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated 7 July 1855 - -	127
Minute by the Honourable J. G. Lumsden, dated 8 September 1855 - - - -	132
Minute by the Honourable A. Malet, dated 14 September 1855 - - - -	134
Further Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated 9 November 1855 - - - - -	135
Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated 23 November 1855 - - - - -	143
Minute by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated 4 January 1856 - - -	148
Minute by the Honourable J. G. Lumsden, dated 12 January 1856 - - - -	149
Minute by the Honourable A. Malet, dated 12 January 1856 - - - -	149
Further Minute by the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated 18 January 1856 - - - - -	149
Further Minute by the Honourable Mr. J. G. Lumsden - - - - -	149
Further Minute by the Honourable Mr. Malet, dated 21 January 1856 - - - -	149
Letter from Mr. Secretary Hart to the Director of Public Instruction - - - -	149
Consultation, dated 12 December 1856 - - - - -	154
Act No. II. of 1857; passed by the Legislative Council of India; (received the assent of the Governor-General on the 24th January 1857) - - - - -	158
Act No. XXVII. of 1857; passed by the Legislative Council of India; (received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September 1857) - - - - -	161
Act No. XXII. of 1857; passed by the Legislative Council of India; (received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th July 1857) - - - - -	165

East India House, }
11 February 1858. }

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the Indian Governments showing the Progress of the Measures adopted for carrying out the EDUCATION DESPATCH of 19 July 1854, (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper 393 of Session 1854).

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Home Department,
20 October (No. 88) 1854.

With reference to para. 4 of our letter, No. 79, dated 4th November 1853, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court, the accompanying despatch from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, recording his views on the proposition for extending the North-west Provinces system of vernacular education to the Punjab, and forwarding a minute from Mr. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner, on the same subject, together with a report from Mr. M'Leod, the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, which throws considerable light on the highly important subject of indigenous education.

2. We transmit, also, copies of our minutes as per margin,* and have only to remark that the recent instructions communicated by your Honourable Court in your despatch No. 49, dated 19th July last, supersede the necessity of our making any specific recommendation to your Honourable Court.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.

Fort William, 20th October 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Home Department,
27 October (No. 91) 1854.

So soon as your Honourable Court's despatch, dated 19 July 1854, No. 49, upon the subject of general education in India, was received, the Governor-general took the necessary preliminary steps for giving effect to the instructions which it contained. To that end his Lordship communicated with, and requested the assistance of several public officers who have taken a distinguished part heretofore in the direction of education in India, and whose knowledge of the system which has hitherto been pursued, and of its deficiencies as well as its excellencies, will be of the utmost value to him, in proposing hereafter the practical measures to which recourse may best be had for the establishment of the new and extended system of education under our rule.

2. The plan is itself so large, and its details so numerous, and many of them so novel, that it has been found that some time must of necessity elapse before it will be possible for his Lordship to bring before the Council Board the several projects which will be prepared.

3. Under

* Minute by the Governor-General, dated 16th June 1854.

Minute by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated 13th June 1854.

Minute by Major-General the Honourable J. Low, C. B., dated 14th June 1854.

Minute by the Honourable J. P. Grant, dated 12th October 1854.

3. Under these circumstances, we deem it expedient to lose no time in acknowledging the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, and to report the steps which have already been taken in obedience to your injunctions.

4. In so doing we desire to express to your Honourable Court the strong and genuine gratification which the receipt of this important despatch has afforded both to us and the community; and to express the satisfaction with which we regard the general features of the great measure which your Honourable Court has wisely resolved to introduce for the benefit of those committed to your charge.

5. While we thus regard with feelings of the strongest satisfaction the declared intention of your Honourable Court to extend more widely and vigorously than heretofore your measures for general education in India, we must be permitted to express some regret that the language of the despatch in which your intention has been made known is calculated to lead the world to infer an inactivity on the part of the Government of India in the promotion of general education, with which it is not justly chargeable. We cannot but feel some pain that the wish which your Honourable Court have expressed in your despatch, that "the attention of the Government of Bengal should be seriously directed to the consideration of some plan for the encouragement of indigenous schools, and for the education of the lower classes;" and further, the intimation made by your Honourable Court that you would be "prepared to sanction the gradual extension of some such system" as Mr. Thomason had experimentally introduced "to the other districts of the Agra Presidency," must needs have led Parliament and the public of England to suppose that nothing had of late been done by the Government of India towards those two great ends; whereas nearly a year has now elapsed since we addressed to your Honourable Court a despatch,* the receipt of which has not yet been acknowledged, requesting your sanction to a completely organised system of indigenous schools throughout all the districts under the Agra Government, and further intimating that directions for the formation of a similar system had already been issued to the Government of Bengal, and that corresponding instructions had also been issued to the Government of the Punjab.

* *Vide* despatch to Court, No. 79, dated 18 November 1853.

6. The scope of the present despatch from your Honourable Court is more than sufficient to include within its sanction these and other similar projects, which have been submitted for approval by the Government of India. We assure your Honourable Court that, with respect to these, as to all other points connected with the vitally important subject of general education in India, your Honourable Court have done justice to the Governor-general in Council when you record your "sincere belief" that "he would cordially co-operate" with you in endeavouring "to effect the great object which you have in hand."

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.

Fort William, 27 October 1854.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Home Department,
28 January (No. 7) 1855.

IN continuation of our despatch No. 91, dated the 27th October 1854, we have now the honour to report our proceedings towards giving effect to the instructions contained in your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, on the subject of general education. These will be gathered from the minutes of the Governor-general and members of Council, and from the instructions we have issued to the several local Governments, and to the authorities in charge of non-regulation provinces.

2. With reference to the doubt which has been felt as to the precise intention of your Honourable Court, as expressed in the 33d para. of your despatch, we have not felt ourselves authorised to do more than to appoint a committee, consisting of the President and the members of the late Council of Education in

Bengal,

Bengal, of certain other gentlemen whom it is intended hereafter to place in the Senate of the Calcutta University, and of the legislative members of Council from Madras and Bombay, for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the three presidency towns.

8. We entertain no doubt that the proper method of proceeding with a view to the foundation of these universities on the model of the London University, as directed by your Honourable Court, will be to obtain Acts of incorporation from the Legislative Council, and to appoint the Senates, who will pass rules for the governance of the universities, subject to such control on the part of the Government as it may seem fit by law to reserve. And we trust that your Honourable Court will sanction the adoption of this course.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 26 January 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Public Department,
14 July (No. 57) 1855.

In continuation of our letter No. 7, dated the 26th January last, we have the honour to transmit the papers noted on the margin,* from which your Honourable Court will observe that we have approved, with certain alterations and amendments, of a set of rules submitted by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, for grants in aid of education in the Lower Provinces, in accordance with your despatch, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854.

2. Our sanction has been accorded to these rules provisionally, and we have apprised the Lieutenant-governor that they may be superseded hereafter by a code of more general application.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 14 July 1855.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Home Department (Education), dated 13 August (No. 67) of 1855.

4. We transmit in the collection a copy of the correspondence† we have had with the Government of Fort St. George regarding the amount to be expended annually in that Presidency on grants in aid.

5. We found it necessary to explain to the Madras Government, that in authorising the local Governments to incur an expenditure for the above purpose equal to five per cent. on the annual educational expenditure of the Presidency, it was certainly not our intention to prescribe a maximum of 2,500 rupees a year, or to limit grants in aid to such a per-centage on the past cost of education, but that we intended the per-centage to be calculated on the expenditure to be incurred under the liberal system newly introduced in accordance with your Honourable Court's despatch of the 19th July last.

6. With

* From Government of Bengal, No. 166, dated 4th May 1855. and Enclosure. Minute by the Honourable J. P. Grant, dated 25th May, concurred in by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, General the Honourable J. Low, and the Honourable B. Peacock. Provisional rules for grants in aid of education. To Government of Bengal No. 855, dated 6th July.

† Correspondence with the Madras Government regarding the expenditure in grants in aid. Amount fixed at 25,000 rupees per annum; Grants in aid; Rules. Home Cons., 18th May 1855, Nos. 42 to 46. Home Cons., 27th July 1855, Nos. 29 to 32.

6. With a view, however, to avoid any further uncertainty, we thought it advisable to fix a specific annual sum beyond which, for the present at least, the assistance to be rendered by the Government, through grants in aid, to schools in the Presidency of Madras was not to be given.

7. This specific sum for grants in aid has been fixed by us at 25,000 rupees, which is rather more than double the amount authorised by our previous orders, taking the other expenses of the department at the rough estimate of 220,000 rupees a year made by the Madras Government.

8. The Government of Madras also asked our sanction to the expenditure of the amount last-mentioned in general objects connected with education (not including grants in aid) during the official year 1855-56; but we informed them that without the usual detailed statements of establishments proposed to be entertained, we were not prepared to sanction any specific sum for the purpose.

9. We transmit in the collection a copy of the grants in aid rules for the Madras Presidency, as approved by us provisionally, and for immediate adoption.

Home Department, Education, (No. 72, 1855).

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE transmit in the packet copy of a correspondence* regarding a code of rules for regulating the distribution of grants in aid of education in the North-western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

2. We have, for the reasons assigned in our secretary's letter of the 17th August, directed the adoption, provisionally, in the North-western Provinces, of the rules passed for the Lower Provinces, of which a copy was communicated to your Honourable Court with our despatch, No. 57, dated the 14th July last.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 27 August 1855.

Home Department, Education, (No. 88 of 1855).

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

Home Department,
Education.
October 12, 1855.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 65 of 1855, dated 27th June, on the subject of general education in India; and in reply to transmit the accompanying Report of the University Committee as to the progress made in the preparation of the scheme for the establishment of universities in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

2. On receipt of the opinions of the local Governments on the reports of the sub-committees to whom have been entrusted the duty of preparing draft rules for examinations for degrees and for other cognate matters in the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Civil Engineering, it is hoped that no time will be lost in maturing the scheme.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Dorin.*
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 12 October 1855.

* From Secretary North-western Provinces, No. 2648, dated 11 July 1855, and Enclosure. To ditto, No. 1026, dated 17th August.

Public (Education) Department, dated 5 December (No. 108) 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letters noted on the margin,* we transmit in the packet copy of a correspondence† with the Government of Bombay, having reference to a code of provisional rules for regulating grants in aid of education in that Presidency.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. A. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 5 December 1855.

Home (Education) Department, 29 January (No. 5) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

CONSIDERING the scheme suggested by Mr. Woodrow, Educational Inspector of Eastern Bengal, and explained in the accompanying papers,‡ for the improvement of the indigenous vernacular schools in the districts under his charge, worthy of trial, we have sanctioned the organisation, experimentally, of 60 circles of schools, in the mode proposed, at a maximum aggregate cost of 1,500 rupees a month.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
G. Anson.
J. A. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

20 in the 24 Pergunnahs.
20 in Lessore.
20 in Dacca.

60

Fort William, 29 January 1856.

Public (Education) Department, 31 January (No. 6) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the letters noted in the margin,§ we have the honour to transmit the accompanying copies of papers having reference to an alteration made at the suggestion of the Governments of Bengal and the North-western Provinces respectively, in the 3d section of the rules adopted provisionally in those divisions of the Presidency for regulating grants in aid of education.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
George Anson.
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 31 January 1856.

Home (Education) Department, 1 February (No. 7) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of the letter from the Public Department, No. 12 of 1855, dated the

* No. 57, dated 14 July 1855. No. 67, dated 13 August 1855, para. 9. No. 72, dated 27 August 1855.

† From Government of Bombay, No. 2803, dated 17 September 1855, and Enclosure. To ditto, No. 1521, dated 23d November.

‡ From Government of Bengal, 566, dated 23 November 1855, and Enclosure. To ditto, No. 3, dated 28 December 1855.

§ Pub. to Court, No. 57, dated 14 July 1855. Ditto, No. 72, dated 27 August 1855.

Home Cons.
18 Jan. 1856,
Nos. 106 to 108.

the 2d March, regarding a scheme of vernacular education for the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, we have the honour to transmit a copy of a further correspondence with the local Government on the subject, showing that 18 model schools have been established in the districts of Nuddea, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Midnapore, at a cost of 50 rupees each per mensem, or an aggregate monthly charge of 900 rupees.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
G. Anson.
J. A. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 1 February 1856.

Home Department, Education (No. 20 of 1856).

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit the accompanying papers,* showing that we have sanctioned a proposal for founding scholarships tenable by pupils of the vernacular schools in zillah and normal schools in Bengal in the districts noted on the margin†, at an eventual aggregate expense of 800 rupees per annum.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
Geo. Anson.
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 1 May 1856.

Public (Education) Department, 14 June (No. 28) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to our letters noted in the margin,‡ we have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Government of Bengal,§ from which it will be seen that we have sanctioned the extension of the limit within which that Government may grant sums in aid of educational institutions, to an amount equal to 10 per cent. upon the aggregate amount of the annual educational expenditure in Bengal.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
George Anson.
J. Dorin.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 14 June 1856.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Government of India to the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Home Department (Education), dated the 24th June (No. 29) 1856.

5. We remarked to the Government of Bombay that we could see no reason why the Board of Education at Bombay should not at once be entirely abolished, in

* From Government of Bengal, No. 295, dated 5 March 1856, and Enclosure. To ditto, No. 623, dated 11th April 1856.

† Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Nuddea, Dacca, Jessore, Baraset, 24 Perguanahs.

‡ No 7, dated 26 January 1855. No. 57, dated 14 July 1855.

§ From Government Bengal, No. 495, dated 5 May 1856, and Enclosure to ditto, No. 402, 29 May 1856.

in accordance with your Honourable Court's desire, as expressed in your despatch of the 19th July 1854. The Board, it was understood, were trustees of the private education funds, not by virtue of any formal deed, but simply by the appointment of the Government; and in that case, we observed, that the management of these funds might unobjectionably, and with advantage, be placed in other hands. It would seem, we remarked, that there was a committee of management intervening between the Board and the Elphinstone Institution, by whom the funds of that institution might probably be managed, if it was deemed necessary still to employ a special agency of that kind for the purpose; and the other private funds, we observed, might on the same understanding be managed by the native Education Society, to which, strictly speaking, a part of them at least appeared to belong.

6. We, however, called upon the Government of Bombay to submit a report, showing precisely the actual constitution of the Elphinstone Institution, and its relation to Government; the origin, resources, objects, and present state of the two funds by which it seemed to be chiefly supported, namely, the professorship and institution funds; and the authority under which these funds were expended, the amount of support the institution derived from the Government, independently of the two funds above mentioned, and the degree of interference which the Government exercised, or thought itself authorised to exercise, in the affairs of the institution. So far as we were able to judge from the printed education reports, and the scanty notices on the subject which appeared on our records, we remarked that it seemed that the Government, if it had not interfered directly, with the administration of the funds of the institution, had exercised a close and very beneficial surveillance over it in every other respect.

Public (Education) Department, 19 August (No. 36) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit copies of the papers noted in the margin,* regarding the construction of a suitable building for the Presidency College at Calcutta.

2. Your Honourable Court will perceive that in order to check extravagant demands for space in the proposed building, and to prevent the cost of its construction exceeding the sum of eight lacs of rupees, which your Honourable Court, in your despatch (No. 58 of 1855), dated the 16th May, have expressed yourselves willing to sanction, we have authorised the appointment of a committee, composed of the gentlemen named on the margin,† to determine the least amount of space required for all purposes in the Presidency College, and to submit a design for a building in accordance therewith.

3. We annex, for facility of reference, a précis of the correspondence that has taken place from the commencement on the subject of a building for the Presidency College.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
George Anson.
J. Dorin.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 19 August 1856.

Home (Education) Department, 26 August (No. 37) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter, No. 26 of 1856, dated the 8th May, we have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Government

* Extract Public Works Department, No. 1847, dated 25 April 1856, and Enclosures. Minute by the Governor-general, dated 3 June, concurred in by the Commander-in-Chief. Minute by Mr. Dorin, dated 7 June. Minute by Mr. Grant, dated 17 June. Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated 20 June. Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 1145, dated 25 July.

† W. Gordon Young Esq., Director of Public Instruction; Captain C. B. Young, Civil Architect; Captain H. Yule, Under Secretary Public Works Department.

Government of the North-western Provinces,* regarding the further extension of the scheme of vernacular instruction in those provinces.

2. Your Honourable Court will perceive that, in addition to the sum of 82,908 rupees per annum that has already been sanctioned for this purpose, as reported in our letter above mentioned, we have now authorised the annual expenditure of 56,448 rupees, on the following accounts :

1st. For the completion of the first circle of superintendence, by the extension of the system to Hissar, Paneeput, Bignore, and the Dehra Dhoon, at an expense of 13,232 rupees a year.

2d. For the establishment of an independent circle of superintendence in the province of Kumaon, at an annual expense of 9,552 rupees ; and

3d. For the extension of the system to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories (including Scindia's district of Chundeyree under our management), at an annual cost of 33,664 rupees.

3. We have authorised the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to endeavour to procure the consent of the Gwalior durbar to bear the expense of vernacular schools in Chundeyree, and in certain pergunnahs in Saugor and Hoshungabad ; as also a proportionate share of the inspector's salary and expenses.

4. With reference to the Lieutenant-governor's proposal to appoint the Rev. Mr. Buddew, a missionary at Almorah, to be inspector of schools in Kumaon and Gurhwal, we have requested his Honor to make some other arrangement for the supervision of the schools in those districts pending the receipt of a reply from your Honourable Court to our letter, No. 8 of 1856, dated the 19th February.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
G. Anson.
J. A. Dorin.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 26 August 1856.

Home (Education) Department, 15 October (No. 40) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to the 3d paragraph of our letter, No. 37 of 1856, dated the 26th August, we have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a further correspondence† with the Government of the North-western Provinces, respecting the cost of the establishment of vernacular schools in the Chundeyree district, and in certain pergunnahs of Saugor and Hoshungabad.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
J. A. Dorin.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 15 October 1856.

Public (Education) Department, 10 November (No. 43) 1856.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WE have the honour to transmit a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Bombay‡ respecting the expenditure of money on grants in aid of education in the province of Scinde.

2. The

* From Government North-western Provinces, No. 812 A., dated 26 June 1856, and Enclosure. To ditto, No. 970, dated 1 August 1856.

† From Government North-western Provinces, No. 1192 A., dated 18 August 1856. To ditto, No. 1214, dated 19 September 1856.

‡ From Bombay, No. 2713, dated 30 August 1856. To ditto, No. 1305, dated 15 October 1856.

2. The proposal submitted by the Bombay Government for our sanction was, that, for the present at least, the Acting Commissioner of Scinde should be authorised to expend money for grants in aid of schools, to an unlimited extent, on the sole condition that the amount so expended should not in any one case exceed double the amount subscribed from private sources.

3. We did not understand the Acting Commissioner himself to ask for anything else than that grants in aid in the province of Scinde should be made on more liberal terms than in other parts of the Presidency of Bombay, namely, to the extent of two-thirds instead of one-half of the cost of the school, and we remarked to the Government of Bombay, that such a concession might very reasonably and wisely be made in the case of Scinde, though we were unable to sanction any departure from the rule which fixes a limit on the expenditure or grants in aid in the Bombay Presidency, in which Scinde is necessarily included.

4. The limit in question, as your Honourable Court are aware, is five per cent. on the annual educational expenditure of the Presidency; and we have expressed ourselves prepared to receive favourably any recommendation which the Bombay Government may deem proper to submit for its extension, whether such a measure may be rendered necessary in consequence of the system proposed by the acting commissioner of Scinde, or from any other cause.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Canning.*
J. Dorin.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 10 November 1856.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Fort St. George, dated 8 May, No. 20 of 1855.

Letter, dated 30 August, No. 44 of 1854.

11. After communication with the Government of India on the subject of this despatch, and on the receipt of their letter of the 26th January last, forwarding copies of letters* addressed to the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North-western Provinces, and to the committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, we proceeded to inaugurate the measures for the advancement of education in this Presidency by the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction, on a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, conferring the office on Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot of the civil service; but before proceeding further with the organisation of the department over which he is to preside, we have deemed it necessary to solicit further instructions from the Government of India on a point of paramount importance, viz., as to the amount of funds which this Government was at liberty to set apart for grants in aid of private efforts. Without this information we shall not be in a position to determine the extent to which this system is to be introduced, nor the number of inspectors that will be required. For our views on this matter we beg to refer your Honourable Court to our letter to the Government of India, dated 19th March last.

Transmit copy of a despatch addressed to the Government of India, containing Honourable Court's views of promoting education throughout India, and observe that the measures they have sanctioned for general adoption, comprise the more important of those which the Government proposed to introduce within this Presidency.

12. In our letter to the committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, dated 27th March, to which we also solicit your attention, we have fully communicated our views on the several points therein touched upon, viz., the persons to be admitted to the privilege of competing for university degrees and honours; the extent to which the functions of the university are to be exercised, and the number of university degrees, and the standard of attainments to be laid down.

13. As the organisation of a separate department under a single officer for the despatch

* In Diary to Cons. 14 November 1854. In ditto, 5 December 1854. In ditto, 13 March 1855. In ditto, 20 March 1855. In ditto, 27 March 1855.

despatch of all business connected with public education in this Presidency involved the dissolution of the Board of Governors of the Madras University, we have deemed it due to the gentlemen who have formed it to place on record our high sense of their disinterested zeal and ability in the performance of the important duty assigned to them.

14. Prior to the year 1846 the offices of secretary to the College of Fort St. George and secretary to the University Board were distinct appointments, the salary of the former being 500 rupees, that of the latter 200 rupees per mensem.

15. In 1846, in accordance with the previous recommendation (in 1843) of the finance committee, these appointments were amalgamated on the salary for the joint office of the rate previously drawn by the most highly paid of the two, or 500 rupees monthly.

16. The recent appointment of Director of Public Instruction and dissolution of the University Board has involved the abolition of the office of secretary to that Board, and separate provision has had to be made for the secretary to the College Board, recently converted into a Board of Examiners for the examination of junior assistants, as well as for the superintendence of the studies of junior servants qualifying themselves for admission into the public service.

17. As the Board of Examiners is now charged with these double duties, it appeared to us that the salary of its secretary might fairly be fixed at 300 rupees, or three-fifths of what it was before 1846, and at a time when the Board had only one branch of its present duties. In appointing a secretary to the Board, the above salary has therefore been assigned to him, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, for which application has been made.

PUBLIC LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 10 August, No. 31 of 1855.

Para. 1. Your Honourable Court will have been informed by our despatch of 8 May last, No. 20, of our having inaugurated the measures for the advancement of education in this Presidency, by the appointment of a Director of Public Instruction. We have now the honour to report our further proceedings on the subject.*

2. In your despatch of the 30th August 1854, No. 44, para. 5, your Honourable Court remarked that the University at Madras, constituted as it is at present, in no way corresponded with the institutions, the establishment of which had been discussed in your General Educational Despatch, dated 18th July 1854, to the Supreme Government, but rather resembled the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, and the colleges which exist in many of the provincial cities of Bengal and the North-west Provinces.

3. "Our hope is," you proceeded to observe; "that a university, according to the proper meaning of the word, may before long be established at your Presidency; and in the meantime, it is our desire that the fullest efficiency should be given to the institution now existing under that name at Madras, and that they should be constituted a presidency college in which the various objects of education may be combined, and complete courses of instruction appointed, by means of which the students may be brought to the highest point of attainment, both in general and special branches of study. The Presidency College of Calcutta, as recently constituted, may, in its general plan, serve as a model for that at Madras, and with a view of making the required changes, you should obtain full information from the Government of India as to the general arrangements of the Calcutta College."

4. Application was accordingly made to the Government of India, under date the

* In Diary to Cons. 15 May 1855. In Diary to Cons. 29 May 1855. In Diary to Cons. 29 May 1855. In Diary to Cons. 5 June 1855. In Diary to Cons. 12 June 1855. In Diary to Cons. 17 July 1855. In Diary to Cons. 24 July 1855. In Diary to Cons. 24 July 1855. In Diary to Cons. 31 July 1855.

the 4th December 1854, for the desired information. In his reply, under date the 26th January last, Mr. Secretary Beadon stated, that it had been sought for from the Government of Bengal, but no further communication has since been received on the subject.

5. This delay in furnishing the requisite information for a time prevented us from entering upon the remodelling of the Madras Presidency College, as directed by your Honourable Court. It was, however, observed that the scheme of the Calcutta College, as prepared* by the Council of Education, and submitted† to your Honourable Court, was to be found in the printed selections from the records of the Bengal Government, No. XIV. of 1854, and we presumed that the plan had not since undergone such modifications as would prevent it from being taken, in its general outlines, as a basis for the reconstitution of the college at Madras. We therefore requested the Director of Public Instruction to submit to us the arrangements that he would propose for converting the present, so called, Madras University into a Presidency College, taking as his guide, in its general features, the printed scheme for the Calcutta College, and introducing such changes and modifications as might seem necessary to adapt it to the circumstances of this Presidency.

6. In his reply, after adverting to the high standard of attainments prescribed by the Calcutta scheme for admission into the college, and to the extent of the establishments provided for in it, Mr. Arbuthnot proceeded to consider the question whether it be feasible to adopt at Madras the standard of qualifications for admission fixed at Calcutta, and of separating the proposed college from the school departments which have hitherto been attached to it. He observed, that "under the rules proposed for the Calcutta College, no students are to be admitted who cannot pass a standard somewhat in excess of that laid down for the junior scholarships in Bengal, and which would probably be passed with difficulty by the scholars of the 5th, or the highest class of the high school department of the present university." The collegiate department of the university, containing only 28 students, and the highest class of the high school 20, the entire institution would thus furnish only some 48 students eligible for admission into the new college. He therefore gave it as his opinion that the establishment of a college here after the Calcutta model would be altogether premature.

7. The arrangement that the Director proposed, as suited to the existing state of education at this Presidency, was, "that the collegiate and high school departments of the present university be constituted the general branch of the Presidency College, under the designation of senior and junior departments; that with the senior department such professional branches should be amalgamated as it might be deemed proper to connect with it; and that the senior department thus organised should be eventually formed into a separate college, when the number of educated youths qualified to enter it should be considered sufficient to justify such a step.

8. The only professional branch which, for the present, the Director thought it advisable to associate with the senior department, is that of law. Excepting as regards the Mahratta language, which it is proposed to discontinue, he would advocate no material alteration in the present scheme of studies followed in the general branch, and he recommended the retention of the present fee of two rupees for that branch.

9. The course of legal instruction is to comprise the Law of Evidence, the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, the Mercantile Law, the Procedure of the Courts and Regulation Law, Criminal Law, General Jurisprudence, and Political Philosophy; the whole subject is to be divided into six courses, and an entrance fee of 10 rupees exacted for each course (there being two in one year) from all persons seeking admission, with the exception of students in the general branch, who are to be admitted gratis. The law students are to be permitted to attend lectures

* Letter from the Secretary to the Council of Education at Calcutta to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 10 March 1854.

† Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Council of Education, dated 10 April 1854.

lectures in moral or mental philosophy or political economy without further payment.

10. We have approved of the scheme propounded by the Director, as adapted to the moderate standard of public instruction yet attained in this Presidency. We have, however, suggested the addition of logic to the regular course of study at the college, when the number of students in the general branch of the senior department shall be sufficient to justify the employment of an additional professor for the purpose.

11. The other points submitted in Mr. Arbuthnot's communication are his proposal—

1st. That the standard of qualification for admission into the legal branch be not for the present fixed so high as that exacted at Calcutta, but be from time to time regulated by the principal of the college, in communication with the gentleman who may be appointed professor of law.

2d. That a degree in law conferred by the university to be hereafter founded should entitle its holder to practise as a pleader in any of the Company's courts, and preference be given to him, *cæteris paribus*, over other candidates for the situation of Government pleader in the zillah courts or for that of native judge.

3d. That a professor of law be appointed, on a monthly salary of 300 rupees.

4th. That until it has been decided what the arrangement shall be for providing a training institution for masters, the primary school be, as a temporary measure, retained on the premises at present occupied by it, but that the principal be at once relieved from its superintendence, as a duty incompatible with his other more important avocations.

5th. That the salary of the principal, Mr. Powell, be increased from 700 rupees, plus the allowance for house rent, 80 rupees, to a consolidated salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem, and that the pay of the professor of English literature and English composition be raised from 350 to 400 rupees a month.

12. We sanctioned these several arrangements, inclusive of the endowment of a law professor on 300 rupees per mensem, and the increase recommended to the salaries of the principal and the professor of English literature.

13. We noticed with much pleasure the testimony borne by the Director to the zeal and ability with which Mr. Powell had discharged his important duties during a period of 14 years. To his unwearied, and since the first establishment of the High School in 1841, almost unaided labours, is owing nearly all the progress that has been made in the cause of education in the Presidency up to the present time.

14. In regard to the standard of attainments to be exacted from candidates for admission into the law branch of the college proposed to be regulated by the principal in communication with the professor of law, we desired that the standard determined should be made subject to the confirmation of the Director, who was to refer to us, if he saw occasion.

15. We have granted an authority for continuing to the Mahratta teacher, whose services are to be dispensed with, his salary of 60 rupees per mensem for such period, not exceeding a year, as he may be left without employment, and approved of the boys hitherto attending the Mahratta classes being drafted into the Telugu and Tamil classes.

16. We have forwarded, for the approval of the Government of India, draft of a notification, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, which it is proposed to issue, setting forth the rules and conditions under which grants in aid of schools already established, or proposed to be established, by private individuals, will be made by the Government of this Presidency; the amount to be expended for the purpose being for the present limited to 25,000 rupees per annum.

17. We have deemed it expedient to defer laying down any fixed rules for grants

grants in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, until the inquiries of the inspectors shall have furnished us with better data than we at present possess for deciding as to the principles upon which grants for such purposes may be most judiciously regulated.

18. We have the honour to inform you that we have appointed the Reverend Mr. Richards, chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount, and Mr. J. G. Thompson, of the civil service, to be inspectors of schools under the new educational arrangements, on a salary of 1,000 rupees each per mensem. They will also draw, when travelling on duty, the same rates of travelling allowance as are given in Bengal, viz., a travelling allowance of eight annas per mile for the distance actually travelled, and four rupees per diem for the time that they may halt on duty, provided, however, that they are not to draw at any one time for more than 12 days at the same place.

19. With reference to the first of these two appointments, we have to bring to your notice that Mr. Richards is an assistant chaplain of more than eight years' standing. He has completed nearly half his prescribed term of service, and subscribed largely to the Military Fund. He has therefore not been willing to forego these advantages, and has accepted the new office only on the condition that it does not prejudice his position and privileges as assistant chaplain, that his name is still to be borne on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, that his promotion is to go on in due course, and that he is to be at liberty to revert to his duties as chaplain should he at any time be desirous of so doing.

20. Deeming that Mr. Richards is peculiarly well qualified for the post of inspector, and that it is of much consequence to secure his services, especially in the inauguration of the educational arrangements for this Presidency, and at a time when parties duly fitted for the duty are so very difficult to be procured, we have acceded to these terms, subject to the approval of your Honourable Court.

21. As, however, by the employment of Mr. Richards on other duty the number of assistant chaplains available is reduced below the regulated standard, we have the honour to request that your Honourable Court will send out another assistant chaplain at your early convenience. Should Mr. Richards at any time revert to his clerical duties, and the number of effective chaplains be thereby raised beyond the prescribed standard, the last upon the list may be borne as supernumerary until absorbed.

22. In compliance with his application, we have permitted the Director of Public Instruction to authorise Mr. T. Key, late superintending surgeon on the Madras Establishment, and one of the Governors of the Madras University, by whom the masters sent out from England last year for the provincial schools were procured, to guarantee such salaries as might be requisite to obtain the services of four competent masters, for employment in schools to be established in the provinces, on the understanding that the aggregate amount of their salaries was not to exceed 1,300 rupees per mensem; leaving the sum to be fixed on in each individual case to Mr. Key's discretion.

23. We have further authorised the Director to provide Mr. Key with funds to the extent of 800 l. to enable him to advance the sums required for the passage money and outfit of the masters selected by him.

PUBLIC LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 11 February (No. 3) of 1856.

1. IN continuation of our despatch, No. 31 of 1855, we now report our further proceedings in connexion with the advancement of education in this Presidency.

2. We have submitted to the Government of India the detailed statements,*
called

* In Diary to Cons., 11 September 1855, Nos. 19 to 21. In Cons., 5 February 1856.

called for by them, of establishment in the Educational Department, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction, to the extent which the present circumstances of the country allowed of his doing. His report on the subject showed that he had very carefully considered the scheme in all its details; and, in expressing our approval of his proposals, we recommended them, with slight modification, for the sanction of the Supreme Government. For our observations on the principal points treated of by Mr. Arbuthnot we would refer your Honourable Court to our letter to that Government of the 8th September 1855.

	Per Mensm.	
Superintending establishment	Rs. 13,335	- -
Presidency College	- - - 4,956	8 -
Normal school	- - - 2,251	8 -
Provincial and zillah schools	- - - 9,542	- -
Talook schools	- - - 3,700	- -
Book depository	- - - 130	- -
Printing presses	- - - 310	- -
Scholarships	- - - 1,000	- -
	35,225	- -
		12
Per Annum - -	Rs. 4,22,700	- -

under eight separate heads, as per margin, making a total annual expenditure of 4,22,700 rupees, which, however, will be reduced by the modification we have proposed in the printing press establishments, to 4,21,464 rupees. We should here mention that the immediate expenditure of the whole of this sum is not contemplated, because the means of employing the whole of it are not at our disposal, but that it represents the maximum expenditure which it is proposed to incur in carrying out, to the extent detailed under the several heads, your Honourable Court's scheme for the inauguration of a system of national education.

4. Pending the receipt of the orders of the Supreme Government, the provisional entertainment of the establishments detailed para. 19 of Mr. Arbuthnot's report were sanctioned by us, at a monthly cost of Rs. 2,883. 8.

5. We have recently received those orders, and forwarded them for the information of your Honourable Court. The Government of India, it will be seen, have sanctioned, subject to further consideration at the end of the year 1856-57, all the proposed establishments except the salaries of the inspectors, which have been modified, and the applicants of assistant inspectors, which have been objected to altogether.

6. Having referred for the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction the reports of the sub-committees of the Indian University Committee,* we forwarded to them copy of his reply, with the expression of our concurrence in the views therein expressed, with but one exception.

7. Mr. Arbuthnot suggested the omission of certain works from the list of Latin and Greek books specified for the degree of bachelor of arts.

8. We did not think it advisable to restrict the number of books which were to be employed in the examinations more than was necessary, and some of those mentioned by Mr. Arbuthnot were not of extraordinary difficulty, and were in general use; but it might, we observed, be that Mr. Arbuthnot, when making this suggestion, had solely in view the system of examination by papers only, which it was the intention to adopt in this country.

9. We took this opportunity of recording our dissent from this system, when proposed, as in the present instance, as a general plan for national education.

10. In the case of selection for particular professions, we could, we observed, fully understand that, as special qualifications were required, so the examinations should be confined to particular subjects, and examination papers might be prepared accordingly.

11. But when the general education of a whole nation was in question, it appeared to us that the freest scope should be given to the independent action of individual minds, and we were very strongly of opinion that that full and free scope which we would desire to see permitted could not be obtained unless *viâ voce* examinations were introduced to some extent.

12. They need by no means, we stated, interfere with trials by questions on paper, which were equally necessary, but did not admit, to an equal degree, of the exercise of judgment and taste in the selection of authors, nor allow of the admission of an extensive and varied course of reading.

13. The

* In Diary to Con., 7 August 1855, Nos. 19 and 20. In Diary to Cons., 20 November 1855.

13. The rules submitted by us,* under which grants in aid of education are to be made, having been slightly altered by the Government of India† to bring them into more complete conformity with your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 19 of 1854, and a rule added to them to declare expressly that grants in aid would be given only on the principle of strict religious neutrality, have, as thus altered, been approved by that authority as provisional rules for immediate adoption.

14. The buildings in which the provincial schools at Rajahmundry, Bellary, Cuddalore, and Calicut are at present held, having been represented to us as ill adapted for the purpose,‡ we directed the chief engineer in the Department of Public Works to issue instructions to the civil engineers in the proper divisions to prepare, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, plans and estimates for the erection of school-houses at the stations above-named.

15. The Director submitted to us an application from the school sub-committee at Mangalore for grants in aid to the schools supported by the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society in that district. § In reference to their English school, which he had personally inspected, Mr. Arbuthnot stated that it was held in high estimation by the European functionaries of the district, and he had no doubt it would render unnecessary the establishment of a Government zillah school at Mangalore.

16. The committee having engaged to comply with the conditions of the educational notification on the subject of grants in aid, we, on the recommendation of the Director, sanctioned an allowance, from the 1st December 1855, of 62 rupees per mensem towards the payment of the salaries of teachers, its continuance being subject to the report of the Government inspectors. We also sanctioned a donation of 450 rupees for the purchase of philosophical apparatus for the English school, towards the purchase of the site of one of the society's Canarese schools, and towards providing for the rent and fitting up of the Brahmin girls' school.

17. There being no public building available at the Presidency as an office for the Director of Public Instruction, and as a depôt for school books, maps, and other school apparatus, we have authorised that officer to engage a house, which he has selected as well adapted for his purpose, at a monthly rent of 100 rupees. ||

18. We have sanctioned the expenditure incurred on account of the Madras University and the provincial schools during the last six months of the official year 1854-55, as per abstract account of receipts and disbursements, submitted by the Director, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 38,286. 12. 10. ¶

Madras University,	Rs. 25,520	-	8
Provincial schools,	12,766	12	2
	<u>Rs. 38,286</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

19. In your despatch of 20th December 1854, Public Department, No. 96, your Honourable Court expressed your entire concurrence in the proposal of the Most Noble the Governor General,** that whether by the extension of Major Maitland's school, or by its incorporation with a larger institution, upon the principle of the Thomson College at Roorkee, a complete system of instruction should be provided at Madras for every class belonging to the Department of Public Works, Europeans, East Indians, and natives, whether artificers, foremen, overseers, surveyors, or civil engineers. Your Honourable Court added, "We trust it will always be borne in mind that practical knowledge of mechanical engineering is essential to the perfect efficiency of a civil engineer."

20. In your despatch of 2d May 1855, Public Department, No. 24, on the subject

* Despatch No. 31 of 1855, para. 16.

† In Diary to Cons., 21 August 1855, Nos. 8 and 9.

‡ In Diary to Cons., 6 Nov. 1855, Nos. 21 and 22. In Diary to Cons., 11 Dec. 1855, Nos. 17 and 18.

§ In Diary to Cons., 11 Dec. 1855, Nos. 13 and 14.

|| In Cons., 7 August 1855, Nos. 72 and 73.

¶ In Diary to Cons., 28 August 1855, Nos. 20 and 21.

** In D. P. W. Con., 29 May 1855, No. 17. Diary to Con., 21 August 1855. Diary to Con., 11 Sept. 1855. Diary to Con., 2 Oct. 1855.

subject of Major Maitland's school, your Honourable Court stated, "We have now, in compliance with the recommendation of the Government of India, sanctioned the establishment of a college of civil engineering at Madras, and all necessary instructions relating to it will be communicated to you by that Government." "Any definitive arrangements made in respect to this Carnatic artificers' school must," it was added, "depend upon the measures to be proposed by the Government of India."

21. No communication has been received from the Governor of India containing instructions to the effect noted in the above despatch; and, prior to its reaching Madras, the Director of Public Instruction had been desired to suggest the arrangement which he would recommend for the contemplated college.

22. In the opening of his report, of which a copy is now sent, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, it will be seen, recapitulates the steps which have hitherto been taken in the Madras Presidency for providing the necessary means of instruction and training of persons intended for employment in the Department of Public Works. He then proceeds to consider the question which he deems to be left open by the terms of your Honourable Court's late despatch, whether Major Maitland's school should be taken as the basis of the new civil engineering college, or whether the college should be constituted as an entirely distinct establishment. His reflection and inquiry upon the subject have led him to prefer the last of the two alternatives.

94 of 1855, Public
Department.

23. The reasons which have induced the Director to consider that it would not be advisable to adopt Major Maitland's school as the ground-work for the new institution, are—

1st. That the system of military discipline, which is a prominent feature in the plan of Major Maitland's school, and which, as the artificers under his command form a military corps, could not, it is to be presumed, be dispensed with, would practically operate as a bar to the more respectable classes of natives taking advantage of the institution, and would in consequence be a serious hindrance to its efficiency.

2d. That the duties which would devolve on the principal of the engineering college and those devolving on the superintendent of the gun carriage manufactory have no necessary connexion; that it is by no means certain that Major Maitland's successor in the latter office will be competent for the duties of the former, and therefore it is not expedient to attach the office of principal or superintendent of the new institution to that of the superintendent of the gun carriage manufactory. Mr. Arbuthnot enlarges upon these considerations in paras. 26 and 27 of his report.

24. The Director then adverts to what has been held to be the peculiar merit of Major Maitland's system, viz., that the education imparted by it is of an eminently practical character, the pupils being required to master some one or other of the handicraft trades in the works going on in the gun carriage manufactory. He notices that the trades there followed are not, however, those most in use in the Department of Public Works, being chiefly of carpentry or smiths' work, whereas the trades which are most essential to a civil engineer, overseer, or maistry, are those connected with buildings, brickmaking, mixing of mortar, earthworks, and waterworks.

25. Having thus explained the reasons which have brought him to the conclusion that the civil engineering college should be an independent establishment unconnected with the Carnatic artificers' school, Mr. Arbuthnot next submits his scheme for the proposed institution. His plan is a modification of that sketched out by the Commissioners for Public Works in their report, paras. 618-636, the principal deviations from it consisting in the admission of all classes of persons into the several departments, and the substitution of a certain number of scholarships to be opened to public competition for the payment of stipends to all the students in the institution. The standard of admission and course of instruction prescribed by the Commissioners are to be adopted, and, as advised by them, the English language is to be the sole medium of instruction; but as a general rule a sound colloquial knowledge of one vernacular language is to be exacted from all candidates except Europeans, who will, however, be required similarly to qualify themselves before employment in the Public Works Department.

26. The

26. The cost proposed is,

	Monthly.
Principal staff salary - - - - -	Rs. 700
Professor of civil engineering and architecture -	600
First mathematical master - - - - -	300
Second - ditto - ditto - - - - -	200
Surveying master - - - - -	250
Drawing - ditto - - - - -	250
Mechanist - - - - -	250
	<hr/>
	2,550

To which will have to be added—

Instruments and tools per mensem - - - - -	400
Workshops - - - - -	250
Brick-fields and lime-kilns - - - - -	200
Books and stationery - - - - -	500
Establishment of servants, &c., about - - - - -	400
Scholarships - - - - -	300
House rent - - - - -	250

TOTAL - - Rs. 4,850

27. The principal will be a military man, and preferably an officer of the corps of Engineers.

28. Having attentively considered the plan of the civil engineering college propounded by the Director of Public Instruction, as sketched in the preceding paras., and believing the objections urged against the adoption of the Carnatic officers' school as a basis of the college to be valid, more especially that of the essentially and necessarily military character of the institution, and of the discipline to be maintained in it, we approved generally of the arrangements which had been submitted by Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, and recommended them, and the establishment for carrying them out, for the sanction of the Government of India, at a cost of 4,850 rupees per mensem, or 58,200 rupees per annum.

29. With reference to the observations of the Director in para. 26 of his report, we remarked that we could in no way recognise nor tolerate any such prejudices on the part of the natives as would disincline them to send their children to such establishments as Major Maitland's school on account of the manual labour which forms part of the course of instruction; what we most required were practical men who knew their business, and none were likely to acquire practical habits unless they were obliged to learn some particular trade. The Director's estimate included charge for instruments, tools, workshops, brick-fields, and lime-kilns; and we were of opinion that every student should be required to master some one trade or craft, his knowledge of which should not be merely theoretical or confined to general principles, but practical, extending to a familiarity with details and acquaintance with the use of tools and implements, gained by personal labour in the yard or workshop.

30. The Director had concluded by remarking that if his arrangements were approved, Major Maitland's school would, he presumed, be restricted to the purposes for which it was established by him, viz., the education of the Ordnance artificers under his command. From this body the majority of the artificers required for employment in the Public Works Department would be selected; and while the design of the school would be limited to the education of artificers, all due facilities should be offered to those who might manifest an aptitude for scientific duties to enter the Public Works Department.

31. To these views we quite subscribed; but we believe that, in order that Major Maitland's school should be in a condition to supply any considerable number of artificers to the Public Works Department, in addition to the Ordnance, it would need to be increased. We have accordingly requested the Director of Public Instruction to state, after communicating with Major Maitland and the chief engineer, to what extent the increase should for the present take place.

32. In connexion with this subject, we beg to lay before your Honourable Court copy of a letter from the chief engineer in the Department of Public Works, and a memo. from Major F. C. Cotton, one of his deputies, in which both those officers have expressed views adverse to the combination of the civil engineering college with the Carnatic Ordnance artificers' school.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Fort St. George, dated-11 November (No. 34),
1856.

In Diary to Cons.,
1 July 1856 (Nos.
12 and 13); 26
August 1856; 9
September 1856.

4. With his letters of the 19th May and 10th July last, a printed copy of which is now forwarded, the Director of Public Instruction submitted tabular statements of the applications which he had received for grants in aid of schools unconnected with Government, with the recommendation of the inspector, and his own recommendation in each case.

5. The merits of each application appear to have been well considered by Mr. Arbuthnot, and the grounds upon which his recommendation in every case is based (an abstract of which is given in the tabular statements) are very fully detailed in the body of his letters.

6. Under the authority of the Government of India, conveyed in their despatch of the 11th May 1855, we sanctioned the grants recommended, involving an estimated expenditure for the current official year, exclusive of the amount already sanctioned of Rs. 17,759, as shown in the margin.* Deducting the whole amount thus placed at the disposal of the Director from the expenditure authorised by the Government of India, the remainder available for further grants is only Rs. 5,897.

7. It will be seen from his letter of the 10th July last, that the Director had received further applications for 20 schools, which had still to be reported on, and that the grants which would probably be required for these were roughly estimated by him at Rs. 12,000. We expressed our willingness to assent to the arrangement proposed in the concluding para. of that letter for supplying the deficiency in the amount available for grants in aid to the extent required to meet the above sum, but deferred passing orders on the subject until we were in the receipt of a further report upon the applications in the list marked A, in respect to which no information had yet been furnished by the inspector. Pending Mr. Arbuthnot's reply, we considered it advisable to request the opinion of the Supreme Government as to whether the proposed arrangement would be in accordance with the spirit of their instruction to the Governments of Bengal and Agra, contained in their despatches, dated 26th January 1855.

8. The greater part of the amount placed at the disposal of this Government has thus been already absorbed, and the remainder will scarcely suffice to meet one-half of the applications which have since been received. It appeared therefore to us so manifest that a much larger sum must eventually be allowed for grants in aid in this Presidency, that it was, we thought, perhaps useless to attempt anything like an equal distribution of the present amount. At the same time we pointed out to the Director that it would be well to avoid the allotment of an unduly large share to any particular locality; and in the case of Mangalore, where a grant to one school of Rs. 744 had already been sanctioned, the application for a second grant of Rs. 1,200 for another institution must be carefully considered and reported on.

9. We

						Rs.
* Amount recommended in letter of 19 May	-	-	-	-	-	12,058
Ditto	-	-	ditto	-	-	5,701
						<hr/> 17,759
Already sanctioned	-	-	-	-	-	1,344
						<hr/> 19,103
Still available	-	-	-	-	-	5,897
						<hr/> Rs. 25,000

See Despatch, 11
February, No. 3 of
1856, paras 15 and
16.

9. We considered that the Director was right in not establishing zillah schools in places where private schools already existed, when they were properly conducted, or when the managers would attend to his suggestions for their improvement, as at Trichinopoly. Assistance however should, we observed, be refused where information was not furnished, when required by the Director, as in the instances of the town and village vernacular schools, entered as No. 12 in Statement A, and the Madras native progressive seminary, No. 18 of the same return.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Fort St. George, dated 25 August 1857 (No. 17).

Para. 2. In his letter of the 27th November last, the Director of Public Instruction laid before us a proposal, emanating from the principal of the normal school, and approved by Mr. Arbuthnot himself, involving a complete re-organisation of the establishment of that institution.

In Diary to Con.,
13 Jan. 1857, Nos.
23 and 24.

3. This institution, it was observed, had hitherto been divided into two parts. The training department, where the normal students were instructed in the practice of teaching, and the primary school, designed both for the education of junior boys, and as a field wherein the theoretical knowledge of the normal students might be turned into practice.

4. In the first of these departments the assistant master appeared to be of no material assistance to the principal. There were 12 subjects of study, of which the assistant took but three; so that, besides the general duties of superintendence, the principal was called upon to teach no less than nine of the higher branches of study. Every lecture was intended as a model for the imitation of the students; but where so many subjects were left to one head, it was clear, the principal observed, that vigorous and lucid expositions of each could not be expected. Next year, too, the subjects would increase in difficulty. It was evident, he submitted, that the division of labour was unequal, and that under it, thorough efficiency of teaching could not be looked for. Again, in addition to his attendance in the lecture-room, efficiency as a teacher was further dependent on the normal students' opportunities for practice. This practice should be carried on under the eye of a superior master, one competent to point out to the future teacher the errors into which he might fall, and the way to remedy them. The primary school, hitherto, had, it was remarked, no such model master. The deficiency was in part supplied by the zeal of the principal, but his onerous duties in other departments rendered it desirable that he should be relieved from this description of work as early as possible.

5. It was next represented that the lower department of the institution, the primary school, was susceptible of many improvements.

6. In the first place, its size, there being 300 boys under instruction, rendered it unwieldy. To remedy this, the school had for some time past been divided into two great classes; the first, containing 100, taught by the pupils under instruction with the principal, and forming the practising school; the second, containing the remainder, taught by the master and his assistants, and receiving less minute supervision from the principal.

7. The original staff is given in the margin, and it was suggested that by carrying out the following changes, the department might at once be made an efficient element in training teachers and imparting at the same time a better education to its own pupils.

Rs.
Master - - 200
6 Assistants - 330
6 Moonshees - 230

Rs. 760

Proposed Change.

Master of Practical School	-	-	-	-	Rs. 180
Ditto of Model - ditto	-	-	-	-	" 150
3 Assistant masters (at present)	-	-	-	-	" 150
6 Moonshees (at present)	-	-	-	-	" 230
					<hr/>
					Rs. 710
					<hr/>

8. The use of the practising department would be to familiarise the normal pupils with good models of teaching, whilst the model school would show them how best to conduct the general management and duties of a large school. The assistant masters would only be temporarily required. It was proposed to supply their place by pupil teachers, selected from the most promising pupils in the primary school, who were to be paid and retained for four years, at the end of which period they would be eligible, by examination, to scholarships, and for admission, according to their merits, into the ranks of the normal pupils. This plan, if carried out, would not only be found cheaper than that hitherto observed, but be the forerunner of an incalculable amount of good; so far more valuable, in the opinion of the principal, were the services of good pupil teachers than those of assistant masters. In the hands of the former, the vernacular teaching also could be made a most appropriate instrument of education. It had hitherto been imparted in a most unskilful manner, so much so, that the study of that which must always be the great medium of educating the majority was, by the mode pursued by the present moonshees, almost a waste of time.

E. M. C. 31 January 1856.

9. From Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, it appeared that out of 1,045 rupees, the amount sanctioned for the subordinate establishment of the Government normal school, the Director, under the discretion given him by us, had assigned 825 rupees only. The changes contemplated by the principal would not involve any permanent charge, beyond the sum sanctioned. The original establishment and that proposed are exhibited in the margin. The leading changes in the principal's scheme, as observed by Mr. Arbuthnot, were the appointment of an additional assistant training master for the behoof of the normal students, and the substitution of two well-trained masters, one to preside over the practising, and the other over the model school, the latter aided by pupil teachers, in lieu of the present agency. For a few months it was proposed to retain three of the existing assistant teachers, pending the preparation in their necessary duties of the pupil teachers of the model school, but this of course would form but a temporary charge.

Salaries at present assigned :		
	Rs.	a.
Assistant training master	200	-
Primary head master	200	-
Second ditto	50	-
Third, fourth, and fifth, at 35	105	-
Writing master	40	-
Principal's clerk	30	-
Vernacular, head Tamil and Telugu pundits, at 50 and 40	90	-
Two second pundits, at 30	60	-
Two second third ditto, at 25	50	-
Total	Rs. 825	-

Proposed Establishment :		
	Rs.	a.
Assistant training master	250	-
Assistant vernacular master	200	-
Primary :		
Master of practising school	180	-
Master of model school	150	-
Gratuity for instructing pupil teachers	30	-
Average of stipends for six pupil teachers	50	8
Tamil, two pundits	85	-
Telugu, two ditto	70	-
Total	Rs. 1,015	8

10. The only material difficulty in introducing the change would consist, it was observed by the Director, in the disposal of Mr. McLeish, the present head master of the primary school. Under the new system, Mr. McLeish, it was pointed out by the principal, was not the man for his post. Mr. Arbuthnot proposed to transfer Mr. McLeish to the head mastership of a provincial school, and to call upon him to resign the service after he had served the full time, 20 years, for a pension, provided your Honourable Court were pleased to dispense, in his case, with the usual certificate of physical incapacity required under the rules in force for the uncovenanted branch of the service. As to the subordinate teachers in the English department of the primary school, they could be drafted into other schools or dismissed, if their services were no longer required, with gratuities.

11. We were of opinion that the principal of the training institution had satisfactorily shown that the present establishment was insufficient. A greater division of labour was required in the normal school, and an efficient assistant to the principal was obviously necessary. In the present state of education, with the large proportion of pupils, comparatively but slightly instructed, who resorted both to the normal and primary (or practising) classes, it was clearly necessary that more time should be devoted to elementary education. In a training institution, the principal object to be attended to was the theory and practice of teaching, and the principal should be relieved from all elementary work that would restrict him from giving his entire time to that important labour, and the general superintendence of the institution.

12. We

12. We further considered the scheme proposed by Mr. Fowler for forming the primary school into two divisions, one to be retained for its original purpose of a practising school; the other two to be, what is called by him a model school, to be well conceived, and to hold out the prospect of very evident advantage. The model school, in particular, promised to be especially useful, by affording an opportunity of teaching the pupils how a school might be worked efficiently by a single master. It was probable that, for some years to come, a single trained master to each mofussil school would be as large a supply as could be furnished. Besides its advantages to the system in forming a field for the practice of the future master, the model school would constitute an excellent nursery from which to recruit the class of normal pupils.

13. We concurred with Mr. Fowler and the Director in viewing the present head master of the primary school as unequal to the efficient discharge of that office. Mr. McLeish's character stands very high, and in such duties as have devolved on him hitherto he has evinced great diligence, and conducted himself most creditably. Under the present improved system, however, he cannot hold his place, and it will be desirable to dispose of him in the manner suggested by Mr. Arbuthnot. We cannot doubt that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, your Honourable Court will take a liberal view of Mr. McLeish's application for a pension.

14. While we approved Mr. Fowler's plan generally, some objections to its details had occurred to us which we considered well to notice. In the first place, it appeared to have been framed too much with reference to the present officials of the institution. The post of assistant (training) master, in the native languages, assigned to Mr. Joyes, comprised duties such as that teacher, who had hitherto filled very creditably the useful office of vernacular master, would hardly be competent to discharge; and the salary, 200 rupees, proposed for him, was larger than he could expect. With the same view the scheme for a normal class of vernacular teachers appeared to have been devised, an arrangement which, in our opinion, was objectionable. Mr. Joyes could not be considered equal to the task of instructing such a class in the "art of teaching," and from the principal and other masters he would, obviously, receive no assistance in his department. It could scarcely be expected that these youths could be turned out as qualified teachers in six months, even supposing that they had already been for some time in the primary school, which did not, however, appear to be deemed a necessary preliminary. Thus, persons desirous to qualify as vernacular teachers only, would not necessarily have even the smattering of knowledge that candidates bring from the English schools they have attended, before presenting themselves at the training institution.

*Vide para. 7, of
Principal's letter.*

15. If the salary assigned to Mr. Joyes were too high, that proposed for the two masters from England seemed, on the other hand, too low, as were also those assigned to the native vernacular teachers. A distribution, as per margin, would, it seemed to us, have been a better arrangement.

16. Although, however, the scale of establishment proposed by the principal appeared to us to be susceptible of improvement, we did not press that objection, but sanctioned the scheme as it had now been submitted to us, under the discretion allowed by the Government of India in their letter, 5th January 1856.

	Rs.	a.
Assistant training master	250	-
Assistant training master	150	-
Master of practising and model schools, at 200		
each - - - -	400	-
Pupil teachers - - -	90	-
Two head pundits, at 50	100	-
Two assistant ditto, at 35	70	-
	<u>Rs. 1,060</u>	-

General Department.—14 April (No. 48) 1855.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable
East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, dated the 30th August (No. 39) 1854, and to transmit herewith copies of the documents quoted in the margin, relative to the measures which were

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taken

1855:
V. 2059 to 65.

taken by us up to the 31st March 1855, for the introduction into this Presidency of the scheme of education laid down in your Honourable Court's despatch to the Government of India, dated 19 July (No. 49) 1854.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 14 April 1855.

No. 92 of 1855.—General Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN continuation of our letter No. 48, dated 14 April last, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court copies of the documents quoted in the margin, relative to the measures which were taken by us up to the 30th June 1855, for the introduction into this Presidency of the scheme of education laid down in your Honourable Court's despatch to the Government of India, dated 19 July (No. 49) 1854.

1855:
V. 2682.
V. 3011 to 27.
V. 3169 to 73.
V. 3209 to 12.
V. 3287 and 88.
V. 3123 to 25.
V. 3684 to 86.
V. 3712 and 13.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Lumsden,*
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 28 July 1855.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 1 November (No. 130) 1855.

3. UNDER date the 30th August 1855, the Director of Public Instruction submitted for our consideration the draft of a set of rules for the regulation of grants in aid in this Presidency. We are of opinion that these rules have been very judiciously and carefully prepared, but it will be observed, that we have deemed it expedient, before authorising their publication, to refer them for the approval of the Government of India.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 16 February (No. 12) 1856.

Vrs. 6271 (with
printed copy of
accompaniments).
Vrs., 6272 to 80.

Para. 2. As Collection No. 1, we forward copy of a communication from the university committee at Calcutta, dated 10th July 1855, with the opinions obtained, and Minutes severally recorded by us relative to a scheme for the establishment of universities in India.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 10 May (No. 43) 1856.

Grants in aid,
rules for regula-
ting.

1855:
V. 442 to 52.

* * * * *
12. THE proceedings, numbered as per margin, contain a copy of the rules which, with the sanction of the Government of India, we have caused to be published as provisional rules for the regulation of grants in aid of education in this Presidency. The former correspondence on this subject accompanied our letter, No. 130, dated 1st November last.

No. 53 of 1856.—General Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

IN para. 18 of your despatch to the Government of India, No. 65, dated the 27th June 1855, your Honourable Court, with reference to the opinion of that Government, that the system of pupil teachers was inapplicable to India, expressed a wish that a trial of it should still be made; and with the view to carry out these instructions which were communicated for our guidance by the Government of India, we requested the Director of Public Instruction to report as to the feasibility of giving the scheme a trial in the schools of this Presidency.

2. From

2. From the proceedings which resulted from the above reference, and of which a transcript is hereto annexed, your Honourable Court will observe, that the proposals submitted by Mr. Erskine were considered by us to be judicious, and calculated to carry out fairly the desire of your Honourable Court, but that before bringing the system into full operation, the further orders of the Government of India were solicited. V. 1455 to 58.
V. 2827 to 30.

3. We now beg to forward copy of a letter from that Government, No. 538, dated the 1st May 1856, being a reply to our reference on the subject above alluded to, as also on the subject of establishing two normal schools in this Presidency, regarding which a full report was made to your Honourable Court in our despatch, No. 15, dated the 29th February 1856, accompanied with a request that in consideration of the urgency of the case, your Honourable Court would be pleased at once to authorise Mr. Farrer to arrange for the selection of the European agency required for the superintendence of the proposed schools.

4. The Government of India, however, it will be perceived from their letter above quoted, object to the scheme of normal schools as recommended by us for the adoption of your Honourable Court, and we have therefore requested Mr. Erskine to submit a revised one, in accordance, as nearly as circumstances will admit, to the plan pointed out as desirable by the Government of India.

5. We have also requested Mr. Erskine to furnish the further information required by the Government of India as to the maximum number of pupil teachers to be selected each year, and we beg to state that our further proceedings on both of the subjects above referred to will be duly reported for the information of your Honourable Court.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 10 June 1856.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 30 March (No. 30) 1857.

12. AGREEABLY to the promise made in para. 5 of our letter, No. 53, dated the 10th June 1856, we beg to report our further proceedings relative to the proposed establishment of two normal schools in this Presidency, and to a scheme for providing for the education of pupil teachers, who it was proposed were to have entered those schools for the purpose of receiving the necessary instruction in the art of teaching. Normal Schools.
Proposed establishment of—
1856:
V. 5710 and 11.
—
V. 2039 to 41.
V. 4029 and 29 A.
V. 4038 to 40.
V. 4420 to 22.
V. 5069 and 70.
V. 5286 and 87.
—
V. 4423 to 26.
V. 5544 and 45.
V. 5648 to 50.
V. 6485 and 86.

13. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the question of normal schools is still under separate consideration, and that with reference to the scheme for educating pupil teachers, the Director of Public Instruction has explained that the majority of the visitors of schools are by no means in favour of an attempt to introduce that scheme immediately, and that he also is of the same opinion.

14. To meet, however, the present want of properly-trained schoolmasters which is urgently felt in all quarters, Mr. Erskine, it will be observed, proposed, pending the adoption of the more comprehensive measures proposed by him, or such others as may eventually be approved in their stead, to trust to—

1st. Local general scholarships, on which subject he promised to address us hereafter.

2d. Classes of candidate masters.

3d. Elementary normal schools.

15. Adverting to the classes of candidate masters, we beg to refer your Honourable Court to para. 15 of our despatch, No. 43, dated the 10th May 1856, in which we reported that the Government of India had sanctioned the formation of one such class in each of the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, and Dharwar. From our Proceedings, of which a copy is now forwarded, your Honourable Court will learn that similar classes have also been sanctioned for Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Tauna, and that the number of candidates in each of the classes at Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, and Dharwar has been increased from 10 to 20.

16. With reference to the third of the means to which Mr. Erskine proposed to trust for a supply of properly trained schoolmasters, your Honourable Court will observe, that an elementary normal school has already been established at Poona, and that the existing normal class at Surat has been reorganised and a similar one established at Ahmedabad.

EXTRACT Public Letter from Bombay, dated 17 July (No. 59) 1857.

Letter, No. 40, dated 10 December 1856, paras. 5 to 11. Revising the proceedings of this Government on certain points involved in the general scheme of education contemplated by Mr. Erskine, and making certain remarks with reference to them.

Paras. 12 and 13. Requiring certain further information with reference to the rules laid down by this Government for the administration of grants in aid. 1856:—V. 3950 to 52; V. 5509 and 10. 1857:—V. 942 to 44; V. 1720 to 22; V. 1937 to 40; V. 2039 to 42; V. 2177 and 78; V. 2349 and 50; V. 2890 to 92.

91. WE have requested our Director of Public Instruction, after consideration of your Honourable Court's remarks, and after communicating with the educational superintending authority in the North West Provinces, as directed by your Honourable Court, to submit to us his opinion, and report on the subjects discussed.

92. Adverting to the subject of these paragraphs, we beg to refer your Honourable Court to the proceedings which accompany this letter as Collection No. 3.

Public Department.—18 April (No. 43) 1855.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. WE now reply to your letters, dated the 20th October (No. 88), and 27th October (No. 91) 1854, in the first of which you forward correspondence relating to the extension of education in the Punjab, and in the second acknowledge the receipt of our despatch on the subject of general education, dated 19th July (No. 49) 1854.

2. We regret that in the despatch referred to we should have omitted to notice the judicious measures which had been taken by you to provide for the extension of indigenous schools in Bengal, Behar, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab. You observe, with justice, that we were informed of these measures by your letter of the 4th of November 1853, No. 79. That letter was, however, not included in the mass of documents of various kinds relating to the state of education to which we then referred, and we were subsequently glad to find that you had anticipated our instructions in this respect.

3. It is highly gratifying to us that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, "the people of the Punjab have a real desire for education, and would willingly second the efforts of the Government for the promotion of educational measures." The Judicial Commissioner describes the upper classes as displaying intelligence and inquisitiveness in respect to Asiatic learning and European science. "The agricultural classes, though uncouth, are," he says, "less apathetic and less illiterate in their tastes than might have been expected. The village accountants display a skill not surpassed, and often not equalled, in Hindostan. The working classes evince a considerable aptitude in mechanical art, and, on the whole, the Punjab is ripe for the introduction of an educational scheme."

4. It is unnecessary for us to observe upon the details of the measures proposed by the Chief Commissioner, as you are already in possession of our views upon the subject, which coincide entirely with his recommendations, and we have authorised you to carry them into effect. We observe that Mr. Montgomery recommended the establishment of a school for every circle of villages or "hulqua" by means of voluntary subscriptions. It appears to us that this suggestion may, if judiciously carried out, greatly aid the development of the scheme, and we shall be anxious to observe what success it has met with in the North Western Provinces, where it has already been partially tried.

5. We

5. We are glad to perceive, from the information given by Mr. Macleod, that in the Trans-Sutlej States there exist schools which may with advantage be assisted by grants in aid.

6. The observations made by Mr. Grant upon the subject of grants in aid, have not escaped our attention. Although we have deliberately arrived at the conclusion, that such grants are not inconsistent with religious neutrality, and have accordingly sanctioned their introduction, we fully appreciate the necessity which exists for the exercise of great caution in setting on foot a system which may possibly be open to misconstruction, and we fully confide in your discretion and care in framing the practical rules by which the grants will be distributed.

7. The suggestions of Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Macleod, and Mr. Raikes, with regard to the publication of a vernacular periodical for the purpose of conveying to the agricultural population interesting and useful information of various kinds appear to us to be well worthy of your notice, and we cordially concur with Mr. Macleod that it would be very desirable to lead and encourage the mass of the people to a better acquaintance with the principles of the British administration.

8. With regard to the language to be employed in the proposed periodical, and in the Government schools of the Punjab, it appears to us that Mr. Macleod's opinion, that "there is no reason to perpetuate the Punjabee, or even to check its decadence at the expense of the superior Hindostanee, by means of an educational system," is well worthy of your attention, not only with reference to the Punjab, but also to other provinces of which the vernacular language is rude, and wholly or almost exclusively confined to colloquial use, as we believe to be the case in Sind and elsewhere. It would confer a great benefit upon the people of India generally, if gradually, and without any steps calculated to offend local feelings or prejudices, but solely through the medium of the measures now in operation or contemplated for the improvement of education, Oordoo Hindostanee could be made familiar, in the first instance, to the educated classes, and through them, as would certainly follow, to the great body of the people, to the eventual supercession of inferior local dialects.

9. The attention which has been paid to the subject of education in the Punjab has given us sincere pleasure. We beg that you will communicate to the Chief Commissioner, to Mr. Montgomery, to Mr. Macleod, and to the other officers generally, our warmest thanks for their exertions. That those gentlemen have, amidst their other arduous and more pressing duties, been able to direct so large a portion of their attention to the promotion of education, affords to us fresh evidence of their energy and zeal, and of their desire to identify themselves with the feelings and interests of the people committed to their charge. The soundness of the conclusions to which they have arrived gives us, moreover, the best ground for anticipating that the success which they so justly merit will follow their exertions, and that the Punjab will present to the world a signal example of the benefits which British rule confers upon the natives of India.

10. We are glad to learn that you have been engaged in preparing measures for carrying out the extended system of education which we have sanctioned. Those measures necessarily require mature consideration: we place full reliance upon your judgment, and feel perfect confidence that you will continue to pay that earnest attention to the extension of education which has so constantly been shown by your Government, and which the great importance of the subject deserves.

We are, &c.

(signed) *E. Macnaghten,*
W. H. Sykes,
&c. &c. &c.

London, 18 April 1855.

Public Department.—27 June (No. 65) 1855.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Letter dated 26 January (No. 7) 1855.

Para. 1. IN this letter you report to us the preliminary measures you have adopted for carrying into effect our instructions of the 19th July 1854, for the extension and improvement of general education in India. Education.

2. These measures have reference to the machinery for managing the department of education, the establishment of universities, and the institution of a system of "grants in aid."

3. Under the first head you have resolved that a Director-general shall be appointed in each of the divisions of the Bengal Presidency, and in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, under whose superintendence the department of education shall be placed, and that to this office shall be assigned a salary varying with the standing of the individual nominated to it, but not to exceed 3,000 rupees per mensem. An officer, of course on a lower salary, will also be appointed to superintend education in the Punjab, and provision is made for the appointment of a limited number of inspectors throughout India, on salaries varying from 500 rupees to 1,200 rupees per mensem. We approve your proceedings on this point.

4. With regard to the universities some misapprehension has arisen in consequence of the terms of the 33d paragraph of our despatch, in which (our sentiments as to the objects and functions of those institutions having previously been fully declared) we stated our "desire that you take into your consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay, on the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us on the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India."

5. You correctly remark that the direction here given is somewhat inconsistent with the tenor of other parts of our despatch, in which an intention was indicated that you shall proceed to organise the universities, concurrently with giving effect to the other measures enjoined by us. You have not, however, acted on this apparent intention, but have postponed the preparation of a Legislative Act, pending our further orders, having in the meantime delegated to the gentlemen designed to form the senate of the future university of Calcutta, the task of forming a scheme for the establishment of universities at the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

6. When our despatch of the 19th July 1854 was first written, some doubt was entertained as to the authority from whom the act of incorporation for the universities should properly proceed, and it was thought necessary that your opinion on the point should be submitted to us before any formal steps could be taken. On our being satisfied that the Act ought to be passed by the Legislature of India, the paragraph relating to it was only partially altered, and thus the discrepancy arose which left you in doubt as to our meaning. We are of opinion that all the measures necessary for the constitution of the universities, should in the first instance proceed directly from your Government, and we accordingly authorise you to proceed in the matter in such a way as may seem best to you, without further reference to us. We would only remark that we approve your intention that the universities at the different Presidencies should be formed on the same general basis, leaving it to the senates of the several universities to form the detailed rules, with such variations as local circumstances may render advisable.

7. As regards the system of "grants in aid," you have decided that when the rules under which the system shall be carried out shall have been approved by you, the local Governments shall not be restricted in carrying it out by the rules which require all items of expense to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. It has not yet been decided in what way the total expenditure on these grants shall ultimately be limited, but for the present the local Governments have been authorised to make additional grants not exceeding, in the aggregate, five per cent. on the total amount expended on the direct educational operations of Government in their respective territories. Your resolutions on this head have our approval.

8. We regret to observe that the system of pupil teachers recommended in the 68th paragraph of our letter of the 19th of July 1854, is in your opinion inapplicable to India; but we still wish that the trial should be made, and we hope that experience will eventually justify the general introduction of the system.

9. There

9. There is nothing further in the proceedings now submitted to us, which calls for remark.

We are, &c.
(signed) *E. Macnaghten,*
W. H. Sykes,
&c. &c.

London, 27 June 1855.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Letter to India, dated 16th July (No. 64) 1856.

Letter dated 14th August (No. 57) 1855.

5. THE provisional rules for all the Presidencies, as finally sanctioned by you, seem to provide sufficiently for the objects mentioned in our despatch, No. 49 of 1854, and to guard against the possibility of a misconception of the intentions of Government in instituting the system of "grants in aid." The Bengal rules, the adoption of which in the North Western Provinces and Bombay, you suggested to those Governments respectively, are probably sufficient for immediate purposes; but the rules as submitted by the Lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces, seem to have been carefully drawn up, and even, if not formally promulgated, they may, with the exception as regards the schooling fee to which you drew attention, be taken as a guide by that Government in the administration of the system.

Also letters, 13 August (No. 67) 1855, p. 9; 27 August (No. 72) 1855; 5 December (No. 108) 1855. Rules for grants in aid in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, Madras, and Bombay.

Letter dated 27th July (No. 62) 1855.

6. No reply.

(Para. 1.) Education proceedings, 1st quarter of 1855, reported.

7. No remark.

(2, also para. 2 of letter dated 13 August (No. 67) 1855). Additions to the committee for preparing a scheme for universities in India.

8. The modifications which the Lieutenant-governor wished to adopt, related principally to the professorships of chemistry and botany, which he proposed to attach to the medical instead of the general branch of the college; to the professorship of mineralogy and geology, which he thought would more properly appertain to the college of civil engineering about to be established; and to the extent to which instruction in law should be afforded at the college. We agree in the views stated by your Government that instruction in the mere principles of law, excluding the teaching of particular systems, will not meet the objects proposed in the introduction of law as a course of study at the college, and which included the training of a class of men qualified, without further instruction, for introduction into judicial employment. We agree in the sentiments recorded by you upon the other points, but we think that the Lieutenant-governor, who will have the whole subject before him in one view, when he finally proceeds to carry out the scheme of the Government Colleges in all their branches, will be the best judge as to the particular manner in which the professorships shall be apportioned.

(3, 4.) Information furnished to the Madras Government respecting the general arrangements of the Presidency College at Calcutta, and Court's attention requested to the sentiments recorded on certain modifications proposed by the Lieutenant-governor in the Presidency College scheme.

Letter dated 13th August (No. 67) 1855.

22. The measures of the Bombay Government provided for the appointment of a director of public instruction, of three inspectors, and of a limited number of district visitors. We approve your refusal to sanction either the employment of Mr. Harkness as an inspector, so long as he shall hold the appointment of principal of the Elphinstone Institution, or the grant of a personal allowance of 200 rupees per mensem to Major Candy, principal of the Poonah College, "in order to put him on an equality, in point of pay, with the highest inspector."

(10 to 17). Measures of the Government of Bombay for the introduction of the new scheme of education into that Presidency.

23. Your decision that "the appropriation of special grants to local Governments for education, and the existence of separate funds for that purpose, apart

from the general resources of the State (except private endowments and other local funds), must cease under the new system, and that the expenditure of the department should be regulated under the same checks that are applicable to every other department of the public service," is in accordance with the orders which we have already issued to the Government of Fort St. George, and was properly communicated to the several local Governments.

Letter, dated 12 October (No. 88) 1855, transmitting with reference to Court's despatch, No. 65 of 1855, a report from the University Committee on the progress made in the preparation of a scheme for the establishment of universities in the several Presidency towns.

26. We still await the result of the reference to the local Governments on the scheme of the committee, and of the further deliberations of the committee on the subject.

40. The system of education in India being now consolidated by our recent instructions, we desire that an annual budget of expenses, with the necessary explanations, be periodically sent to us.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Letter to India, dated 18 February (No. 35) 1857.

Education Letter, dated 29th January (No. 5) 1856.

The organisation, experimentally, of 60 circles of schools in some of the districts under the inspector of education for Eastern Bengal, sanctioned, at a maximum aggregate expense of 1,500 rupees per mensem.

Para. 7. THE plan of Mr. Woodrow for the improvement of the indigenous vernacular schools in his division is based on the retention of the existing schools, which are, however, to be formed into circles, to each of which a teacher of a higher class is to be appointed, who shall afford instruction to the upper boys in each school, superior to that which the gooroomahashay, or village master, is competent to impart. The gooroomahashays are to be conciliated by pecuniary rewards of small amount, proportioned to the number of boys of certain specified standards of attainment who may be found in their respective schools; and the tendency of the boys to leave school at an early age is to be overcome by small gratuities to those boys remaining at school, who may possess a certain specified amount of knowledge in various branches of study.

8. We approve Mr. Woodrow's desire to make the utmost possible use of existing means of education, and to avoid, as much as possible, the supercession of the former teachers of indigenous schools, which seem, notwithstanding the small amount of instruction which they afford, to have naturally a considerable hold on the minds of the people. It is hoped by Mr. Woodrow, and seems not improbable, from the result of the limited experiment which has already been made, that the plan may have the effect of stimulating the conductors of indigenous schools, the gooroomahashays, to self-improvement; and on the whole, we agree with you in thinking the scheme well deserving of trial on an enlarged scale, and accordingly approve the sanction given to the recommendations of the Bengal Government.

Education Letter, dated 31st January (No. 6) 1856.

Reporting an alteration made in the 3d section of the rules, in force in Bengal and the North Western Provinces, for the regulation of grants in aid.

9. The trifling alteration here reported calls for no remark.

10. We observe that the Lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces repeats the apprehensions, which he had previously expressed, as to the effect of the rule requiring that, in all schools receiving grants in aid, a fee shall be required from the pupils. It is stated in the letter of Mr. Muir, "All the valuable independent institutions for instruction, within the limits of this Government, are primarily for missionary purposes, and it is a fundamental principle of missionary establishments, that the benefits of religious and secular knowledge should be communicated gratuitously to children of the lower and indigent classes. This principle is directly in conflict with that which has been prescribed in the instructions now received on the subject, and it would be a matter of much concern that, from discordant views on such a minor point, the opportunity of accomplishing the great ends for which the plan of grants in aid is designed should be lost, or in any material degree delayed."

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11. We feel bound to maintain the principle, laid down in our despatch of the 19th July 1854, that "as a general principle," the aid of Government shall be afforded to those schools only where some fee, however small, is demanded from the pupils. At the same time we should, equally with Mr. Colvin, lament the failure of the attempt to bring into extended operation the system of grants in aid, to which we attach the greatest importance as an auxiliary to the direct measures of our governments in India, for the extension and improvement of general education. We do not, however, anticipate such a result, and it will be sufficient to consider the measures to be taken to meet the exigency, should it hereafter arise.

12. These model schools having been established in pursuance of a general plan which has already received our approval, these proceedings call for no remark except the expression of our satisfaction that the scheme is in progress of actual execution.

Education Letter, dated 1 February (No. 7) 1856.
In continuation of letter No. 12, of 1855, regarding a scheme of vernacular education for Bengal, forwarding correspondence with the Lieutenant-governor, relating to the establishment of 18 model schools in different districts.

Para. 26. The scholarships are to be of the value of four rupees per mensem each, they are to be tenable for one year in the normal schools, and for four years in the zillah schools, subject in the case of the latter schools to an annual examination as to the progress made. The number of the zillah school scholarships in each district will eventually be 20, and that of the scholarships in the normal schools, five; and the aggregate expense for the eight districts 800 rupees per mensem.

Education Letter, dated 1 May (No. 20) 1856.
Establishment of a system of scholarships to be tenable by the pupils of the vernacular schools in the Zillah and Normal Schools in Bengal, sanctioned for eight districts, at a cost in the first year of 320 rupees per mensem, and eventually of 800 rupees per mensem, in each district.

27. We approve the commencement of this mode of stimulating the progress of the pupils in vernacular schools; and of thus, to a certain extent, providing students for the higher classes of schools. The plan of the scholarships will of course be subject to rearrangement, if, on trial, it shall appear desirable. It seems questionable whether the prospect of holding a scholarship for only one year at the normal schools will form a sufficient inducement to exertion on the part of those who are expected to compete; it is true that they will receive stipends at those schools, but this advantage will be enjoyed by them in common with the students who will enter them in the ordinary course, and cannot therefore be regarded in the light of a reward for peculiar merit. We rely on due strictness being maintained, both in the original examination for the scholarships, and in those examinations on which the renewal of them from year to year is to be made to depend.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Letter to India, dated 1 April (No. 50) 1857.

24. Our sentiments on the points embraced in this correspondence were expressed in paras. 2 to 4 of our despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated 10 December (No. 40) 1856.

Letter dated 24 June (No. 29) 1856.
(2 to 6.) Further correspondence relating to the introduction of the new scheme of education into the Bombay Presidency.

EXTRACT Public (Education) Letter to India, dated 15 July (No. 96) 1857.

Para. 4. We approve this extension of the discretionary power vested in the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, in respect to sanctioning grants in aid.

Letter dated 14th June (No. 28) 1856.

5. We think, however, that the time has arrived when the amount available for such grants may be fixed on a consideration of the reasonable requirements of each Presidency, and not on the

The limit within which the Governor of Bengal may sanction grants in aid of Educational Institutions, raised from five per cent. to ten per cent., on the aggregate amount of the annual educational expenditure in Bengal.

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merely arbitrary grounds which have hitherto been assumed. The mode in which it is sought to promote vernacular education, differs widely in the several Presidencies; and the extent to which the contributions of Government will be required under "the Grant-in-aid Rules" will vary in a corresponding degree.

6. In the North-western Provinces, a system of vernacular education has been introduced, which provides for the requisite expenditure on the part of Government, independent of the so-called Grant-in-aid system. The application of the system will, therefore, be almost entirely limited to the English and Anglo-vernacular institutions, which, in those provinces, are for the most part, conducted by persons or bodies unconnected with the Government. In Bengal, on the other hand, no such complete system of vernacular education has been framed. Grants from Government in aid of individual schools, the case of each of which must be considered on its own merits, will, therefore, be required, under the Grant-in-aid Rules; and it is evident, from the list submitted by Mr. Gordon Young of grants already made, that a considerable amount will in this way be absorbed. This difference in the circumstances of Bengal, and of the North-western Provinces, and any variations in those of Madras and Bombay, must be carefully considered before settling the amount to be placed at the disposal of each Government for grants in aid; but we think that an attempt should be at once made to place the matter on a more satisfactory footing than it stands at present.

LETTER, dated 19 August (No. 36) 1856.

Further correspondence respecting the construction of a building for the Presidency College at Calcutta.

15. THE subject of the building for the Presidency College again came before you in this department, in consequence of doubts raised by the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, as to the necessity of carrying out the intention to establish the Presidency College, and with reference to the expense, which, if the college were to be provided, it would be proper to incur on account of the building.

16. We entirely agree with you that there is no ground whatever for doubting the necessity of establishing a Government institution at Calcutta of the nature of the Presidency College, and we regret the time which was lost in the renewed consideration of the question in consequence of Mr. Gordon Young's suggestions. We equally concur in the strong remarks of the Governor-General, with regard to the enormous expenditure proposed by Colonel Goodwyn to be incurred in the erection of a college, on a plan submitted by him. At a time, especially, when to say nothing of the requirements of the other departments of the State, there is such an urgent demand for the pecuniary assistance of Government, in the promotion of education among the masses of the population, we should regard it as a flagrant waste of public money were a design sanctioned for any college in Calcutta, at an expense at all approaching the sum of 20 lacs of rupees. No doubt need be entertained that a building containing the requisite accommodation for the departments of a Presidency College, and satisfying all the necessary requirements of good taste and architectural propriety, may be provided at a cost of eight lacs of rupees, to which sum, in your instructions to the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, you have strictly limited the expense.

17. We approve the appointment of a committee to consider the wants of the college, as regards the accommodation to be provided, and to submit a plan for the building; and we hope that the result of their labours will shortly be communicated to us in the department of public works.

18. We are of opinion that the expenditure of 5½ lacs of rupees on a site for the college would have been quite unnecessary, even in the expensive locality selected for it, and that a far smaller space would both meet all the purposes of the college, and afford sufficient ventilation to the Medical College Hospital, in its close vicinity. We should have supposed, however, that a much less expensive locality might have been found either outside the town, or not so far from the site now selected (on account, we presume, of its proximity to the hospital), as to produce any material inconvenience. We have not noticed in your pro-

ceedings

ceedings any detailed deliberations on the subject of the site; but we observe that the Lieutenant-governor was considered to have approved of the site selected, when in point of fact he had not done so, and that the authority of the Government of India, which the Lieutenant-governor considered to have disposed of the question, was based upon this supposed approval: circumstances which may have led to a less mature consideration of the point than it would otherwise have met with.

See Letter from Government of Bengal to Government of India, dated 2 April 1856.

19. It is probably now too late to prevent the purchase of the land near the hospital, as directions were given for this purpose on the 16th August last; but if not, we desire that due attention be given to the above remarks, as we entertain very strong objections to the expenditure of five or six lacs, or even of two and a half lacs, on the mere site of the building in question.

20. The arrangements here reported appear to provide for the extension of the new scheme of vernacular education throughout all the districts under the administration of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-western Provinces, except the province of Nimar, and the district of Nēemuch, for which, however, some provision, though of a less efficient character, has been made, and the province of Ajmere, with regard to which we refer you to our remarks in paras. 31 and 32 of this despatch.

Letter dated 26. August (No. 37), 1856. (Also letter dated 15 October (No. 40), 1856.) Further extension of the scheme of Vernacular Education in the North Western Provinces.

21. The expenses of the establishments for the additional districts, now brought under the system, amount to 56,448 rupees per annum, of which the portion incurred in Scindia's district of Chandeyree, and in his Pergunnahs in Saugor, and Hoshungabad, under British management, will very properly be debited to the revenues of those districts. The sum previously placed at the disposal of the education department, in the North Western Provinces, is stated by the officiating director of public instruction at 1,15,628 rupees, made up, we presume, of the sum of 62,908 rupees, sanctioned in our despatch of 18th February last (para. 35) as the consolidated expenses of 16 districts, and of that of 52,720 rupees, authorised in para. 28 of our despatch of 1st April 1857 (No. 50), for the divisions of Allahabad and Benares, with Jaloun and Jhansi. These sums, with the amount now reported, make a total of 1,72,076 rupees; and we entirely approve the sanction given to the expenditure.

22. You will have learned from para. 13 of our despatch, dated 18th February (No. 35) 1857, that it is our desire that clergymen shall not be employed in connexion with the Government measures of education, and that the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Budden to be inspector of schools in Kumaon would not have been in accordance with our wishes.

Public Department, 11 February (No. 16) 1857.

Our Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

LETTERS, dated 8 May (No. 20) 1855, paras. 11 to 17; 10 August (No. 31) 1855; 11 February (No. 3) 1856; 10 April (No. 8) 1856, paras. 11 to 14.

Para. 1. We learn, from these proceedings, that you have sanctioned a scheme of general education throughout your presidency, submitted to you by Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, who has been appointed to the newly constituted office of Director of Public Instruction.

Measures for the promotion of General Education, in consequence of Court's despatch to the Government of India, dated 19 July (No. 49) 1854, and despatch to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 30 August (No. 44) 1855.

2. This scheme provides for the institution of a Presidency College at Madras, in lieu of the so-called Madras University for the maintenance of four provincial schools, to be eventually raised into colleges, at the places* named in the margin, for the formation of eight zillah and 100 talook schools, to be formed when the necessary agency is available, at such places as on further inquiry may appear to the director to be advisable; the establishment of a normal school for training schoolmasters; the assignment of 1,000 rupees a month to the foundation of scholarships at the Presidency College, and at the provincial and zillah schools, and "affiliated

* Rajahmundry, Bellary, Combaconum, Calicut.

institutions;"

institutions;" and for the appointment of a number of inspectors and sub-inspectors, to be charged with duties analogous to those discharged by corresponding officers in this country.

3. The total expense of the establishments for giving effect to this plan, after reductions by the Government of India of 250 rupees per mensem, as inspectors, and 3,192 rupees for assistant-inspectors, is 31,680 rupees per mensem, or 3,80,160 rupees per annum. But, from want of the necessary preliminary information, and from the difficulty of obtaining the masters required for such extended operations, it is thought by Mr. Arbuthnot that three or four years will elapse before the full establishments can be entertained; and, even then, the maximum amount of salary provided for is only to be given, in each case, on satisfactory proof being afforded that the qualifications of the individual come up to the requisite standard.

4. It is evidently necessary, under the present circumstances of the Presidency of Madras with regard to education, that the officer charged with the organisation of a system of general education shall have a large amount of discretion entrusted to him in the formation of his plans. We approve, therefore, the sanction given to Mr. Arbuthnot's general proposals, and we fully concur in the liberal amount of the salaries assigned to the secondary masters of the proposed schools; not only because we think it essential that persons engaged in the work of education shall be placed in a respectable social position, but because it is vain to expect that a system of general education can be carried out in an efficient manner, unless inducements to enter the department of education, equal to those offered in the other branches of the public service, are held out to young men, qualified by their talents and acquirements, to take part in it.

5. The necessity of holding out the prospect of promotion, as an additional inducement to engage in the work of education, was one of the grounds on which it was proposed to appoint a number of assistant-inspectors, to rank between the inspectors and sub-inspectors of schools. The Government of India refused their sanction to this class of appointments, with reference to their disapproval of a similar grade of officers in the North-western Provinces. But that disapproval appears to have related to a different class of officers, who were in reality to act as inspectors, and does not seem to be applicable to the present class, which corresponds rather with that of the sub-inspectors of the Bengal Presidency. We are inclined to think that, regard being had to the extent of territory which will be comprised in the charges of the four inspectors, and to the limited functions which sub-inspectors on salaries not exceeding 50 rupees per mensem will be competent to perform, the assistance of a superior class of officers will be found necessary by the inspectors. Should this prove to be the case, a renewed reference on the subject may be made to the Government of India, who will doubtless be ready to sanction any plan for meeting the ascertained difficulty which may be free from the objection which they believed to attach to the arrangement formerly submitted to them. Should the Government of India hereafter sanction the proposed number of assistant-inspectors, it may be a matter for consideration whether the number of sub-assistant inspectors may not admit of reduction.

6. We shall look forward with interest to the receipt of the information which it is one of the objects of the new educational establishment to procure, regarding the present state of indigenous education in the country; and we anticipate much improvement in it also through the influence of the model schools, combined with that of the agency to be established for inspecting the village schools, and providing them with good books. We hope also that encouragement will be afforded for the foundation of new schools in places where none exist at present, after the example set in the North-western Provinces.

7. We are glad to observe that the Director of Public Instruction is alive to the importance of the Halkabundee school system, under which schools are established by a voluntary contribution from the people of the district. It is spreading rapidly and successfully in the North-western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-governor thinks it "evident that Halkabundee schools will gradually displace, to a very large extent, the present very rude and inferior village schools of those

those provinces, and eventually form the chief source of primary instruction for the people." From the example already set in Rajahmundry, we trust the system may not be found unsuitable to the Madras Presidency.

8. We do not observe that the directions contained in para. 98 of our educational despatch to the Government of India, of July 1854, have yet been attended to. Among the district officers, the collectors and assistant collectors seem especially to have it in their power to render the most valuable assistance in the extension of education, and we hope that they will not fail to encourage every just and discreet measure which may be adopted for this important purpose.

9. The state of education throughout your Presidency, rendered it, in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, premature to form a collegiate institution at Madras, on the complete plan of the Presidency College at Calcutta. The "Presidency College" at Madras, therefore, has been so constituted as to combine, for the present, both collegiate and school instruction. The present collegiate and high school departments will be kept distinct under the designations of the "senior" and "junior departments" of the new college; but the same establishment will, to a certain extent, be available for both branches. The senior department of the institution is to consist of a general branch and of a legal branch; and, for the conduct of the duties of the latter you have appointed a professor of law, on a salary of 300 rupees per mensem. It is not proposed to connect with the college, at least for the present, either the existing Medical College, or the intended College of Civil Engineering. We have to express our entire approval of the judicious and practical recommendations of Mr. Arbuthnot with reference to this institution; and we consider the establishments, at a cost of Rs. 4,956. 8. per mensem, to have been framed on a reasonable and moderate scale.

10. The rules laid down by you, with the sanction of the Government of India, for regulating "grants in aid" of private institutions, are in conformity with our instructions, and are calculated to guard against any misunderstanding of their objects, especially with regard to the strictly secular character of the instruction which they are designed to promote. It is stated by Mr. Arbuthnot that the existence of the English school, maintained by the Basle Missionary Society, will render unnecessary the establishment of a Government school at the station. We are not altogether of this opinion, and consider that the circumstance of a school being already established in any place like Mungalore by persons independent of the State, ought not to be admitted as a positive and decisive reason for omitting to afford to that place, if it should be in other respects deemed advisable, the advantage of a Government school. The present proceedings would have been more satisfactory if some statement had been furnished of the ordinary and expected annual expenditure of the society's schools, as well as of the receipts. Such statements should always accompany applications for grants in aid. The continuance of the monthly payments to the society's schools in aid of teachers' stipends, will of course depend on the reports of the inspector. As applications for Government assistance become more numerous, it will be convenient that they should be submitted in a form which will admit of a comparison of the merits of the several cases.

11. We should wish to be furnished with a report upon the operation of section 4 of the rules for grants in aid, by which such grants are restricted to those schools where a fee is exacted from the pupils.

12. It was the decided opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, in which the chief engineer of Public Works subsequently expressed his concurrence, that the intended College of civil engineering should not be established, in connexion with the Artificers' School attached to the Gun Carriage Manufactory; but that the latter, being limited to its original purposes, the College of Civil Engineering should form an entirely distinct institution. The peculiar aptitude of Major Maitland for managing the classes engaged at the Artificers' School, and the importance of affording to those to be brought under instruction in the various branches of civil engineering the means of learning practically, as well as theoretically, the duties they are hereafter to discharge, formerly suggested the idea that Major Maitland's school might form the nucleus of the new college.

It was never our intention, however, that this view should be acted on without further inquiry and consideration, and we are now doubtful whether the instruction given in the Artificers' School is such as would be likely to be useful except in a very limited degree to those entering the Public Works Department, and whether on the whole it may be desirable to combine in one institution two classes of pupils requiring instruction differing essentially both in its character and in its objects; but we would suggest for consideration whether, by some arrangement with the railway company, the railway works might not be made available for affording to the artificers that practical instruction in the various branches of civil engineering which it appears is not to be obtained at Major Maitland's school. Your Government was opposed to the union of the two institutions, and accordingly approved a plan for the proposed college, based on the general scheme of the Thompson College at Roorkee, and on the recommendations of the late Commissioners of Public Works.

13. We learn, however, that the Government of India attach so much importance to the Artificers' School, as a means of affording practical training to those who may be brought under instruction in the various branches of civil engineering, that they have directed you to revise the proposed plan, with a view to a regulated attendance at the Artificers' School being made a necessary part in the course of study at the College of Civil Engineering. When expressing this opinion, however, the Government of India had not had before them the objections urged by the chief engineer of the Public Works Department, and by Major Cotton, to the union of the Engineers' Department with Major Maitland's school, and indeed, with any school for artificers. These objections, and the remarks of the officers above-named as to the advantages to be derived from the great works in progress for the education of artificers, seem well deserving of consideration. We approve the proposals of Mr. Arbuthnot, as to the opening up to the natives of the first or highest branch of the college, and the foundation of a limited number of scholarships, in lieu of assigning stipends to all admitted as students. The proposed expense of the college, including establishments and all expenses, 4,850 rupees per mensem (which amount is not included in the sum specified in para. 3 of this despatch), seems moderate.

14. It is not necessary that we should express any opinion on the remarks recorded by you on the proposals of the Committee sitting at Calcutta, for framing a scheme for the Universities of India. Your proceedings will come before us when the result of the Committee's deliberations is reported, and the whole subject will then receive due consideration.

15. The only remaining point on which we have to communicate our decision is the eligibility of our chaplains to be appointed to the office of inspector of schools, retaining at the same time their position on our ecclesiastical establishment, with its attendant advantages. Pending our orders on the subject, you have appointed the Rev. John Richards, who is stated to be peculiarly fitted for the office, to be an inspector of schools, on a salary of 1,000 rupees per mensem; and you request that, if we approve the arrangement, we will send out a supernumerary chaplain to fill the temporary vacancy caused by that gentleman's withdrawal from clerical duty.

16. The ecclesiastical establishments at the several Presidencies have been fixed with special reference to the number of stations to be supplied with chaplains. The number of chaplains actually on duty is liable to diminution from time to time by death or by sickness, and serious inconvenience and spiritual destitution occasionally arise from this cause. We cannot consent to increase the evil by authorising the withdrawal of any of our chaplains from the duties which they are specially appointed to discharge, for the purpose of engaging in any other branch of the public service.

17. We direct that the bishop be informed of these orders, and that Mr. Richards be at once called on to make his election between the appointment which he has received from you as inspector of schools, and that of a member of your ecclesiastical establishment. In the difficulty that may at first exist in finding men fitly qualified for inspectors, we have not disapproved entirely of the

the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Richards; but, as a general rule, we wish you to bear in mind that we already have discouraged and deem it undesirable to appoint the ministers of any religious persuasion as inspectors of schools.

We are, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Sykes.*
R. D. Mangles,
 &c. &c.

London 11 February 1857.

EXTRACT Public Letter to Fort St. George; dated 11 March (No. 22) 1857.

5. The amount asked for for this institution seems to have been larger than you could grant to it; but if an amount of private contribution can be obtained, such as with the aid that could be fairly awarded to it by your Government, would make up sufficient to place the establishment upon a proper footing, we shall not object to your assisting it to this extent. We are not of opinion that there is anything in the constitution of the Training School which places it beyond the scope of the grant-in-aid system. Grants are made to ordinary schools in consideration of the means of a good secular education which they afford, and without any reference to the religious faith of the managers. In the same way, and as a means of increasing the efficiency of such ordinary schools, assistance may be extended to training schools, by whomsoever conducted, when they appear to be established on a secure basis, and to carry out their objects in an efficient manner. In this view a grant could not be refused to the Madras Training Institution, merely because its design was the raising up of teachers for Christian schools; and we may add that, in the present great demand for teachers for schools of all descriptions in your Presidency, we do not consider it a sufficient reason for refusing aid to a training school, under private management, that Government would not thereby be relieved from the necessity of establishing a separate normal institution at the cost of the State.

Letter, dated 6th July (No. 26) 1855 (77 to 80). An application from the Committee of the Madras Training School for a loan of 15,000 rupees towards the liquidation of the debts of the institution, refused after communication with the Director of Public Instruction.

6. With regard to your remark, that "the orders of the Government of India restricting the annual sum to be applied for grants in aid to 25,000 rupees, would alone prevent the Government from continuing the grant of 5,000 rupees, made during the past year," we have to remark that the orders referred to were intended to be merely temporary and provisional, till it should be seen to what extent applications for aid are made, and how far the promotion of education could be more economically and effectually promoted by means of assistance given by Government in aid of private efforts, than by the direct establishment of Government schools. It seems to be considered that, from the number of schools of a high character maintained by bodies or individuals unconnected with Government in your Presidency, the system of grants in aid may be employed with advantage on a liberal scale, and to a greater extent, than in the other Presidencies; and if such, on further inquiry, should seem likely to be the case, we do not doubt that an increased sum will, without hesitation, be placed at your disposal for the purpose by the Government of India.

Public Department, 30 August (No. 39) 1854.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Para. 1. We have recently had under our consideration the measures by which general education in India can be most effectually improved and extended; and we now transmit to you a copy of a despatch* on the subject, which we have addressed to the Government of India.

* Public despatch to India, dated 19 July (No. 49) 1854.

2. Our views and wishes are so fully stated in that despatch that it is unnecessary for us to do more than authorise you to proceed without delay to organise, with due regard to economy, a department for the future conduct of education within your Presidency, preparatory to the introduction of the changes and improvements, the adoption of which we have ordered.

3. In accordance with the usual practice in cases of increase of establishment, you will submit your proceedings for the confirmation of the Government of India; and as we are desirous that the measures for the promotion of education throughout India should, as far as practicable, be regulated by one uniform principle, we direct that you communicate hereafter with that Government as to your future proceedings on the subject generally, copies of documents and narratives of your proceedings being transmitted to us quarterly, to which it will be unnecessary to append more than a covering letter.

We are, &c.

(signed) *J. Oliphant.*
E. Macnaghten,
&c. &c.

London, 30 August 1854.

EXTRACT Public Letter to Bombay; dated 24 September (No. 30) 1856.

Letters, dated 29th February (No. 15) 1856; 10th June (No. 53) 1856.

Letter, dated 29th February (No. 15) 1856, forwarding correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction, respecting the establishment of two normal schools for the training of schoolmasters,—one at Poona and one at Ahmedabad, and requesting that if the Court approve the scheme they will enter into communication with Mr. T. H. Farrer regarding the selection of principals, vice-principals, and masters for the institutions.

Letter, dated 10th June (No. 53) 1856, reporting objections stated by the Government of India to the proposed normal schools, and intimating that Mr. Erskine has been directed to frame a modified scheme for those institutions, and as to a new scheme for pupil teachers.

8. In consequence of the intimation given in your letter, No. 53 of 1856, we suspend for the present any expression of opinion on the proposed scheme of normal schools within your Presidency.

Public Department (Education), 10 December (No. 40) 1856.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Letters, dated 14th April (No. 48) 1855; 28th July (No. 92) 1855; 1st November (No. 130) 1855, paras. 2 to 4; 16th February (No. 12) 1856, paras. 2, and 6 to 8; 10th May (No. 43) 1856, paras. 2 to 4, 6, 12, and 17 to 19, with reference to Court's despatch, 30th August (No. 39) 1854, reporting measures adopted for the introduction of the scheme of education laid down in the despatch to the Government of India, of 19th July (No. 49) 1854.

Para. 1. THE measures here reported may be divided into two branches; those relating to the directing, controlling, and supervising establishments, and those connected with the establishments to be maintained, either directly by Government, or through Government aid, for the immediate work of instruction throughout the Presidency.

2. You have had under consideration the appointment of new trustees for the funds of the Elphinstone Institution, in consequence of the intended abolition of the Board of Education, in which the trusteeship is at present vested. The subject is still before the Government of India; but we must observe, that the native community should not be deprived of the share which they have so long enjoyed in the administration of these funds, and, with this view, we should be prepared to approve of the arrangement regarding them proposed by Mr. Erskine, in communication with the Board of Education, and sanctioned by your Government.

3. Three inspectors have been appointed to the charge of three different divisions of your Presidency, excluding Kattewar and Scinde. The arrangement is regarded as provisional, and we are of opinion that it calls for reconsideration in several respects. We are unable, in the absence of any statement of the area and population comprised in the several divisions, to form a positive opinion as to the extent of the labour imposed on the individual inspectors, as compared with that of corresponding offices in the other Presidencies. We apprehend, however, that the inspectors in your Presidency, under the existing arrangement, have, at least on the average, a far less laborious sphere than those under our other Governments. In any case, we are surprised that you did not require some information as to the extent of country, and the amount of population under each inspector, before sanctioning the proposals of Mr. Erskine; and we desire that you will afford us information on this point before any permanent arrangement is sanctioned.

4. We

4. We concur in the opinion of the Government of India as to the inexpediency of combining the duties of an Inspector of Schools with those of Principal of the Elphinstone Institution. It is true, we imagine, that the amount of duty assigned to Mr. Harkness, as Inspector, is much smaller than would be entrusted to an officer charged with no other functions; but, allowing for this circumstance, we do not think that any individual can satisfactorily discharge the onerous and multifarious duties of an inspector, as laid down in the detailed instructions of Mr. Erskine, if he have to fulfil at the same time other duties equally important, though of a totally different character. We accordingly direct that the arrangement, which was only acquiesced in by the Government of India on your repeated representations, may be put an end to; and that, in the final settlement of the districts of the several inspectors, and of their salaries, it be borne in mind that each inspector is to be required to give his undivided time and attention to the peculiar work of his office.

5. In the general scheme of education contemplated by Mr. Erskine it is intended to provide for that gradation of schools and higher institutions, which was pointed out as desirable in our general instructions on the subject to the Government of India.

6. The College at Poonah already occupies a high position. It has just been determined at the request, and with the pecuniary assistance of the native residents, to establish a college at Surat, and it is intended to form similar institutions at other important cities. We entirely approve this intention; but we think that it will be unnecessary, at least for a long time to come, to place an institution of the high class contemplated, in all the towns suggested in the minute of Mr. Lumsden. We desire to see a Presidency College at Bombay similar in its general design, and in the provision it makes for a complete education of the highest character, to the Presidency College at Calcutta. The Elphinstone Institution ought to be made a nucleus for this establishment. From the influence which your Government will have in that section of the contemplated University Senate, by which it is proposed that the Elphinstone Professorship Fund is to be administered, and from the circumstance that all the trustees are to be members of the University Senate, there seems likely to be no difficulty in making those endowments available for the purposes of the University; and with these and a sufficient number of additional professorships, we trust that this institution may be made capable of meeting all the requirements of the case.

7. The schools to be maintained below the provincial colleges are classed by Mr. Erskine as village schools, town schools, pergunnah schools, and zillah schools; those of the two first classes to be vernacular. We doubt the practicability, and, indeed, the necessity, of having, as proposed, one "town" school, or school of a superior order for every three or four "village" schools; and we think it doubtful whether instruction in English should be afforded in the pergunnah schools, at least as a general rule. These points should be further considered by you.

8. We are not satisfied of the soundness of the principles on which it is proposed by Mr. Erskine that the vernacular schools in your Presidency should be maintained. The principle on which vernacular education has been successfully prosecuted in the North Western Provinces, which has now been adopted in Bengal, and which has been experimentally introduced into one of the districts of the Madras Presidency, is, that the direct management of village vernacular schools shall remain in the hands of the native community, who will provide the funds for their maintenance, either by an extra self-imposed assessment, or by fees or voluntary contribution; and that Government shall assist by providing the means of supervision and inspection, by introducing a better class of school books, and by stimulating the efforts of the managers, by the example of a Superior Government Vernacular School in each tehseldaree division. In your Presidency, on the contrary, it seems to be intended that Government shall in all cases bear a considerable proportion of the expense of each school, and that every new school, on being established, and every existing school, on receiving aid from Government, shall then become a Government School, and come under the management of the officers of the Educational Department.

9. The advantages of the plan previously referred to, in respect both to the Government and to the community, are great and obvious.

10. It is evident that for such an extension of the means of primary education as is required throughout the territories committed to your Government, the active co-operation and liberal contributions of the people are indispensable. We have sanctioned the appointment of a high officer in each Presidency, for the general charge of the department of education, together with a regular gradation of officers for the purpose of inspection and supervision.

11. This large and costly establishment is maintained not merely for the control of the colleges and schools kept up at the direct charge of Government, and for the administration of the system of grants in aid of private efforts, but also, and in a great degree, for the purpose of calling forth and stimulating the efforts of the general community to provide for these classes the means of education, and for giving consistency and a right direction to the measures which may be taken with this object. The existing arrangements in the North Western Provinces being in general accordance with these views, we desire that the Director put himself into communication with the educational superintending authority in the North Western Provinces, with a view to ascertain the present working of the vernacular system there, and then carefully to reconsider your proposed plan, and to inform us of the result of your deliberations before any general scheme of vernacular education is brought into operation at your Presidency.

12. The rules for the administration of the "grants in aid" in your Presidency, contain the provisions which we considered to be required for guarding against misapprehension as to the objects of the system. We agree, however, with the Government of India in thinking, that it would have been better if your notification had been of a more general nature, and if you had refrained, at so early a period, from fettering your Government by the minute and detailed regulations under which you are now pledged to administer the system. We must also remark, that the intention indicated in the rules to contribute towards the salaries of schoolmasters, in all cases where they fall short of a certain specified amount, is scarcely in accordance with the condition, that the first object of the grants in aid shall be the improvement and extension of the means of education previously existing. We think, therefore, that any contribution towards the pay of a schoolmaster should be made only on satisfactory evidence being afforded that the master possesses qualifications superior to those of ordinary schoolmasters.

13. We do not find that any applications have yet been addressed to you for assistance under the above rules, and you must therefore be unable to form an opinion as to the sufficiency of the amount set apart for grants in aid under the authority of the Government of India. The Director of Public Instruction should be required to report, after due inquiry and consideration, on the extent to which institutions maintained by individuals or associations, and aided by a grant of public money, may be likely to render Government schools unnecessary at particular places.

14. It is not necessary that we should in this place enter on an examination of your proceedings on the scheme for the establishment of Universities in India, submitted for your opinion by the Government of India. The opinions expressed by the various members of your Government will come under our consideration when the whole subject is brought before us by the Government of India.

We are, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Sykes,*
R. D. Mangles,
&c. &c. &c.

London, 10 December 1856.

No. 78.

(No. 650.)

From *R. Montgomery*, Esq., Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, to *P. Melvill*, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter No. 1870, dated 14 December last, regarding the proposed extension of the experimental system of education in the North Western Provinces to the Punjab, I have the honour to forward a minute which I have prepared on the subject, and which I request you will submit to the Chief Commissioner.

Judicial.
Miscellaneous.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Montgomery*,
Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

Lahore, 7 March 1854.

MINUTE.

WITH advertence to letter from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 1070, dated 14 December 1853, forwarding copies of a letter from Government to the address of the Chief Commissioner, and of a letter from the Agra Government to the Supreme Government, the Judicial Commissioner desires to offer his sentiments and opinion in regard to the proposed extension to the Punjab, of the educational system recently adopted in eight experimental districts of the North Western Provinces. For the better consideration of this important subject, he has studied the printed educational reports and statistics prepared by Mr. H. S. Reid, the Visitor General of Schools, North Western Provinces. He has also consulted the Commissioners of the three largest divisions in the Punjab; viz. Lahore, Trans-Sutlej States, and Cis-Sutlej States. And now, under a solemn conviction, in which the last-named officers warmly participated, that this educational measure will be fraught with blessings to the people, and will be perfectly practicable in execution, the Judicial Commissioner recommends its immediate introduction, and for this end, submits the propositions which will follow.

Introduction of
educational system
recommended.

2. A report on the existing state of indigenous education in the Punjab will not, on the present occasion, be attempted. Statistics of this description are being collected and arranged by the Settlement Department, and will serve in the future as valuable data for detailed inferences and decisions. But to collate these for the whole territory might involve some delay, which, under present circumstances, would be undesirable, for the Judicial Commissioner desires to submit his proposals with the earliest despatch, and to respond with promptitude to the liberality of the Supreme Government. An account of indigenous education was included by the late Board in their general report, which is supposed in its essentials to be correct, and to which reference can be made.

Statistics of exist-
ing education not
required on the
present occasion.

3. It is believed that both the necessity and encouragement for the educational measure exist as much in the Punjab as in any province of this Presidency. There are less prejudiced and fewer elements of passive hinderance or active opposition here than elsewhere. The Sikh fanaticism and political fervour are dying out. The Hindoos are less superstitious and less priest-ridden. The Mahomedans of the plains, though formidable in numbers, are less bigotted, less bound by traditional practice than their co-religionists in any part of India. The upper classes display intelligence and inquisitiveness in respect to Asiatic learning and European science. The agricultural classes, though uncouth, are less apathetic and less illiterate in their tastes than might have been expected; the village accountants display a skill not surpassed, and often not equalled, in Hindoostan. The working classes evince a considerable aptitude in mechanical art. On the whole, then, the Punjab is ripe for the introduction of an educational scheme.

Circumstances
favourable to
education in the
Punjab.

4. This scheme the Judicial Commissioner would primarily introduce experimentally into the three most populous divisions—namely, Lahore, Trans-Sutlej States, and Cis-Sutlej States. But from the Cis-Sutlej States the district of Simla might be excluded, as that hilly region is but thinly peopled, and can already boast of an efficient Government school. As the method of carrying out

Educational
scheme to be tried
in the Lahore
Division, Trans-
Sutlej States, and
Cis-Sutlej States.

but the scheme may in a great measure depend on financial considerations, the probable cost involved in the Judicial Commissioner's propositions will be first stated.

Officers to be employed, with their grades and salaries.

5. According to the scale sanctioned in the North Western Provinces, there would be maintained at Government expense, in the divisions under operation, one school with one schoolmaster, and one purgunnah visitor in each tehseeldaree, one zillah visitor in each district, and one visitor-general over the whole. The Judicial Commissioner would fix the salary of the schoolmaster at 15 rupees per mensem; of the purgunnah visitor at 40 rupees; of the zillah visitor at 100; of the visitor-general at 900 (inclusive of travelling allowance); and these salaries are similar to those which prevail under the Agra government. It would also be very desirable (for reasons to be given hereafter) that four normal schools, costing 150 rupees per mensem each, should be established. There would also be contingencies, such as prizes, books and materials, house-room, &c. In the Lahore Division, Trans-Sutlej States, and Cis-Sutlej States (exclusive of Simla), there are twelve districts, containing 48 tehseeldars in the aggregate, but as this latter number might fluctuate, it would be safe to give 50.

Cost of such establishment according to higher scale.

6. To introduce completely this scheme into the above districts, the following expenditure would be incurred :

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
50 Tehseeldaree schoolmasters, at 15 rupees per mensem each	750	-	-
50 Purgunnah visitors - at 40 " "	2,000	-	-
12 Zillah visitors, - - at 100 " "	1,200	-	-
1 Visitor-general - - at 900 " "	900	-	-
4 Normal schools - - at 150 " "	600	-	-
Contingencies and office charges, per mensem - -	200	-	-
TOTAL per Mensem - - - <i>Rs.</i>	5,650	-	-
„ per Annum - - - <i>Rs.</i>	67,800	-	-

Cost of establishment according to a second and lower scale.

7. The amount then would aggregate more than half a lakh, and something less than three-quarters of a lakh. But although the Judicial Commissioner recommends this amount for sanction, yet he would wish to point out, that if the Government should deem it too high, and some reduction might be effected without material detriment, in several of the districts of the three divisions there are some purgunnahs or tehseeldarees less populous and less civilised than others. Although education may be urgently needed, still its introduction might be postponed until the experiment had been tried in more promising tracts. Under this view it might be thought better to operate upon 40 out of the 50 tehseeldarees (which number is the minimum that the Judicial Commissioner would recommend); the cost would be as below :

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
40 Tehseeldaree schoolmasters, at 15 rupees per mensem -	600	-	-
40 Purgunnah visitors - at 40 " " -	1,600	-	-
12 Zillah visitors - - at 100 " " -	1,200	-	-
1 Visitor-general - - at 900 " " -	900	-	-
4 Normal schools - - at 150 " " -	600	-	-
Contingencies and office charges - - -	200	-	-
TOTAL per Mensem - - - <i>Rs.</i>	5,100	-	-
„ per Annum - - - <i>Rs.</i>	61,200	-	-

Proposed scale compared with that of the North Western Provinces.

8. The lesser scale of expenditure then would average something more than half a lakh annually. The actual cost per annum in the North Western Provinces does not appear from the printed reports. But it probably would not differ from that now proposed; the establishment being in the aggregate similar, though

though there are variations in detail. The following scale was adopted the first year:—8 zillah visitors; 33 purgunnah visitors; 58 tehseeldaree school-masters.

Thus it appears, that though the number of schools proposed is less, yet the number of zillah and purgunnah visitors is greater than that sanctioned in the North Western Provinces. But, adverting to the important duties which will devolve on these latter officers, the Judicial Commissioner trusts that their strength may not be reduced below the second of the two scales above given. Indeed he is confident that, in the liberal and enlightened opinion of the Government, an annual expenditure of little more than half a lakh will not be deemed excessive for an experiment of such national importance. Some few landed grants made by the native government in favour of educational institutions, have been occasionally maintained; but the Judicial Commissioner does not recommend that any new grants of this nature be conferred in addition to the pecuniary aid now solicited from the Government.

9. Passing from the financial aspect of the scheme, the Judicial Commissioner will turn to its several prominent features, namely, the appointment of a visitor-general, the duties of purgunnah and zillah visitors, the establishment of normal schools, the nature of the education to be furnished, the location of a central dépôt for school books.

Leading features of the scheme.

10. The appointment of a visitor-general is the cornerstone of the scheme. Its success will depend on the judgment and energy of that officer. Its effectual working will not be secured without that degree of knowledge and vigour which can only be bestowed by one whose attention is altogether undivided, much co-operation might of course be expected from the district authorities. But their various and pressing duties would prevent them from giving more than sympathy. The system must be self-sufficient, and must supply its own motive impulse. Precisely the same reasons for appointing a covenanted officer to this post exist (with, perhaps, greater force) in the Punjab as in the North Western Provinces. The Judicial Commissioner would venture to nominate Mr. F. D. Forsyth at present Assistant Commissioner at Kangra. This gentleman has given much thought and study to educational matters, he has established schools, and stimulated indigenous education in the Kangra district, and his Commissioner, Mr. M'Leod, testifies to his creditable exertions in the cause. The Judicial Commissioner believes that, if appointed, Mr. Forsyth would do justice to the selection. His salary at present, 700 rupees per mensem, might be raised to 800, with travelling allowance, or a consolidated salary of 900 might be fixed. As regards the submission of annual reports, the preparation of statistics, the visitor-general for the Punjab might follow the example of Mr. Reid in the North Western Provinces. He would correspond direct with the Judicial Commissioner or with the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Visitor-General.

11. The duties of the pergunnah visitor in his tehseeldarees, and of the zillah visitor in his district, have been already laid down with much precision and comprehensiveness in Mr. Reid's printed reports. Their concern is not alone with the tehseeldaree schools, of which they would be the *ex-officio* inspectors, but chiefly with the promotion of indigenous education within their jurisdiction. The tests of their success will be the numerical increase of the schools and scholars, the intellectual progress of the teaching, the quantity of school books and standard works distributed for sale. With reference to the tehseeldaree schools, the Judicial Commissioner would observe, that one of the duties of the zillah visitor, in conference with the purgunnah visitors subordinate to him, would be the selection of a locality for each of the schools. This selection should be made with a regard to the convenience of the agricultural community. The object of the system is to diffuse education among this class rather than among the non-agricultural population. For this end (which should always be borne in mind) it may be often expedient to fix the school at some thriving and central village rather than at the head quarters of the tehseeldaree. Experience seems to show that the landholders prefer sending their sons to a school held in a village or rural town, rather than to a station filled with the various employees and their retainers, where sinister influences may be imagined

Duties of zillah and pergunnah visitors.

Selection of site for Tehseeldaree schools.

Establishment of
schools on the
Hulqualnudee
system.

Editing of
quarterly journals
for agriculturists.

No. 263 of 1853,
dated 5th October.

Establishment of
Normal Schools.

to prevail. Several schools in the North Western Provinces have been founded very successfully on this principle, which might be applied more extensively in the Punjab. Mr. Reid mentions more than once that the location of the school at the tehseeldaree may account, in many cases, for the non-attendance of the zamindar's children. In regard to the establishment of indigenous schools, the Judicial Commissioner would desire to see immediately introduced throughout the districts under operation, a plan which has been recently and partially developed in the North Western Provinces, and is technically termed the "hulqualnudee" system. The first duty of the visitor is to travel about to explain to the villagers the advantages of a school, to offer assistance in regard to procuring schoolmasters, books, &c., but he would be attempting too much if he asked the people to set up a school in every village. He can, however, ask them to set up one school in every circle of villages or "hulqua." He may, with the aid of district maps (which are now issuing in abundance from the lithographic press), help them to divide the villages into circles, and to select the most central site for the school. Indeed, the villages are already divided by the Settlement Department into *putwaree's* circles of five or six villages each, which may well suit scholastic purposes. It is believed (after experience in the North Western Provinces), that, acting under the advice of the visitors, supported by the revenue authorities, the villagers may be readily induced to form such schools, and to regulate the subscriptions among themselves. The visitors can report at the end of each year, which "hulquas" have, and which have not established schools, and in those which have not, the authorities, fiscal and educational, may be enabled to offer counsel and inducements. The "hulqualnudee" system, if adequately developed, would, in a short cycle of years, quadruple the number of scholars. The visitors might also supply useful and entertaining periodicals for adults, as well as instruction for the young. They might edit a quarterly journal for circulation at a small cost among the larger villages. These journals might contain such items of news as would interest country people, reports of cases in the courts, prices current, methods of improved culture and procuring seed, proceedings of the agricultural society and the like. They would be readily subscribed to, would be read with amusement, and would raise the standard of intelligence. On this point the Judicial Commissioner annexes copy of a letter received from Mr. C. Raikes, Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, proposing to edit such a journal in his own office. It may be doubted whether the Commissioner's office could undertake such a duty, but the idea is a good one, and might be carried out in the Educational Department.

12. There will probably be no difficulty in finding qualified persons as *pergunnah* and *zillah* visitors. The salary and position will attract competent *Hindoostanees* or intelligent *Punjabees*. But it will be a harder task to fill the humble but useful post of village schoolmaster; and it should be remembered that this office can be performed efficiently only by natives of the Punjab. It is well known that the ignorance and rusticity of the pedagogue almost neutralises the scanty education which does exist. Time will roll away before the demand will, of itself, produce a supply of qualified teachers. Indeed, such a supply would be the much-desired fruit of years of labours on the part of Government. But in the interim a class of schoolmasters must, if possible, be raised up from among the people; some few of the most likely pupils might be selected for this profession from the *tehseel* schools, but as a rule the *alumni* of these institutions would not reach that standard of homely yet solid acquirement which Government might desire to ensure among village schoolmasters. On the other hand the *élèves* of the academical schools and colleges would be too highly educated and too refined in habits for rustic life. A medium of training must therefore be sought for more intellectual than that of country schools, and more simple than that of city schools. This can only be gained by means of normal schools; but such schools must not be conducted on too grand a scale; nor must they be too centrally situated, so as to be inaccessible, through distance, to those for whose benefit they are intended. In that case they would become schools of general usefulness, and would cease to serve a special purpose. They must be so arranged as to admit of attendance at moderate cost and trouble on the part of those who, possessed merely of practical intelligence, are content to live among the villages, and

and earn a livelihood by rustic pedagogy. Mr. Reid attests the wants of such establishments in the North Western Provinces; he has founded one very good normal school at Agra, but it has not entirely answered expectation, owing to its distance from the homes of the scholars. The Judicial Commissioner would recommend that two such institutions be established in the Lahore Division (one in the Rechnab Doab at Sealkote, or Goojranwalla, and one in the Baree Doab at Umritsur); one for the Trans-Sutlej States at Jullundhur; and one for the Cis-Sutlej States at Umballa, in all four; fifty pupils would be the full complement of each school. The maximum period of tuition might be three years, and the earlier portion of this term might be probationary; a certificate from the zillah visitor should be necessary to procure admission. Examinations by the visitor should be held on the pupils entering and leaving the school, as well as intermediately. A subsistence allowance of Rs. 1. 8. per month might be given to each scholar during residence. Vacancies in the tehseel schools would be filled by those alone who might hold diplomas from the normal institutions, and although these scholars would in no case be forced upon private schools, yet they would be recommended by the visitors whenever opportunity might offer, and would doubtless be in most instances accepted, none others would receive recommendations. The visitor should have the power of admitting any likely lad from the tuhseel or other school, and also to permit any schoolmaster to attend and qualify himself; in either case the person nominated would be entitled to the benefits of the institution. The curriculum of study would be unpretending, yet sound, such as might enable a man to teach villagers without being civilised far above them. To each school would be appointed one master on 40 rupees per mensem, with an assistant on 20 rupees, which sums together with the 50 scholarships of Rs. 1. 8. each and contingencies, would make up the 150 rupees entered in the financial calculation.

13. The proper style of education to be enforced in the tuhseel schools, and to be enjoined in the indigenous schools, has been placed beyond doubt by the proceedings in the North Western Provinces. The language through which the instructions should be conveyed in the Punjab may, however, demand some remark. The language used might be either Punjabee with Goormookhee character, or with the Persian character, or mixed Hindoostanee and Punjabee, that is grammar and structure, Hindoostanee with Punjabee phrases and idioms, and written in the Persian or Hindee character, or pure Oordoo and Hindee. The Judicial Commissioner recommends the disuse both of the Punjabee language and of the Goormookhee character. Goormookhee, though of sacred origin, is rapidly falling into desuetude; indeed, the religion of Govind is itself languishing, since bereft of political ascendancy. This peculiar language is now only used to a limited extent by Grimthees and Bedees. It is true that the Loodiannah American Presbyterian mission did some years ago publish Goormookhee books, and have recently compiled a dictionary; but when the former publications were issued the Sikh power was still standing, and many influential classes could be reached only through the medium of the courtly and priestly tongue. Since then the mission has published in more useful languages, and would not undertake Goormookhee works in the present day. The currency of Punjabee, as a spoken language, is also diminishing. It is degenerating into a mere provincial dialect. Hindoostanee is the prescribed language of the courts and of the public departments, it is becoming familiar to the upper and middle classes, and the ruder population understand it nearly as well as their brethren of Hindoostan, though neither perhaps will ever be proficient in this or any other polished language. There is no reason to perpetuate the Punjabee, or even check its decadence at the expense of the superior Hindoostanee by means of an educational system. It might at first be not inexpedient to familiarise the Hindoostanee by the admixture of Punjabee terms, but there would be this objection, that a language is being compounded for the occasion, or perhaps a new language is being framed when too many exist already. On the whole, then, the Judicial Commissioner would prefer to adopt precisely the same language as in the North Western Provinces, namely Oordoo and Hindee, and thereby secure uniformity, in addition to the advantage which those languages possess over the less cultivated patois of the Punjab. It is perhaps superfluous to add that vulgar characters, which may be local in application, limited in use,

Nature of education,
and language to be
employed.

or semi-barbarous in formation, such as Shroffee, Mahajanee, or Lundee, should be positively discouraged.

Books for scholastic and practical purposes.

14. A central depôt for class books and useful publications could be established under the visitor-general at Lahore, on the same principles as at Agra, the substance and matter of the text-books published under the Agra Government leave nothing to be desired.

Female education.

15. Female education is not unknown in the Punjab, and will doubtless increase, together with the general diffusion of intelligence; but the Judicial Commissioner doubts whether at present any direct influence can be exerted in that direction.

Details to be settled with the Visitor-General.

16. Such then, in general terms, is the mode in which the judicial officer would introduce the experimental system into the Punjab. The broad characteristics only of the scheme have been considered. If the Government should be pleased to appoint a visitor-general, all details can be dealt with in concert with that officer.

Education in gaols.

17. The Judicial Commissioner would seize this opportunity to enlighten the inmates of our gaols by an education similar to that given in the Agra model prison, and in the Mynpooree gaol. A commencement has been already made in the Lahore central gaol. This system might be tried perhaps in all the gaols, and certainly in those of the three educational divisions. The prisoners might be formed into classes, monitors appointed, examinations held, and reports submitted. If that most desirable principle should be carried out, that exemplary conduct shall entitle a prisoner to release before the expiry of his terms, then educational progress would afford a ready and trustworthy test of such conduct, and would supply the best incentive to prisoners to regulate their habits and exert their faculties. It might be ruled that no prisoner should obtain a remission of sentence for good behaviour, until he could pass an examination. The severity or otherwise of the test would be proportionate to the capacity, age, caste, class, and circumstances of the prisoners. The amount of requirement demanded would vary accordingly; but in all cases some degree of progress would be a *sine qua non*. The visitor-general might be instructed to examine all the prisoners in his three divisions, and to make a detailed annual report on their proficiency, for the information of the Judicial Commissioner.

Educational test for all public employees.

18. The resolution, that all candidates for even the lowest Government employ should pass an examination, might be put in force from the ensuing year (1855). After the lapse of two or three years, a similar rule might be applied to village headmen and office bearers, but a notification to this effect should be proclaimed at once.

Central and collegiate schools.

19. The founding of central schools and collegiate institutions is a matter distinct from indigenous and vernacular education, but on the present occasion it naturally suggests itself. It should be remembered that a superior class of schools has been established in many of the cities of the Punjab by missionary societies. The American Presbyterian Mission have excellent schools at Loodiannah, Umballa, Lahore, Jullundur, and now at Rawulpindee. The Church Missionary Society at Umritsur, Kangra, and Kotgurh (in the Hills). A central school has been founded by the Government at Umritsur. The Judicial Commissioner would not at present propose a similar institution for any other of our cities, except the metropolis of Lahore. He appreciates the validity of the reasons which induced the Government originally to give the preference to Umritsur; but still he would advance a claim on behalf of the sister capital. Umritsur doubtless enjoys commanding advantages in virtue of its commercial and religious importance, nevertheless, Lahore offers greater facilities for effective supervision; a numerous and energetic committee can always be organised at Lahore under the eye of the chief authorities. Such a committee cannot always be obtained at Umritsur. The Judicial Commissioner would retain the central school at Umritsur, and establish a college at Lahore. The abandonment of Sanscrit has been recommended in the Umritsur school, although this language is not calculated to be of the same utility here as at Benares or Agra, still it may continue to be taught, together with the other classical languages of India, in order that they may be the means of engrafting European truth upon Asiatic

Asiatic science and philosophy, and constitute as it were a bridge over the gulf between oriental and occidental learning.

20. In conclusion, the Judicial Commissioner has to express his confidence in the success of educational measures in the Punjab. He is assured of the co-operation of the district authorities, and especially of the Commissioners of the three experimental divisions, namely, Messrs. McLeod, Raikes, and Barnes. Mr. Raikes has already signalised himself by his zeal for education in the Mynpooree district; Mr. McLeod is well known to possess as much theoretical knowledge of educational affairs as any civil officer in Upper India. On the requisition of the superior authority he has penned a most able, elaborate, and interesting report on the state of education in his division, with general recommendations on the subject. A copy of this report is herewith appended, and the Judicial Commissioner commends it to the consideration of the Chief Commissioner and of the Government. Conclusion.

Lahore, 7 March 1853.

(signed) *R. Montgomery,*
Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab.

THE following REPORT may be divided into the several subjoined portions or sections :—

1. From para. 1 to 4 : Preparatory remarks.
2. From para. 5 to 31 : Educational statistics of the Trans-Sutlej Division, so far as hitherto ascertained.
3. From para. 32 to 45 : Results deduced therefrom as to the present condition of the people in connexion with this subject, and prospect afforded of a scheme of education being introduced with success.
4. From para. 46 to 75 : General observations on the principles to be observed, and objects to be kept in view, in laying down a scheme of national education for the Punjab.
5. From para. 76 to 103 : Detail of the specific arrangements proposed or recommended in regard to grant of funds, classification of schools and colleges, emoluments, &c., of teachers and inspectors, books to be employed, and other matters comprised in such general scheme.
6. Para. 104 : Establishment of a Vernacular Official Gazette, recommended as an important auxiliary to the cause of education.

(signed) *D. F. McLeod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States.

No. 120.

(No. 1988.)

From *D. F. McLeod, Esq.,* Commissioner and Superintendent Trans-Sutlej States, to *R. Montgomery, Esq.,* Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab; dated Camp, Dasdha, 17 December 1853.

Sir,

I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the late Board's circular letter (No. 1), dated 15 January 1851, with enclosed extract from the Government of India, as well as subsequent reminders, calling for a report on the state of education in this division, and for such information connected with the details of the subject as may appear likely to be useful or interesting, and proceed to furnish the report required. Reports, as required, on the subject of education.

2. Two years have now elapsed beyond the period when this report should have been supplied. This great delay I cannot pretend to justify, and it has been a source of much regret to myself, as tending to retard the introduction of measures for which none can long more ardently than myself. But this much I may remark, that, as in the existing circumstances of the Punjab, much must depend on the general principles acted upon at the outset, it has appeared to me essential that before an extended scheme of operations is determined upon, those principles be fully discussed, and a consistent course of proceeding deliberately adopted.

2, 3, 4. Having delayed doing so until a full statement could be furnished of the writer's sentiments in regard to the best course to be pursued.

3. I have been desirous, therefore, when replying to the letters under acknowledgment, not only to endeavour to supply the information, however limited, which has been gleaned in respect to the statistics of education as at present existing in the division, but to state the views which appear to me best calculated to ensure for our future efforts a practical and useful aim, and to extend their influence throughout the mass of the population: a task which I have found to be one of no ordinary difficulty.

4. The entire question has already been largely discussed by so many parties coming to very opposite conclusions on almost every point that I have at times felt reluctant to place on record the sentiments which I had already put to paper, believing that these differ widely in some respects from those of the majority. But I have come to the conclusion that my position in this new sphere of our administration renders it in a manner incumbent on me at the present time to state those sentiments fully; and as the subject is one in which I have long felt the deepest interest, I trust I may be excused if I should appear sometimes to press them with undue earnestness.

5, &c. Proceeds to furnish statistics of Jullunder in connexion with this subject.

5. I shall proceed, in the first place, to give a brief summary of the present state and prospects of education in the several districts of the division, commencing with that of Jullunder, for which district I annex copies of the accompanying documents.* I also forward, in original, the detailed statements of schools in the four tehsels of that district, supplied by Major Edwardes, not deeming it necessary to have these transcribed. The information herein recorded is, for the most part, of two years' date; but for all practical purposes it may be regarded as equally applicable to the present time.

6. It will be observed that these documents contain three distinct returns taken by different parties, and at different times, and all differing more or less from each other. The following are abstracts of the number of schools and scholars shown by each respectively:—

RETURNS by Settlement Officer.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Mahala to each School.	Number of Inhabitants to each School.	REMARKS.
Hindee.	Persian.	TOTAL.			
62	206	268	5 on the average.	2,098 on the average.	Number of Scholars not given.

RETURNS

* 1. Letter of Mr. Brereton, officiating Deputy Commissioner, No. 48, dated 3 April 1851, with enclosed tabular statements of schools, &c., English and vernacular.

2. Letter of ditto, in continuation, dated 17 May 1851, No. 81, forwarding return of the territory of the Almoalia Rajah.

3. From Mr. Temple, settlement officer, dated 10 October 1851, No. 68, enclosing tabular statement.

4. From Major Edwardes, No. 196, dated 22 December 1851, forwarding detailed statements for each tehseldaree.

5. From ditto, dated 27 May 1852, No. 97, in continuation, reporting on the subject of female education.

6. An abstract of the returns furnished by Major Edwardes, as respects schoolmasters, and their emoluments, prepared by myself.

RETURNS of Mr. Brereton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING.					Mahomedan Pupils.	Hindoo Pupils.	REMARKS.
	English.	Arabic.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindee and Samscrit.	TOTAL.			
198	85	437	1,298	929	2,749	1,351	1,398	Of these 271 scholars appertain to Government Missionary Schools.

RETURNS of Major Edwardes, Deputy Commissioner.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.					NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LEARNING.							Mahomedans and Christians.	Hindoo.
Samscrit School.	Chataals for Hindee and Accounts.	Musjid and other Places for Arabic.	Schools for English, Persian, &c.	TOTAL.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Samscrit.	Hindee.	TOTAL.		
28	44	232	21	325	80	1,119	1,252	11	796	300	3,517	1,664	1,643

7. There cannot, I think, be the least doubt that the returns supplied by Major Edwardes, which were taken last and with the greatest care, are the most correct. Those previously rendered did not appear to me to have been taken sufficiently in detail to be really trustworthy, and I therefore requested him to take a detailed census afresh, of which this is the result, exceeding both of those which preceded them, in the number both of schools and of scholars; and I feel well convinced that even these fall short of the reality, more especially as regards the pupils instructed in the vernacular written character and accounts. But as they have been taken with great care, and as affording the nearest approach to the reality, I shall regard them for the purposes of this report as correct.

8. Assuming the population of the district to be 5,67,991 souls, as shown by the census made under the orders of the settlement officer, the number of schools entered by Major Edwardes, in which are included the Government and the missionary schools, gives an average of one school for 1,717 individuals. Some residents of this district, however, especially from Râbon, resort to the missionary school at Lovohiannah, and those seeking instruction in Goormookhee are stated by Mr. Brereton to resort to Umritsur, where the wealthy traders, much to their credit, support such as are indigent.

9. When these returns were prepared, the school of the American Presbyterian mission at Jullundur numbered 95 pupils only; but since then this number has been greatly increased, and the institution, which is very admirably conducted, is becoming exceedingly popular.* The Government school has never been very efficient, and as it is wholly unable to compete with the mission school, I have found it a somewhat thankless task to evince an active interest in its progress, and have more than once been on the point of proposing its transfer to Râbon, where, it will be observed, there is a greater eagerness for instruction than elsewhere in the district. There is a considerable inclination shown by the better classes, both there and elsewhere, to learn English, as indicated by their resort to the missionary schools and otherwise; but quite in subordination as I think it should always be to instruction in the languages of the country.

10. Major Edwardes' detailed statements exhibit pretty fully the character of the instruction imparted in the schools generally, which very closely corresponds with that of the humbler class of indigenous schools of our older provinces. The
Samscrit

* The number of scholars at present on the books exceeds 300, and upwards of 250 are in daily attendance.

Sanscrit and Arabic teachers are, as a class, very inferior ; in Persian, the instruction is, for the most part, elementary and crude ; and in the vernacular Hindee, as taught in the Chatsals, but little more is imparted than an acquaintance with the local and very barbarous modification of the Devanagree character, commonly called the Tankreh, or Sandeh, together with some knowledge of account keeping. To these last establishments even the children of Mahomedans occasionally resort, as conferring the instructions required for the ordinary business of life, and it is stated that all castes and classes of the people supply pupils, save the sweepers and chumars, or the very lowest members of the community.

11. The abstract of so much of Major Edwardes' statement as refers to the number and pay of teachers, which will be found amongst the accompanying documents, shows the entire emoluments of these, excluding those in the Government and missionary schools, to amount to about Rs. 5,126. 12., being nearly 16 rupees per teacher per annum. While, however, this return shows but 163 ghomaos of rent-free land, valued 200 rupees, the settlement officer's returns of such lands, held by padhas and teachers, give 283 ghomaos, valued about 602 rupees ; besides which many voluntary payments and presents are made to them by the pupils in cash, food, clothes, or otherwise, which cannot be entered, and I have no doubt that if these can be accurately ascertained and added to these returns, the entire sums devoted by the people to the instruction of their children would prove to be at least double of what is here represented ; though, after all, the office of village teachers will remain but a very humble and poorly remunerated one.

12. In the department of female education all is, as yet, pretty nearly a blank. In so far as these returns show, some of the Mahomedans teach their females to read the Koran by rote, but no more ; and where a Hindoo female acquires some knowledge of the written character and of accounts, it is usually by force of individual character, as evinced later in life, the education of their girls being a thing generally unknown among the Hindoos. This subject is discussed with much intelligence from para. 9 to the close of Major Edwardes' letter of the 27th May 1852, accompanying, which will well repay perusal, the question of woman's social position being one affecting perhaps more vitally than any other the future well-being of India.

13. And of the Aluwallah Territory.

13. Besides the statistics of the Jullundur district itself, Mr. Brereton has supplied those likewise of the Aluwallah territory adjoining, as received from the late chief, being as follows :

Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LEARNING.				Mahomedan Scholars.	Hindoo Scholars.
	Arabic.	Persian and Oordoo.	Sanscrit and Hindee.	TOTAL.		
100	335	348	140	823	468	335

That chief showed a very commendable interest in all that he observed to be most approved by the British Government and its officers, and the present rajah, his son, appears to be influenced by yet higher principles of action. The Reverend Baboo Goluknath, the admirable superintendent of the Jullundur mission, is regarded with very marked respect and esteem by this young chief, who has himself become a tolerable proficient in English, and has more than once expressed his intention of establishing Christian schools at several places in this territory.

14. Passes on to these of Hooshiarpoor.

14. I now pass to the district of Hooshiarpoor, and annex, in connexion with it, copies of the documents noted in the margin,* together with the detailed statements

* Letter from Deputy Commissioner, No. 158, dated 6 November 1851.

2. Ditto ditto, regarding female education, No. 51, dated 14 April 1852.

3. Extract of report from settlement officer (Mr. Melvill), dated 30 June 1852, with tabular statement of educational returns for four tehseels of Hooshiarpoor District.

4. Extract from report of settlement officer of the Makerian and Daroha Pergunnah, of 29th May 1852, being remarks by Mr. Morris, assistant settlement officer, with tabular statement for that tehseel.

ments in original which accompanied Major Abbott's letter of the 6th November, not considering it necessary to have these last transcribed.

15. The returns, as in the case of Jullundhur, exhibit the state of things existing two years ago; but, under existing circumstances, this is not, perhaps, of much importance. The returns of the Settlement Department, or, at all events, those collected by Mr. Melvill, are entitled to much greater confidence than in the case of Jullundhur, of which the settlement proceedings had been in a great measure completed before particular attention had been turned to the subject of educational statistics, and the discrepancy which exists between their results and those elicited by the inquiries of the Deputy Commissioner may seem to show how difficult it is at present to ascertain the true state of the case.

16. The detailed statement furnished by Major Abbott gives the total of schools and scholars shown in the margin;* while it shows the remuneration of the teachers to be derived, as in Jullundur, sometimes from the contributions of scholars in cash, grain, or food; sometimes from perquisites on specified occasions; sometimes from yearly or half-yearly gifts of grain from the village; in some instances from Government grants, and more frequently than appears to be the case in Jullundur, from a fixed allowance granted by one or more benevolent and public-spirited individuals who have established and supported the schools. I have not, however, thought it necessary to prepare an elaborate analysis or abstract of this statement, deeming the returns of the Settlement Department to be more trustworthy.

17. The returns of Mr. Melvill, settlement officer for three tehseels of this district, give the number of schools and scholars noted in the margin,† while the settlement officer's for that of Dasolia (Makerian) give as follows:—

HINDOO SCHOOLS.	PERSIAN SCHOOLS.	TOTAL.	MAHALS PER SCHOOLS.	INHABITANTS PER SCHOOLS.
31	44	75	3½	2,306

He

* 1. Arabic, Persian, and Oordoo schools (including one Government institution)	61
2. Hindoo schools (including one Government institution)	21
TOTAL of Schools	82
3. Mahomedan scholars	320
4. Brahmin	198
5. Khutree	288
6. Kayath	5
7. Bunneah	50
8. Miscellaneous castes ditto	217
TOTAL Scholars	1,078
† Schools in which Persian, Oordoo, &c. are taught	111
Ditto, in which Hindee, &c. are taught	39
Ditto, in which Goormookhee is taught	6
	156
Scholars, Mahomedans	859
" Hindoo	831
	1,690

He does not give the number of scholars, but assuming the ratio to the number of schools to be the same as in the foregoing, the number of scholars would be about 800, giving 231 schools and 2,490 scholars as a proximate estimate for the whole district, which is probably not very far from the truth, though I am convinced it falls somewhat short of the reality. Mr. Melvill's returns indicate that from 10 to 11 is the average number of scholars to each school.

18. There is uniformly but one master to every school, and Mr. Melvill has ascertained, from very minute inquiries, that the average emoluments of each, in so far as these are of a definite character, are Rs. 2. 7. 4. per mensem, which would give Rs. 567. 14. per mensem, or Rs. 6,814. 8. per annum, for the whole. Besides this, however, food and presents of different kinds and of varying amount, are given by the children or their parents, and there are about 526 ghomaos of land recorded as held rent-free by village teachers, of which the estimated value is between 800 and 900 rupees. The entire sum, therefore, expended in this district upon education would appear to be by no means less than in that of Jullundur; but this I believe to be contrary to the fact, and regard this, therefore, as an additional proof that the amount shown in the Jullundur statement is considerably below the truth.

19. There is, however, one most gratifying fact connected with this district, mentioned by Major Abbott, viz., that the zemindars of the Dasoba (Makerian) Pergunnah came forward two years ago, and agreed to pay, out of the malbah, or per-centage allowed for village expenses, a yearly sum per village for the maintenance of a school under the direction of the Government officers, in each of the principal towns. The contributions thus made at the present time are, per annum, as noted in the margin,* and the Persian and Hindoo schools are maintained from this fund at Dasoba, Makerian, and Huppur, which appear all to be progressing very satisfactorily.

20. The example has, moreover, been lately followed by the other pergunnahs of the district, and the yearly collections at present agreed to are as noted in the margin,† exclusive of Una, of which the returns have not yet been communicated to me, and in which arrangements are only now in progress. Owing to the existence of a Government school at "Hooshiarpore," that pergunnah has subscribed the least; but schools have been established at Mahilpur, Garshunkur, and Harriana. The aggregate collections will not fall short of 200 rupees per mensem, and the entire arrangement is one which, I cannot doubt, will be regarded by the higher authorities as reflecting great credit alike upon the zumeendars who have thus come forward, and on the benevolent and energetic public officer who has brought it about.

21. The Government schools at Hooshiarpore, both Persian and Hindee, are very greatly superior to those of Jullundur, and the teachers in both are respectable and competent men, deserving, I think, of higher emoluments than they at present receive. The Hindee teacher, in particular, is one of the best of his class that I have met with, being a pundit very fairly versed in Sanscrit, yet not above taking an interest in Hindee, and striving to improve himself in the knowledge required for the efficient fulfilment of his duty.

22. The

										Rs.
* 193 villages pay 2 rupees each per annum, in two instalments - - - - -										386
361 villages pay 1 rupee each per ditto ditto - - - - -										361
12 villages pay nothing - - - - -										-
566 villages in all pay - - - - -										Rs. 747
										Rs.
† 1. Hurriana - - - - -										524
2. Garshankur - - - - -										454
3. Hooshiarpore - - - - -										288
TOTAL - - -										Rs. 1,266

22. The entire population of the Hooshiarpoor district, derived from the combined returns of Mr. Melvill and of the settlement reported by Mr. Temple, is 749,281 souls, being more than one-fourth in excess of that of Jullundur; this would give one school to about 3,244 individuals. Mr. Melvill states, that in the portion of the district reported upon by him, there is one school to 1,992 souls, or to every 779 boys under age, so that one only in about 70 of the latter appears to receive any education.

23. In respect of female education, Major Abbott reports that here, as in Jullundur, it is a system unknown, and he considers the people to be decidedly opposed to it in sentiments. But he suggests, that if a female school were established at the Sudder station, he is fully assured the ladies of the European gentry would take a lively interest in superintending and promoting it.

24. The district of Kangra now remains to be considered, in which district alone no Government school has been hitherto established, though the desire for education evinced by the people, who are all of hill tribes, is certainly not less than in the other districts. In connexion with this district, I annex copies of the documents noted in the margin,* from which it will be seen that the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Forsyth, has taken a very special interest in this subject, and deserves, in my opinion, great credit for the exertions he has made in connexion with it. Major Lake, while in charge of the district, established and supported, from his own funds, a school at Kangra; this Mr. Barnes continued, and likewise established one at Nadon, and one in Koollou; the latter with the aid and in co-operation with the Rev. Mr. Prochnow, of the Church Mission at Kotegurh, who has much interested himself in that secluded region. Besides these, no schools appear to have been established until recently, in any way identified with the Government or its officers.

24, &c. Lastly, gives such statistics as have been collected at Kangra.

25. Of indigenous schools, it would appear from Mr. Forsyth's inquiries, that at the time when they were made (now three years ago), there were in all 23, as noted in the margin,† containing 154 scholars, though in these the Nadon school is included, as it is in part supported by the boys. The above indicates that each school has an average of between six and seven boys, which appears to me to be small; for although, as remarked by Mr. Forsyth, the Sikh rule tended to discourage schools, yet a great keenness is evinced to acquire tuition when readily available, and, as he observes, where a wealthy or public-spirited individual establishes a school, the children of the neighbouring zemindars immediately flock to it. In the villages, however, their comparatively small size, generally speaking, and the scattered character of the habitations, no doubt, are circumstances unfavourable to the collection of many children in one place.

26. The ascertained cash payments received by all the masters appear to have been about 877 rupees per annum. But of the 23 teachers, nearly the whole derived emoluments of different kinds from other sources, as I have indicated in the margin.‡ The schools are described as being, for the most part,

* 1. Letter from Deputy Commissioner, No. 22, dated 28 January 1851, with enclosure from Mr. Forsyth, Assistant Commissioner.

2. Letter to ditto, in reply, No. 137, dated 4 February 1851.

3. Assistant Commissioner's reply, No. 40, dated 26 March 1851.

4. Letter from Officiating Deputy Commissioner, No. 77, dated 24 April 1852, on the subject of female education.

† 1. For vernacular and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2. For Sanscrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
3. For Persian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL										23

‡ 3 got their daily food.

3 were paid for reading prayers.

7 kept accounts or fulfilled other functions for villagers or others, and were paid for it.

2 got presents or fixed allowance of grain.

1 got pice from his scholars on Sundays.

5 held land, 8½ ghomaos in all.

part, of about a temporary character, dependent for their continuance on the liberality or interest of one or two individuals, but they have been gradually assuming a more and more fixed character.

27. At the present time the following schools are established under the auspices of the local authorities, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Forsyth, and supported at a cost of 72 rupees per mensem, raised by voluntary contributions :—

LOCALITIES.	HINDEE AND ACCOUNTS.	PERSIAN AND OORDOO.	MIXED.	TOTAL.
At Kangra - - - - -	1	1	- -	2
At Noorpoor - - - - -	1	1	- -	2
At Nadon - - - - -	- -	1	- -	1
At Seyanpoor Tera - - - - -	- -	1	- -	1
At Sultanpoor (Kulloo) - - - - -	- -	- -	1	1
At Palach (in ditto) - - - - -	- -	- -	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	2	4	2	8

Besides these places, he strongly urges that they be established likewise at Haneepoor, Jawala, Mukhee, Indowra, Dhurmsala, and other places; and there is not, in fact, any considerable village in the district possessing a good bazaar, in which a desire for the establishment of a school is not evinced. There has, however, been no mulbah allowed in this district at the time of settlement for village expenses, while the scattered character of the hamlets almost precludes, in most parts, anything like co-partnership amongst the agricultural classes.

28. No correct census of this district has as yet been supplied to me, but the number of houses shown by the settlement returns is 111,783, which, if five individuals be assumed as the average to each house, will give an aggregate of 558,915 souls, being a nearer approximation to that of Jullundhur than appears to me to be probable. It can hardly be supposed, either that out of so large a population there should not be so many as 200 scholars obtaining instruction at one time; and as I have not found the better classes, generally, by any means more illiterate than the corresponding classes elsewhere, it is certain that many more are taught to read and write than appear on the school returns.

29. Female education, Mr. Bayley, the officiating Deputy Commissioner, states to exist in this district to but a very partial extent, a few females only in the wealthiest families being instructed, and this usually only to the extent of being able to read over and repeat portions of religious works, which they comprehend but inadequately, if at all. He is not aware that there exists any positive prejudice against females acquiring knowledge; but thinks that any efforts to instruct them on the part of the British Government, or its officers, would not at present be appreciated, and accordingly recommends, I think, judiciously, that our efforts be, in the first instance, confined here to the instruction of boys.

30. To sum up the statistical results, so far as heretofore obtained, the following table will show proximately the state of each district in an educational point of view, though, as I have above indicated, the amount of tuition here shown

shown, I believe to fall short of the reality in all cases, and in some very considerably so :—

DISTRICTS.	Population as ascertained or Estimated.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Annual Emoluments of Masters from all Sources, proximately Estimated.	REMARKS.
Jullander - -	5,67,991	325	3,517	<i>Rupees.</i> 10,000	This is a very rough estimate of emoluments, being nearly double the amount recorded by Major Edwards.
Hooshiarpoor - -	7,49,281	231	2,490	12,000	2,400 rupees have been added by contributions of simeendars from the Malbah, and I have added about 2,000 rupees on account of food and presents.
Kangra - -	5,58,915	30	230	2,500	The number of pupils in schools recently established has been assumed to be, on an average, between 10 and 11; and about 40 per cent. has been added to the recorded emoluments on account of food, presents, &c.
TOTAL - - -	18,76,187	586	6,237	24,500	

giving about 1 in 300 of the whole population as being at one time under education, and about 42 rupees per annum, or *Rs.* 3. 8. per mensem, as the average emoluments of each teacher derived from all sources.

31. The statistics of indigenous schools in the North-Western Provinces, as collected previous to the introduction of an organised system on the part of Government for promoting village schools, exhibited the following results :—

Total Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.
23,190,688	7,966	70,826

so that in so far as the returns then supplied, and those of which I have above given a summary, may be regarded as proximately correct; the comparative table given in the margin* may be deduced, which certainly does not exhibit in an unfavourable light, as compared with their brethren of our older provinces, the desire of the people of this doab to obtain for themselves such knowledge as they find most useful for their ordinary avocations.

32. Having adverted in the foregoing paragraphs to all in the way of statistics which has been here collected, I shall now proceed to state, first, the results and deductions which I draw from the inquiries made, and the facts thus supplied; secondly, my own views on the subject of education generally; and, thirdly, the measures which I would recommend for adoption here.

33. It has been ascertained to the satisfaction of every district officer as well as to my own, that there is everywhere a very keen desire for education. The scheme established by Major Abbott very clearly evinces this, as respects the district of Hooshiarpoor; numerous applications for teachers are constantly being made

Proceeds to consider the results deducible from the inquiries made;

The most prominent of which is, that a very earnest desire for instruction exists in many quarters;

TERRITORY.	Ratio of Scholars to Population.	Average Number of Scholars to each District.
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	1 to 327	8.89
Traus-Sutlej Territory - - - - -	1 to 301	10.64

made from all quarters, and I have myself been frequently almost mobbed upon my tours, especially of late, by portions of the inhabitants of some of the towns and larger villages, intreating that arrangements may be made by Government for the education of their youths, and qualifying them for public employ, this last being at present the great desideratum with those classes who chiefly seek for instruction ; as instances, I may specify Rahon, Nurmahal, Jhandiala, Bangeh of Jullundhur, Tanda, Miaim, Mukerian, Huniana, Una of Hooshiarpoor, Noorpoor Indonia, Tira, Nadon, of Kangra, though these are by no means all the places in which an earnest anxiety for a teacher has been evinced.

But that the standard heretofore existing is a very humble one as regards both the description of education and the character and emoluments of teachers.

34. It is very certain, however, that the standard of education heretofore has been very low, the emoluments of the teacher altogether insignificant, the language and characters employed rude and various, and the results attained of a very humble order, though in these respects there is not, I think, any reason for supposing that the state of things here existing falls much below or materially differs from that found to prevail in most parts of the North-Western Provinces. The object aimed at in the great mass of indigenous schools is here, as well as there, to qualify the boys for shopkeeping, or the simple intercourse of village life and rustic accounts ; and those teachers are, amongst the agricultural population, comparatively very few who aim at qualifying their pupils either for official duties or for any really intellectual occupations.

Likewise that the desire extends in a greater or less degree to nearly all classes ;

35. The desire and aptitude for education too includes here a very large proportion of the classes into which the population is divided ; a very few, in fact, only of the very lowest castes being ordinarily excluded. The Khuttries and Brahmins undoubtedly stand first on the list of candidates for superior education. But the Rajpoot, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, the Jat, the Mahomedan Ram, heretofore an exclusively agricultural class, as well as Suds, Sonars, Bunnyas, and other shopkeeping classes, all participate, to a greater or less extent, in the desire for it, to say nothing of Suyds and others of the superior Mahomedan tribes, who look upon study as their proper calling ; and even carpenters, blacksmiths, and other artisans occasionally come forward.

Though not of a character which should lead us to expect much in the way of pecuniary contribution from the people ;

36. It would, however, I think be a mistake to suppose that the anxiety is of such a character as to afford a prospect of much pecuniary assistance being derived from the people themselves, for the present at all events, beyond the outlay already incurred by them, as it is owing, in a great measure, to their having learned that the British Government has everywhere established schools, that the keen desire for their extension to themselves has arisen.

As the classes who chiefly share the desire are for the most part reduced in circumstances, wish to be instructed solely with a view to gain a livelihood and adapt themselves to the altered requirements of the times, while all have been led to look to Government.

37. The benefits derived, even under Sikh rule, from the Loodianah schools established by the American missionaries, are well known and highly appreciated in Rahon and Jullundhur especially ; Government schools established at Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor during the past few years, have further tended to show them these advantages, and while a higher standard of acquirements has been introduced into the public offices, the people begin clearly to see that knowledge is the foundation of our power, that it is highly appreciated by us, and that those possessed of it are most likely under us to prosper, hence they are importunate for the establishment of schools directed by Government ; but the classes who chiefly are so are not for the most part those who are well to do, but those who have already suffered in means and in prospects from changes of rule, and who in many instances find it very difficult to keep up the appearances which their station requires. To this, however, there are of course many exceptions, and Major Abbott has shown that some aid may be obtained by judicious management.

Further, that there is an utter dearth at present of both teachers and books ;

38. It has further been clearly ascertained that, as elsewhere in Upper India, there is an exceeding dearth both of competent teachers and of suitable indigenous books. In respect to the former, I have good grounds for believing that if the status and emoluments of a teacher were generally improved, a larger number of intelligent men of tolerable acquirements would come forward than are discoverable at present ; but as regards books we can only look to the stores of the Agra Government, which are happily so abundant, suitable, and constantly increasing, that, save in the Goormookhe Department, they leave us little to desire.

39. It

39. It has also been found that the Deva Nagree character is in much less general use here than in most parts of the Upper Provinces; while the slightly modified form of it, denominated the Kaithi, is unknown, a most barbarous provincial character, named the Landeh or Punkra, is that chiefly in use in the plains, the Paliari in the hills, but both differing more or less in the different pergunnahs, and all legible with difficulty, even by the writers of the Deva Nagree; indeed, it may be said that it has heretofore been unknown, save to pundits versed in Sanscrit; but since we have insisted upon its being used by our putwarries, a most remarkable impulse has been given to its study, and I have no doubt that it will ere long become nearly universal, if the educational system established be calculated to favour this. The Goormookhee is in but very partial use or favour anywhere in this division, and even that little appears to me to be on the wane, in common with the Sikh faith, from which it derives its importance and consideration.

While the most barbarous provincial varieties of character are almost exclusively in use, and the Deva Nagree but little known, though likely ere long to supersede all;

40. The Persian is perhaps more generally in favour here, than even in the majority of our older provinces, owing to the proportion of Mahomedans being greater, and to the vicinity to nations who employ it as their mother tongue. The study of Oordoo is regarded with some degree of contempt, as has been found very generally the case elsewhere. But with good books in that language made available, this prejudice, so far as it exists, would be speedily overcome, the people being necessarily aware that the language now adopted as that of the courts, possesses claims superior to those of foreign ones.

And Persian more generally in favour than Oordoo.

41. Of Sanscrit and Arabic, but little is studied, and that little for the most part of little worth, being confined in the former chiefly to astrological formulas, and the acquisition of a sufficient smattering of the language to inspire the ignorant with awe, and in the latter to the reading or reciting of the Koran alone, without its meaning being understood. There are perhaps men of respectable attainments scattered through the division; and at Kapunthula there is one really distinguished and enlightened Sanscrit astronomer, though a Khattree by caste, but I have been in no part of India where the learned languages are at so low an ebb.

The learned languages at the same time are less sought after or appreciated than in our older provinces,

42. The population generally, though possessed of strong masculine sense and many practically useful qualities, are uncouth as compared with those of Hindoostan proper, and being, moreover, less wedded, as it appears to me, to their religions, it might be expected that they would not give much encouragement to the professors of learning. For here, as in Europe in the middle ages, the higher branches of learning are almost indissolubly connected with religion and its ministers.

43. For English I am not aware that a decided eagerness has been anywhere shown; were an English class established at any or each Sudder station, it would no doubt be tolerably attended, as in the case with the English classes of the Jullundur Mission school, but with the exception of an energetic and enterprising youth here and there, I do not think the community in general has as yet imbibed or evinced any particular desire for its acquisition.

And English apparently but little desired as yet.

44. Of girls' schools, properly so called, there are at present none, though a considerable number of females of those in more comfortable circumstances are taught at home or privately. In the case of Mussulmans, solely with the view of enabling them to read the Koran. In that of Hindoos and Sikhs, with the object of keeping the household accounts, and reading and writing simple letters.

Girls' schools, properly so called, have not been ascertained to exist, though simple instruction is given to many females;

45. Amongst the Jat Sikh zemindars and petty sirdars, however, I am inclined to think that this partial education of their females has been more general than among the better classes of Hindoos in our older provinces, and when cases affecting this class have been brought into court, on meeting with any point of uncertainty I have frequently been good-humouredly requested by the sirdar to postpone the inquiry until he could refer to his wife, who was acknowledged to be the household authority in administrative matters; while zemeendars coming to court, are not unfrequently accompanied by their wives, who come to look after them, and see that they do not commit any egregious blunders. I

And with some classes they appear to have more consideration and influence than in Hindoostan Proper.

gather from hence that they generally allow somewhat more of discretion of their females than is usual amongst oriental tribes, a characteristic worthy of this fine manly race.

Having thus stated the results of inquiries, proceeds to express his own views on the subject generally.

46. The above summary may suffice to show what appears to me to be the state of the case at present as regards this division, and although there is a very wide difference in very many points between the people of the hills and those of the plains, most of the foregoing remarks will apply equally to both. I shall now proceed, as I have promised, to state my own views generally on the subject of national education, as applicable to this country.

There are two distinct objects to be aimed at. The first and most important, the elevation of the people at large. The second and subordinate one, to raise a class of officials for Government purposes :

47. In its educational efforts, it seems to me that our Government has two distinct objects to keep in view ; the one to raise up suitable candidates for our public offices, which has I fear much more exclusively than might have been desired, been the aim, or at all events the result, of nearly all our efforts heretofore, until the establishment of village schools was determined on, except, perhaps, to some extent, at the Presidencies. The other, to raise the intellectual condition generally of the populations intrusted to us, which I regard as being beyond all comparison the more important. It is indeed in theory, I believe, universally admitted to be so, and regarded as in reality the object at which we are aiming, though I do not think that our practice has, at all events until of late, borne out this view.

For the first of which, however, the fostering care of Government is much the most indispensable.

48. Not only, however, do I consider that the education of the members of our official establishments is less important than the education of the general mass of the people, but I believe it to stand much less urgently in need of the Government's fostering care. Even if Government should hold entirely aloof, the powerful operation of self interest would ensure a supply of tolerably educated young men, in some respects better adapted for this purpose, while, as respects the people at large, placed as we are, a civilised race, over one much less advanced, it is not to be expected that without our guidance, encouragement and invitation, they can understand the character or appreciate the value of that higher state, towards which it should be regarded as our paramount duty to endeavour to conduct them.

And although the great importance of raising a superior class of Government officials is fully admitted ;

It is nevertheless deemed to be most essential that the relative importance of the above two distinct objects be kept prominently in view, as calculated materially to affect our general course of procedure.

49. I would by no means be understood as estimating lightly the importance of having really well trained youths to fill our offices ; far from it ; I am well aware of the great benefit to the administration and to the people which must result from this in many ways, and I have been greatly gratified to observe that a higher tone of morals as well as a more comprehensive and liberal grasp of mind, very generally characterise the youths who have been introduced from our superior seminaries at Agra, Delhi, and Benares. I am aware too, that if rendered part of a general system, this must have an important effect towards recommending and extending education generally. But, nevertheless, I would strongly urge the view which I have expressed above, and I believe that our course of proceeding will be materially altered, if the elevation of the people generally be steadily regarded as the main point to be aimed at ; I think it of very great importance that this be kept constantly in view.

First, as it will raise in our estimation the importance of village schools, and all institutions and efforts calculated to operate on the mass, as contrasted with the select few.

50. One result of it must be, I think, to raise in our estimation the value of village schools, for in the educational as well as in almost every other branch of national administration, I think I may assume it as a fact, which all history establishes, that nothing really effective or wholesome can be accomplished unless we proceed upon what I may term the synthetical mode of dealing with it, that is, by first creating, as a substantial foundation, an intelligent and educated population, capable of appreciating the higher acquirements of their superiors, and then building our superstructure upon this.

51. It was once remarked to me by a very enlightened missionary, that if the mass of the population were taught to read and write, and to think and reason with tolerable intelligence, half of his work would have been accomplished. The remark made a deep impression on me at the time, and has ever since remained uppermost in my mind in connexion with this subject. It was made directly in view of the proposed establishment of village schools, and who can doubt

doubt the immense effect upon public opinion which must be brought about, not only as regards religious belief, but in respect to administration, social intercourse, and all else that affects man's wellbeing, if a spirit of inquiry, however slight, could once be instilled into the mass, amongst which will be found very many minds of great natural vigour and strong common sense.

52. The select few, however, rather than the great body of the people, have been heretofore for the most part preferred, and by all our efforts hitherto to create superior scholars, independently of the mass, what effect have we produced, but to raise a body of youths having little in common with their humbler brethren, and producing little or no effect upon them? At the Presidencies, where our measures have been still less indigenated, I may go yet further, and assert that a large proportion of the youth educated in our Government seminaries look with contempt upon their fellow countrymen, who reciprocate the feeling with bitterness, while they themselves, in many cases I fear, have been morally in no way improved, either as subjects, or as men, by the intellectual culture they have undergone.

53. Another result which it appears to me must follow from this view of the matter, is to remind us how necessary it is for our Government to take the task, in the first instance at all events, wholly or nearly wholly into its own hands, save only where the philanthropic and devout of Europe and America lend their aid. Under representative governments it may with some be deemed a question how far it is requisite or even proper for the ruling power to interfere in the work of education any further than the people themselves may invite them so to do. But with a government so far advanced beyond the nation entrusted to it as that of British India, such a sentiment must obviously be out of place. It is a most essential part of our mission here, to strive to raise the people in the intellectual scale, even in spite of their own apathy, if such should exist, and I should be disposed, therefore, to admit, to but a very partial extent, the argument not unfrequently adduced, that the assistance of Government should be granted only in proportion as the desire for education is locally evinced.

Secondly, as it will serve to remind us that the duty is one which, in the peculiar position of the British Indian Government, it is bound to take upon itself, independently to a certain extent if necessary, of any spontaneous movement on the part of the people.

54. While, however, I entertain this opinion, I feel all the more impressed with the conviction that it is our bounden duty to do all in our power towards rendering education popular and acceptable; and for this reason, I deem it most important to bear in mind that we have here to deal with a people far from unlettered, who possess, on the contrary, the Mahomedan and Hindoo alike, an ancient literature, which they regard with great reverence, and that it is, therefore, in fact, regarded by them much in the light of a gratuitous affront to commence, as I fear we have but too generally in practice been wont to do, by letting them understand that we regard this literature as useless, or worse, and that to meet our views they must wholly set it aside and begin upon an entirely new score.

Having stated these general principles, goes on to observe, that although such spontaneous movement on the part of the people should not be looked for as the condition of our interference, every effort should be made to secure their co-operation;

For which reason the exhibition of a contempt for, or disregard of that literature which they venerate, appears highly inexpedient,

55. To repudiate the use, and as it were the very recognition of the Oriental learned languages, because the works which they contain are deemed unprofitable, and many of them positively injurious, is, in my opinion, to deal with the subject on a much narrower foundation than it deserves; if it were proved that nothing could be effected by us through the medium of these languages, and that the professors of them were incapable of being made available for our purposes, then it must indeed be useless to discuss the matter further. But this I cannot admit to be the case; and those who have given the matter a fair trial, and have had the best means of forming a correct judgment, have come to a very different conclusion on both points.

And the grounds on which this course is defended insufficient, as taking too narrow a view of the subject, and indeed an incorrect one.

56. As respects the first point, viz., the use which may be made of these languages, it is now well known to those at all versed in Oriental literature, that in both the moral and the physical sciences many of the works comprised in that literature contain, mixed up with more or less of error, a great deal of truth.

Arguments adduced to show the use to which that literature, or portions of it, can be applied in perfect conformity with our views, and as part of a general system of superior education;

57. As regards the Arabic, our own historical records show with more or less clearness, the times and points of connexion and separation between the sciences it records, and those of European nations. Plato, Aristotle, Ptolemy, Hippocrates, Galen, and others of the Greek philosophers, astronomers and physicians, are still with the students of Arabic and Persian as household names, though their teachings have been much perverted, and are now misunderstood.

58. And as for the Sanskrit, though history affords, perhaps, but little light, there can be no doubt that in times past such connexion, or at all events, intercommunication in respect to science, has existed to a large extent. The Yavanas (or Ionians, their name for the Greeks) are in their *Shastras* repeatedly referred to as prodigies of knowledge, though impure; and the science of the best Sanskrit works is in fact much the same with what existed at periods not very remote amongst ourselves. Seeing, then, that we have thus started as it were from the same foundations, I leave it to each intelligent mind to judge whether it would not be our best wisdom to avail ourselves of this, and showing our pupils first how much we possess in common, to lead them on from thence through the demonstrable stages by which we have attained to higher truths.

As well as to show that it is a mistake to suppose the professors of that literature, or a large portion of them, cannot be won over to our cause;

59. As respects the second point, viz., the extent to which the existing Oriental professors may be rendered available for our purposes, it has been found by all who have fully inquired into the subject: First, that the scholastic mental training acquired in the study of those languages, renders their students for the most part, the most apt, intelligent, and scrutinising of all pupils; the keenness and profound skill with which an intelligent young Pundit will grapple with any question in European grammar, logic, metaphysics, mathematics, astronomy, or any other subject, when proposed to him in a light connecting it or contrasting it with his own past studies, being really amazing; and secondly, that instead of holding aloof from us with naughty contempt, as is but too generally the case with the learned men of the land, this class when treated thus, give up much, and in many cases all of their inflexibility and assumption of superiority, becoming not unfrequently pliant and most valuable instruments in our hands.

Especially as respects the Pundit professors of Sanskrit literature.

60. How far this last may be the case with respect to Arabic professors I will not say, as an active fanaticism in their case increases the difficulty, and I am not aware that with them the experiment has ever been fully tried in the mode which I have indicated. But with those of the Sanskrit, which, as affecting by far the largest part of the population, must be deemed the most important, it has been carried out occasionally to a considerable extent, and is now most vigorously and in a most interesting manner in progress under the care of the accomplished principal of the Benares College.

Refers to the efforts of the late Mr. Wilkinson in this matter;

61. The first efforts made in this direction with which I am acquainted, were those of the late Mr. Wilkinson, political agent in Bhopal, a philanthropist of a very high order, who succeeded in the course of a very few years in creating a degree of excitement, inquiry, and mutual intercommunication on scientific subjects amongst the learned Hindoos of Central and Western India, such as they themselves acknowledged had not been known for generations, at the same time that the minds of the most susceptible were becoming greatly liberalised, some of them practically evincing their desire to extend the same spirit amongst their countrymen generally, by the composition of some very commendable vernacular books, almost the first ever issued of a character calculated to be readily understood and appreciated by the mass.

And to the operations now in progress in the Benares College, as tending to raise up a class of really enlightened pundits.

62. But the operations now in progress at Benares, to which I have above alluded, have greatly extended the field which Mr. Wilkinson first opened to view; and while the latter regarded the mathematical and exact sciences as affording the only arena on which we could advantageously employ the weapons furnished by Sanskrit lore, Dr. Ballantine has clearly shown that it may be extended so as to include every branch of mental philosophy; in fact, with the exception, perhaps, of history and geography, and such sciences as are of comparatively recent origin, every subject of inquiry, perhaps, on which the human mind can engage.

engage. What was thought of his labours by the late lamented Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces, will appear from a reference to the successive educational reports of late years; and the extract which I subjoin as a foot note* shows the opinion formed by an intelligent missionary as to the importance of the results to which they are tending.

63. It appears to me indeed to be difficult to conceive how it can be otherwise; how a youth led on from truths which have with him all the force of religious sanction, by a series of steps which are capable of certain proof, to yet higher truths, can fail to be convinced and won over to his teachers, and softened thereby, or how he can fail ere long to perceive that the nation which has proved itself superior to his own in the arts of war, in mechanical skill, and in its administrative power, is also its superior in the culture of the intellect, and in moral and physical science, which (strange as it may appear) the great mass of learned Indians at present most assuredly do not admit or believe amongst themselves, whatever the disposition to flattery may lead them to say before us. I might go even farther than this, but it is unnecessary that in this place I should do so.

Adding, that it seems difficult to conceive how any intelligent student should resist a course of demonstration based on truths which he at once accepts with religious reverence, and leading up to higher ones.

64. These important advantages then being in my estimation obtainable from the use of the learned languages of the East, as handmaids in our work, while in a preceding paragraph (54), I have pointed out on the other hand the evils which I think result from any system which may tend to segregate our pupils from the mass of their countrymen, I shall most sincerely regret if the study of these is excluded from the higher order of educational institutions which may be established in the Punjab; and the arguments which I have employed above, it is to be observed, are wholly independent of the consideration, by no means an unimportant one, that even for a correct knowledge of the vernaculars, and still more, for their further improvement and extension, a reference to these is indispensable.

The exclusion of the learned languages, therefore, from our higher institutions will be regarded by the writer with very great regret, as surrendering the use of a most powerful instrument available for our purpose, and tending farther to promote that distinct separation between our pupils and the mass of the people, which has but too great a tendency to develop itself at all times.

65. To render their study, however, a source of advantage, indeed to prevent its proving absolutely injurious, it must be conducted in an enlightened spirit; not as though the acquisition of the language were alone the object aimed at, which has been but too generally the case with our Sanskrit classes, and has brought them into contempt, but on a method which shall regard them only as a means of leading to much more important ends; and I would by no means be understood as intending that they should in any respect supersede or exclude any other branch or method of instruction whatever. My anxious wish, on the contrary, would be to see all, as far as may be practicable, mellowed into one uniform whole, each branch and each department aiding and co-operating with all the rest.

While, however, he would advocate their study only in a really enlightened spirit, and in connexion with other languages and other subjects of a more substantial character;

66. And though I would confine the direct communication of the learned languages to our superior seminaries, I would seek to introduce the same spirit of forbearance and recognition into every portion of our system. In a village teacher, even, I should consider it a recommendation rather than otherwise, that he was acquainted with those languages; and I am glad to perceive that this is to

Extending, however, the same spirit of forbearance towards popular sentiment to the selection of teachers;

a considerable extent

* Extract from Journal of the Rev. J. Lang, in January 1853, published in the Quarterly Missionary Intelligencer for March 1853:—

"I spent a day in the Government Sanskrit College, and was delighted in seeing the result of Dr. Ballantyne's labours in training up a class of pundits, good English and Oriental scholars. I selected a difficult passage for the senior class, from Lewis's History of Philosophy, which they translated quite fluently into Hindee; as the Hindee terms are derived from the Sanskrit, I understood them, and was pleased beyond measure with the accuracy with which they rendered them. Would that these men were Christians; what valuable agents they would make as translators and preachers! We want more Oriental learning among our missionaries, to give them due weight with the natives. One pundit I saw here has composed more than a dozen books in Hindee."

And again, referring to the examination and distribution of prizes, &c., held before the Lieutenant-Governor, he observes, "Khillats, or robes of honour, were distributed, among the rest, to Bápá Déná (a pupil and protégé of the late Mr. Wilkinson, above mentioned), a noble pundit, for translating various works into Hindee, and as a reward to his efforts for diffusing knowledge among the masses through the vernacular."

extent the case in the schools of the North-Western Provinces, as Mr. Reid, in the 7th para. of his late report, remarks: "Inquiry would doubtless elicit the truth of the hypothesis, that the vernacular dialects are more often grafted on to the study of the dead languages, than the latter are introduced into Hindoo and Oordoo schools. The old pundit, who with a view of keeping up his own importance and character for learning, teaches Sanskrit, is called on by his employers to add thereto the multiplication table and Hindee accounts, &c.

And the preparation of school books.

67. So likewise in the preparation of our school books, I should wish to see the statements supporting our views, which are to be found in their literature, freely adduced; and I would endeavour, in all ways, to lead the people and their teachers to understand and believe what is indeed the fact, that our mental and physical sciences are not so much antagonistic to theirs as advanced beyond them. That in very many matters the views they now propound in the really scientific portion of their works, are the same which our ancestors propounded, and that advancing onwards from them, we have attained to those which we now hold, and are prepared to prove to them.

Further urges that this course is the only one which is really just and generous towards the people;

68. I have in the foregoing argued the matter merely as one of expediency, but my own feeling is, that a spirit of generosity and of strict justice will dictate the same course. Few, perhaps, who have not fully studied the matter, will be able to appreciate the importance of the mode in which we address ourselves to the people, and endeavour to obtain an access to them. But the more it is considered the more important, I believe,

And most likely to secure the wavering inclinations, and calm the fears of their present teachers and spiritual guides.

will it appear. The professors of learning and ministers of religion amongst the Hindoos are at present very generally in a somewhat painful and critical position. Their income has greatly diminished; the respect of the people for them is becoming less profound and universal; and their first impulse is to denounce and regard with hatred the Government and the people to whom this progressive change is attributable. But the very alarm and uneasiness which this has begun to cause renders them all the more accessible to influences or invitations, pointing out to them a course leading to more cheering results. And if there be any part of India in which this is the case, it is most emphatically so, I think, in the Punjab.

69. I do not mean to say that the ministers of religion and knowledge in this land generally have begun to distrust their systems; but as respects the Hindoos, all must feel that an important change is taking place, and a very large proportion of the more reflecting, I am satisfied, entertain very serious apprehensions of the result. Shall we then content ourselves with leaving them to their own exclusiveness, ridiculing their absurdities, and remaining indifferent about ascertaining their merits, or shall we endeavour to put them in the way of taking a share with us in leading the national mind? Surely an enlightened government will prefer the latter course, and as surely will that course best secure the approving voice of posterity and the present acknowledgments of a grateful people, not to speak of higher inducements to do that which is in itself most just and charitable.

And should any doubt the practicability of the method proposed, points to the results of the efforts which have been made in a few instances by those competent to the task, as proving the reverse.

70. To those who consider that such results as I have anticipated in the foregoing paragraphs are impossible, and that every effort which has hitherto been made has failed, I would reply that the few enlightened Pundits who have been raised up by philanthropic students of Orientalism among our countrymen proves the contrary, and shows that the mode only in which the attempt has been made is in fault. The most ardent admirers of European knowledge and acquirements whom I have known amongst Hindoos are from amongst this class; and no one who has endeavoured to understand and appreciate the learning of the Hindoos and the character of its professors can, I think, have failed to discover how readily and pliantly the latter, as a general rule, respond to the spirit of forbearance and inquiry thus evinced.

And expresses an earnest hope that the arguments in its favour may be fully considered, when framing a system of education for the Punjab.

71. I have discussed this subject at a length which I fear it may not be deemed by all to deserve; but I regard it as so fundamental a point in laying down any general system of education, that I should not be doing justice to my own feelings on the subject were I to be less explicit and explanatory regarding it; the more

so, as I fear there are not many who entirely agree with me; and the study of Sanskrit has, I believe, been formally expelled from the Umritsur College. My convictions on the subject are very earnest, and have not been taken up hastily, having been matured, whether correct or erroneous, during a long series of years; and I do anxiously hope that in laying down a scheme of education for the Punjab they may be fully considered.

72. Another measure to which I think it would be highly expedient to resort for the same object which I have prominently urged above, viz., that of conciliating the co-operation of the people and their present intellectual guides, is the grant of lands rent free to village teachers. My views on this point, and in regard to measures generally for rendering the office of village teacher popular, were pretty fully stated in a memorandum, of which an extract has been published at page 90 of the Memoir on the Statistics of Indigenous Education, issued under the orders of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces, and to that extract accordingly, which I annex as an Appendix (No. 1), I would refer.

Recommends further, as a measure of conciliation, the grant of lands rent free to teachers.

73. From the documents published with that memoir, it appears that the Honourable the Court of Directors have for the present negatived, as regards the North Western Provinces, the proposition made by the Lieutenant-Governor to allow rent-free grants to teachers. Their objections to it, however, were expressed in modified terms; and as they fully admit that this arrangement would possess many advantages, it will not, I trust, be deemed presumptuous in those who regard the measure as one of great importance again to urge its being taken into consideration.

74. The main objection urged by the Honourable Court is, that these grants must have a tendency to become hereditary, and that it would be difficult so to control the holders as to ensure their devoting their energies to the task of education. This objection I have repeatedly heard urged in this country likewise; and it must be admitted, that if our Government were to carry out the measure at all in the spirit of religious and charitable grants as held under former governments, the objection would hold good in all respects. But I would respectfully submit, that in this matter everything must depend upon the general system that may be introduced for controlling and regulating the educational establishments generally; and if these were really effective and vigorous, it appears impossible that the above liability should be realised, and the acknowledged benefits of the system would then remain without any counterbalancing evils.

Observing that the objections usually urged against it cannot have any valid existence, if the department of education be adequately supervised and regulated.

75. The funds arising from this source would at all events form but a portion of the entire amount to be devoted to the purposes of education; but they would in my opinion go further, and be regarded by the people with greater satisfaction than the same amount supplied in any other manner; and if on trial, for which a short time would suffice, it were found that this opinion is not borne out by experience, it could be at any time relinquished without inconvenience. From the abstract which I append to this report (marked No. 2), it will be seen that some charitable grants, and grants to teachers, astrologers, household priests, physicians, and such like, exist in this division, which have been released for the lives of incumbents; and if these should be declared available, as they successively lapse, for educational purposes, I feel strongly impressed with the belief that Government would have no cause to regret having given the experiment at all events a trial.

And states that grants of this character already exist to some extent, which may be made available for this purpose, some at once and some prospectively.

76. I now proceed to the last division of the subject which I have proposed to consider, viz., the specific measures and arrangements which I would recommend for adoption here, prefacing my remarks with a statement of the pecuniary aid which I have to solicit for the purpose on account of this division; and on this point I would earnestly solicit, in the full assurance that I shall not solicit in vain, the liberal education of Government in behalf of a region peopled by the most energetic and least prejudiced, perhaps, of all the populations of Hindoostan, a region possessing vast capabilities, and of which the progress is likely to be rapid and vigorous, while, as being the advance guard of the empire in its most excitable quarter, it cannot but be watched with keen interest by European as well as by Oriental observers.

Proceeds to consider the pecuniary aid required from Government for a general scheme of education.

And as the people themselves of Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor each contribute about 1,000 rupees per annum for the instruction of their children.

77. From the abstract of the present outlay on schools, given above in para. 30, it will be observed, that in each of the districts of Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor, the people themselves supply about 1,000 rupees per mensem for the purposes of education;

and although that abstract cannot be regarded as more than a rough approximation, yet I feel fully satisfied that the real amount is by no means less than what I have there represented. For Kangra the amount shown is much less; but in that district, owing to the scattered position of hamlets and dwellings, resulting from its hilly character, I believe domestic instruction to prevail more largely than in other districts, so that the returns probably do not so correctly show the true state of the case.

Recommends that Government add one-half of that amount for each of those districts, to be expended in salaries of teachers, &c., and 350 rupees for Kangra.

78. What I would propose, then, is, that Government allow for the present one-half of the above amount in addition; that is, 500 rupees per mensem for each of the two first-named districts, to be devoted to stipends for the conducting of schools, and 350 rupees in like manner for Kangra, of which the wants are, as yet, somewhat less; of these sums about two-fifths should, I think, be appropriated to schools in villages and towns of the interior, two-fifths to schools at the tubseels and sudder stations, and the remaining one-fifth to the maintenance of inspectors, whom I regard as most indispensable.

Besides 75 rupees per mensem to each of the first two, and 50 rupees to the last, for contingencies and scholarships.

79. In addition to the above, I propose further, that 75 rupees each per mensem be allowed to Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor, and 50 rupees to Kangra for contingencies, and for stipends or bursaries to the most meritorious students, as I shall subsequently

explain. In the first instance, these sums would be urgently required for the purchase of school furniture, books, and other educational materials, until the taste for these and the inclination to purchase them for themselves shall have spread so as to relieve Government from the charge, as well as for aiding in the erection of the school-houses themselves; and ultimately the whole amount, or as much of it as can be spared, will be most welcome and valuable for the support of the bursaries above alluded to.

With 500 rupees per annum and 400 rupees respectively to the same districts, to be expended in prizes and rewards.

80. And, lastly, I would propose that 500 rupees per annum be allowed to Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor respectively, and 400 rupees to Kangra, to be laid out in the purchase of prizes and rewards to the most deserving pupils and teachers, these being chiefly in books, which the masters may be authorised and encouraged to dispose of for their own benefit, as suggested by Captain Oldfield. Such an allowance for rewards has been generally granted in the North Western Provinces; and it appears to me to be on every account expedient that a like system be introduced here, as having the very best effect towards stimulating exertion.

Concluding with a general summary of the entire outlay proposed, amounting to 20,000 rupees per annum.

81. The following, then, exhibits in a tabular form the sums solicited, amounting in the aggregate to 20,000 rupees per annum:

DISTRICT.	Salaries of Teachers and Inspectors.		Contingencies and Bursaries.		Rewards and Prizes per Annum.	TOTAL per Annum.
	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Per Mensem.	Per Annum.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Jullundhur - -	500	6,000	75	900	500	7,400
Hooshiarpoor - -	500	6,000	75	900	500	7,400
Kangra - - -	350	4,200	50	600	400	5,200
Mensem -	1,350	- -	200	- -	- -	} 20,000
TOTAL - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Annun -	- -	16,200	- -	2,400	1,400	

Of which the sums noted in the margin* are at present paid from the Nuzzool funds. Should rent-free grants be allowed, there would be a deduction from the foregoing. But whether they be so or not, the Appendix, No. 2, above referred to will proximately show to what extent future lapses of grants, heretofore held for purposes of an educational or cognate character, may be expected hereafter to contribute towards meeting the proposed outlay.

82. The mode of applying the above sums, and the constitution and arrangement of the schools to be maintained, have next to be considered; and the latter may perhaps be conveniently divided into four classes: 1. Village schools; 2. Town schools; 3. Tuhseel schools; 4. Station schools. The two former being of a more indigenous character, and left more to themselves than the two latter, which would be essentially Government institutions, and all being subordinate to one or more central colleges, placed in such localities as may be determined on.

Next passes in review the various classes of schools which it is recommended be established, viz.—

83. The experiment of supervising and promoting education in villages and towns has already been so admirably tried in the North Western Provinces, and the advancing experience of each year has been there so steadily maturing and perfecting the details of the scheme, that we have but to follow, in the main, the excellent example there set us; and where schools have been already established in such localities, all that would be required would be to select, through the inspectors, such as might desire Government assistance and afford promise of improvement, agreeing at the same time to place themselves under general supervision, and to employ the books issued under the authority of Government.

1. Schools in villages.
2. Schools in towns.

84. The amount of pecuniary aid to be given to each must be determined by the number of such schools actually existing or progressively created as compared with the funds available. But from 10 to 25 rupees per annum would probably suffice for village schools, and from 50 to 100 rupees for those in towns, saving when of unusual extent, and hence deemed deserving of a larger grant as a special case. The amount I would recommend should be given either in the form of a grant of land or through the Lumburdars, the founders of the school, or the most influential inhabitants, in a half-yearly or yearly payment, with reference to the size of school and amount of grant.

With the nature and amount of pecuniary aid to be afforded them.

85. In the village schools our efforts should be confined, I think, entirely to promoting the teaching of Hindee in the Nagree character, and accounts. In schools in the towns, Oordoo might be added. Where the teachers were competent, to teach Persian, and even Sanskrit, no objection need, I think, be made; but the vernaculars should be regarded as the "*sine qua non*;" every endeavour, however, being made to refrain from such amount of interference as would be distasteful or discouraging, as urged by me in the extract given in Appendix, No. 1.

86. In the tuhseel schools the masters, who should, I think, in every case comprise teachers of both the current vernaculars, would be *bona fide* Government nominees, and their monthly pay should not, I think, be less than from 8 to 15 rupees, increased by such fees or contributions as the parents or people might be disposed to give. Here, in like manner, the vernaculars should be regarded as the first and most indispensable requisite, to which Persian should be added when the Oordoo student had become a proficient in his vernacular,

3. In tuhseels.

* For Jullundhur -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs.
For Hooshiarpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
										49
TOTAL per Mensem										99
Or, per Annum										Rs. 1,188

but not until then. The masters, if competent, might be allowed to teach even Arabic and Sanskrit to a few of their more accomplished scholars, as they would no doubt desire to do, though these should, I think, form no part of the course subjected to our supervision, for which our machinery would be inadequate.

4. In our civil stations.

87. The station schools should be similar in kind, though superior in degree, to those of the tuhseels; the masters receiving from 15 to 30 or 40 rupees per mensem, with assistants, where the number of pupils should be such as to require it; and a monthly sum should be allowed, of from 10 to 20 rupees, according to circumstances, and the amount of funds available, for menial establishments and contingencies. In these, as in other schools, the two current vernaculars should be made the foundation of all; that is, Oordoo in the Persian character, and Hindee in the Deva Nagree (for any attempt here to perpetuate the Goormookhee, would, I think, be superfluous); and nobody should be allowed to commence Persian until he had gone through the entire course in Oordoo.

88. In these schools, likewise, I would allow of instruction being given in Sanskrit and Arabic to a few scholars, who might wish it, in the event of the masters being competent; but these could not be made a part of the regular course. In like manner, if one or both of the teachers should chance to have learned English, and be competent to some extent to teach it, its introduction need not be objected to, if desired by any of the scholars. But if English tuition were laid down as one of the fixed departments of the schools, this would have the effect of raising the standard of outlay required to an extent which must prejudicially detract from other more important matters; while the result would, I believe, be ordinarily far from satisfactory.

Which, as giving a tone to the entire educational establishments of the district to which they belong, should have much care bestowed on them in the selection of teachers, and otherwise.

89. Much pains should be taken in the selection of the teachers for these schools, as it is to be expected that the character of these will exercise a material influence upon that of all the inferior schools of the district as soon as our educational system shall have been completely organized, and in full operation. In the present state of education in the Punjab, it is to be feared that but few will be found on the spot who are qualified to fill the appointments, or whom it will be desirable to nominate to them; but where such exist, it will I think be expedient to appoint them, in preference to persons from a distance, even though their acquirements should not equal those of the latter. After the lapse of a few years, it may be hoped that our own local institutions will supply all our wants in this respect; but for some time to come, it is undoubtedly to the superior schools and colleges of the North West that we must chiefly look.

And urges that where efficient missionary schools are established, and a second school is not required, Government withdraw from the field.

90. Before leaving the subject of district schools, I would offer a remark on a point, which has frequently forced itself on my observation since I joined this division, though not for the first time, viz., that where effective missionary schools have been or may be established, a Government school should not be set up to be, as it must be more or less, in antagonism with it, excepting in cases where the locality may be one of such importance as to call for the establishment of more than one school, or to admit of sufficient funds being devoted to it to render the institution one of a superior order.

91. Under ordinary circumstances it is, I think, vain to expect that the Government school can compete in efficiency with the mission school, or that its teachers will show that devotedness to their task which usually characterises the teacher who acts under the eye and influence of the missionary; while the establishment of the former tends more or less to embarrass the latter; and for these reasons, not to advert to others of a yet graver character, I would urge that, with the reservation I have indicated, Government in such cases withdraw from the field, leaving it to be occupied by those who have benevolently entered on the task of maintaining a school, and are best fitted for its fulfilment, and at all

all events, whether it do so or not, that it make a half-yearly or yearly grant to the missionary school, where its superintendents may wish to receive it, and it really imparts a good secular education to enable them to increase its efficiency.

And afford pecuniary aid by a yearly grant to the school so established.

92. This course has already been followed by Government in respect to Jainarain's College at Benares, an institution established by a Hindoo, and made over by him to the Church Missionary Society, with all its endowments; and I believe that in another Presidency the principle has been admitted that it is just and right for Government to afford encouragement to secular education, wherever of an effective character, though combined with religious instruction. I would by no means advocate that Government should depart from its strictly secular character, but where really sound instruction in secular matters is imparted, I would encourage it; and it is time, I think, that we should show that the Christian religion will not be discountenanced by us, though abstaining from all attempts as a Government to interfere with the religious persuasion of any.

93. At Jullundhur, as I have already mentioned, a most efficient school has been established by the American Presbyterian Mission, in which not only the vernaculars but English is taught, and with which the Government school can bear no comparison. The inhabitants speak with enthusiasm of the attention and care shown by its excellent superintendent; and although some conversions have taken place, which for a time impaired its progress, the number of its scholars is steadily on the increase, while want of funds alone, I believe, prevents its efficiency from being still further extended. At Kangra, in like manner, a school either has been or is about to be set on foot, as a part of the mission recently established there, and accordingly to both of these I would recommend that yearly grants be made of 500 rupees to the former, and 250 rupees to the latter. At Jullundhur it may be expedient, on general grounds, to establish a Government school likewise, in which case the proposed grant should be reduced. But for the Kangra district any central school established should now, I think, be at Dhurmsalah, so that the mission school at Kangra would be the only school at that place of a class superior to the tuhseel one.

Recommending that 500 rupees be thus granted at Jullundhur, and 200 rupees at Kangra.

94. In addition to the several classes of district schools above described, it will be indispensable that one or more central colleges be established; and although this is not directly a divisional question, yet I think it necessary to refer to it here, as it is to such a college that we must look, not only for our future teachers, but as a means of enabling the more promising youths from each district to attain to the higher branches of knowledge, and as giving a most important stimulus and direction to education in all its stages.

In addition to these district schools, urges the creation of a college.

95. In this college, English and the learned languages of the East should, in my opinion, be taught, under the guidance of European professors; and it is to this institution more particularly that the remarks offered above (paras. 56 to 65) on the use of the learned languages of the East, are intended to apply, though the efforts resulting would be more or less felt by all. I have there said enough in respect to the Sanskrit, in which we must look for guidance and direction to Benares; and I may here observe, in respect to Arabic, that to render it of real utility, we must look for teachers of some enlightenment, whom it is to be hoped the colleges of Agra and Delhie may supply, and with it, the study of the cognate Hebrew would, I believe, be found a very valuable and important auxiliary.

96. With some, it may be a question whether the site of the first of these colleges should be at Umritsur or at Lahore. My own impressions, however, are beyond all question in favour of the latter. There will, I fear, be so much difficulty, in the first instance, in organizing in this quarter a really effective institution of the kind, that I do not think that more than one should be attempted at the outset. But as education extends and begins to bear fruit, others will probably be found desirable or necessary.

To be established preferentially at Lahore.

And the institution of a complete system of scholarships to bind all these together, and extend the benefits of the higher to the lower.

97. To bind all these educational institutions together, to create a stimulus to exertion in all, to infuse some portion of the spirit of the highest into those below it in the scale, and to extend to the latter a participation in the advantages of the former, I would propose that a complete system of scholarships or bursaries be established, to be contended for as prizes, so as to admit of the most promising scholars of each class of schools being transferred to, and supported at the higher, if the parents should desire, and can so arrange it. For pupils selected from village and town schools for transfer to those at the tulseels, a monthly grant of from one to two rupees to each would probably suffice; for those transferred from the latter to the station schools, from two to five rupees; and from the latter to the college, from 5 to 15 rupees. I think it hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of such an arrangement, and as its advantages appear to me to be patent, I do not think it necessary to enlarge upon them.

But is opposed to the establishment of Government boarding-houses, which some have advocated.

98. It has, I believe, been of late in contemplation in the North Western Provinces to establish boarding-houses, under direct superintendence, for the reception of scholars thus transferred; but I cannot myself join in the recommendation of such a measure. While our schools are but day schools, Government can with propriety, in the opinion of those who advocate a system of Government schools, leave the religious culture of its pupils to be regulated by their parents or guardians; but if it should take under its superintendence the entire charge of the youths, the case would be very materially altered, and the most serious responsibility must then devolve upon it.

Proceeds to urge the appointment of a Visitor-general.

99. After the establishment of schools and colleges, the next most important point to be considered is the mode in which their general supervision shall be provided for; and as being at the foundation of the whole, I trust that a Visitor-general may be allowed for the Punjab, as for the North Western Provinces. Without the creation of this office I shall despair of seeing a thoroughly effective, uniform, and combined system established; and whether the individual selected be covenanted or uncovenanted, he should be one who has evinced an interest in the cause of education, and combines vigour and energy, and a position in society, with some knowledge of the Oriental languages, and a mind of some accomplishment. The experiment has already been so well tested in the North Western Provinces, that as respects salary and rules for guidance, we have but to follow the example which has there been set.

And pergunnah and tulseel school visitors, as in the North Western Provinces.

100. In like manner, as respects the entire system of pergunnah and district inspectors, and the rules issued for their guidance, we cannot, I believe, do better than avail ourselves of the experience which has there been gained, and in a great measure perfected. The reports of Mr. Reid do not appear to state the salaries given to these; but I would recommend that the pergunnah visitors, whose circuits should correspond with the limits of tulseels, receive from 15 to 25 rupees per mensem, according to their standing or merits, and the district visitors from 30 to 50 rupees.

To which the addition of a divisional visitor is recommended.

101. To these I would add a divisional visitor, in each commissionership, on a salary of 100 rupees, to be paid proportionally from the funds of the several districts; and all of these, as the foregoing, should, in my opinion, be natives. Although receiving their orders generally from the Visitor-general, they would all necessarily be subordinate to the local authorities, and consult with them in all matters, as these last would likewise be required to do with the Visitor-general in regard to every thing connected with schools, the disbursing of the funds of which would, however, rest with them, as well as the carrying out of all general arrangements determined upon in communication with that officer.

Offers a few remarks on the books to be used.

102. As regards the books to be taught, the Agra Government presses are yearly producing fresh stores of school books in Oordoo and Hindee of the most appropriate and useful description, so that it may be expected that ere long we shall have little or nothing left to desire in this department; while the Persian and Oordoo classics ordinarily in use will be available for the superior students of

of the latter language. For Sanskrit, the progress which is being made by Dr. Balantyne at Benares, in creating a really suitable series of instruction books, is partly indicated in the extracts given from his Report, dated 31st July 1851, which are annexed as an Appendix (No. 3); and for the Arabic, Dr. Sprenger will doubtless be able to indicate the works which would be most appropriate.

103. In the foregoing paragraphs, commencing from 91, I have given an outline generally of the arrangements which I would recommend for adoption. Many of them must necessarily be but gradually introduced, even when sanctioned, as the requisite means and appliances will not be at once obtainable, and their completion ought not to be hurried, while a good deal of discretion should, I think, be allowed in each district to modify these according to circumstances. Hence I have not thought it necessary to enter into any minute details, which would, indeed, have swelled to a most inconvenient extent a report which has already become tedious.

And the necessity for allowing much discretion and some delay in completing the entire arrangements that may be determined on.

104. In conclusion, I would observe, that as I have above urged (paras. 50 to 52) that the education of the mass should be our first and chief care, I would yet further urge that to these, the most generally valuable of all education, as being the one which most widely begets habits of manly and independent thought, is that which teaches them to reflect upon their own social polity; and to take an interest and a part in all that concerns the good administration of their homesteads, their villages, and their pergunnahs. For this purpose I have long been of opinion that the establishment of a local official Gazette, on a footing calculated to be both instructive and popular, would have an immense effect in carrying forward the native mind, and enabling it to appreciate the aims of our Government and its officers. But as the subject is one which may best be discussed apart, I have put into the form of an Appendix, which I have marked No. 4, and annexed to this, what I would wish to say in regard to it.

And in conclusion, urges the establishment of a local official Gazette.

I have, &c.,

(signed) *D. F. Macleod,*

Commissioner and Superintendent,
Trans-Sutlej States.

Commissioner's Office,
Trans-Sutlej States, Camp Dasolha,
17 December 1853.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. J. Raynor,* Superintendent.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

EXTRACT from REPORT written on the subject of Village Schools in the District of Benares, in 1849.

THE amount of remuneration received by the teachers is exceedingly small, averaging much below five rupees per mensem; and I do not believe that with all perquisites and payments of every sort the generality of Hindee teachers received so much as 60 rupees a year. The status of the village teacher is therefore a very humble one, though regarded with kindness and some degree of respect. He is not, unless he be a Brahmin or village astrologer, so important a person as the putwarri, whose receipts are for the most part considerably large, and his functions of much more apparent and immediate importance to the body of the people, and his office consequently much more eagerly sought after. It will be found, however, in the interior, that the greater portion of these teachers are from the same class as the putwarries, and related to them, and, as before observed, in not a few cases the putwarries themselves give instruction in their leisure hours.

The aim and object of Government in regard to these institutions are doubtless twofold; first, the increase of their number by direct effort, as well as by stimulating the energies of the people themselves towards their more effective maintenance; and secondly, to raise the character of the instruction afforded in them, or, at all events, in some of them. These objects, though separately stated, must, no doubt, in practice be treated in a great measure as bearing on each other; and however simple they may appear, it will be found that they require much delicacy and tact in their prosecution to avoid altogether changing the relation which these institutions at present hold to the community, a danger which it appears to me should be most carefully watched and guarded against.

I have observed a great tendency on the part of the people, where monthly payments have been made or promised by Government or its functionaries to teachers whom they have heretofore paid themselves, to regard the school as converted into a Government one, and to discontinue their own payments, ceasing also, perhaps, at the same time to feel in it the same kindly interest which they did when managed and supported entirely by themselves; and this may be more or less the case even where they have themselves solicited, and from without, and rejoiced when it has been given—so strong is at present the disposition of the people to fall back upon Government support in all things, with the view to relieving or excusing themselves. Tact and judgment will no doubt enable us to avoid this, but it is nevertheless desirable that the danger be pointed out.

The mode, however, in which it may most effectively be obviated is unquestionably, and I think manifestly, to do all that we may do through them, especially their heads, and to do all in our power to make these feel a pride and a pleasure in advancing such undertakings. In this view of the case, I was early impressed with the belief, that whatever aid Government might give in a direct form, should either be given in the form of a plot of rent-free land, where the zemindar might consent to this (a mode of remunerating village teachers hallowed in the minds of the people by the usages of ages), or be dispensed through the instrumentality of the head of the village, or the principal resident cultivator.

A piece of rent-free land valued at 10 rupees per annum would without doubt give the office of village teacher such a degree of importance and stability as it does not now possess, and so far from being regarded as an interference by the people of the village, would be looked upon as rendering him more completely their own, and this in a manner peculiarly congenial, as being familiar and traditionary with them. Though a remission to this extent must in this case be made to the zemindar, yet if the amount were repaid from the Educational Department, no change in the rent-roll need be involved. If five such grants were made in each pergunnah of Benares, the monthly charge would be 75 rupees, which is not, I believe, more than the sum by which the monthly outlay which Government was at first prepared to grant exceeds that which has been actually incurred; while I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that in no other mode could the same amount be so effectually employed.

Next, as to our employing the heads of the villages as our instruments. I believe it to be almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of the aid which these can render for such purposes where the old zemindars remain in possession, or the village is owned by some one who makes common cause with the inhabitants, and to such villages alone would I at present restrict our efforts to interest these in the measure. I would propose early to send to them, for delivery to the teacher, in the presence of the inhabitants, a small article of dress or other present, valued at about five rupees or less, addressing him for this purpose by perwanah; and when no rent-free grant had been made to the teacher, I would send at the same time, and through the same channel, a yearly present in cash of the same amount as it has been proposed to give in land.

Besides this, in all cases where the zemindar had exerted himself commendably in the matter, I would summon him to the sudder station at the Dusserah, and present him with a turban or siropa, as a token of approval, along with the above perwanah and present for the teacher; and as several might be summoned about the same time, the ceremony should be made as interesting and effective as possible. Even now, if the inspector of schools can point out any zemindars as having particularly exerted themselves in this matter, I believe

that,

that, if the Government functionaries would adopt this mode of signifying to them their cognizance and approval, it would be exceedingly gratifying to them, and would prove productive of the best effects.

(True extract.)

(signed) *D. F. McLeod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent,
Trans-Sutlej States.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

THE following is an abstract of the small rent-free holdings which have been released in the Jullundhur and Hooshiarpoor districts, either permanently during the continuance of the object for which they are intended, or (in the ratio of about four to one) for the life of the present incumbent, as taken from the Settlement Officer's returns:

NAME of DISTRICT.	NAME of PURGUNNAH.	OBJECT OF GRANT.														
		For Support of Public Buildings, Institutions, or Charities.		For Support of Parohits, Padhas, or Teachers.		For Support of Schoolmasters.		For Military Service, &c.		For Chowdries, Punches, &c.		As Personal Charity.		Miscellaneous.		
		Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	Number of Cases.	Quantity of Land in Acres.	
Jullundhur -	Phillor -	27	283	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	299	2,064	
	Jullundhur -	107	1,382	18	281	-	-	1	3	3	20	-	-	355	3,907	
	Rahon -	53	366	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	3,423	
	Nakodar -	39	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	2,006	
	TOTAL -	226	2,416	21	283	-	-	2	7	3	20	-	-	1,176	11,310	
Hooshiarpoor -	Garhabankur -	111	474	189	104	9	19	10	444	3	34	303	2,094	119	169	
	Hooshiarpoor -	159	928	148	152	4	31	39	494	92	332	670	3,371	373	410	
	Hurianah -	113	433	65	81	18	22	61	517	25	355	605	2,454	84	63	
	Una -	145	1,172	28	57	8	54	51	552	14	112	413	1,889	16	44	
	Mukerian -	78	772	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	6,161	
	TOTAL -	606	3,779	432	405	39	126	161	2,007	134	833	1,991	9,808	1,195	6,847	
GRAND TOTAL -		832	6,195	453	688	39	126	163	2,014	137	853	1,991	9,808	2,371	18,157	
Value of Jullundhur grants at average of Rs. 2. 2 a. per acre		Rs. 5,134	a. -	p. -	Rs. 601	a. 6	p. -	Rs. -	a. 14	p. -	Rs. 42	a. 8	p. -	Rs. 24,033	a. 12	p. -
Ditto of Hooshiarpoor ditto, at average of Rs. 1. 12 a. per acre		Rs. 6,613	a. 4	p. -	Rs. 708	a. 12	p. -	Rs. 220	a. 8	p. -	Rs. 3,512	a. 4	p. -	Rs. 1,457	a. 12	p. -
TOTAL Proximate Value - Rs.		Rs. 11,747	a. 4	p. -	Rs. 1,310	a. 2	p. -	Rs. 220	a. 8	p. -	Rs. 3,527	a. 2	p. -	Rs. 1,500	a. 4	p. -

Of the above, the returns for the entire Jullundhur district and of Mukerian were prepared by Mr. Temple; those of the remainder of Hooshiarpoor by Mr. Melvill, who, it will be observed, has discriminated the various objects of grant in greater detail.

The number of cases in Mukerian has been supplied by the settlement returns only in the aggregate, so that the above distribution of cases for that pergunnah is but proximately accurate; and the same may be said of the valuation of all which has been deduced merely by proximate average of the grants entered in the foregoing as devoted to the support of public buildings, &c. Many contribute to the support of education, as the owners of many temples, dhurmsalahs, &c., teach pupils likewise, especially if they be Mahomedans or Brahmins, as an instance of which I may mention that one-half of the village of Bittal, yielding 250 rupees per annum or upwards, is held in Jullundhur by

the Moulavies of Mianmal, who are considered the chief authorities in that district in educational and controversial matters, and have been the instructors of a considerable portion of the rising generation of those parts.

Besides the grants entered above likewise, which have been released, there are others of a more or less analogous character which have been resumed, or have lapsed; and as an instance of these I annex to this an original petition in English given to me by Devi Chund and Benni Ram, inhabitants of Bangeh, whose father held 50 ghomaes of land for support of a temple at that place, and who teach Sanscrit to some scholars there.

This case, and the concluding clause of the petition itself, serve to show how these grants might be turned to account. I can testify, from my personal knowledge, to the fact of the petitioners being still engaged in tuition, and very anxious to be enrolled as Government teachers, and I have thought it appropriate therefore to append their petition to this statement, together with a demi-official note regarding them from Mr. Mansel, when late a member of the Board of Administration.

(signed) *D. F. M. Leod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent.

APPENDIX, No. 3.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of *James Ballantyne, LL.D.*, Principal of Benares College, dated 31st July 1851.

"To smooth the entrance to the grammar, I have prepared, with the aid of Mr. Hall, a series of first lessons in Sanscrit, on the method of Ollendorff, each sheet, as it was printed, being supplied to the classes. By such means we aim at rendering Sanscrit, with all its fine capabilities, as a disciplinary study--no longer a thing here attainable only at the expense of a lifetime; and it is thus that we aim further at making the English and Sanscrit departments of the college understand each other on subjects in regard to which hitherto the students of the two departments, though speaking the same vernacular, could as little understand each other as the inhabitants of separate planets, with separate natural laws. The reader, unacquainted with the facts, may find it difficult to conceive this; I give him my word for it."

"Another standard work, the treatise on literary criticism, entitled the *Sahitya Darpana*, has been selected as a portion of the course of Sanscrit study designed for the English department. The printing of this work, with translation, as the subject seemed likely to interest European scholars, has been undertaken by the Asiatic Society, and the first fasciculus is now published, as a portion of the *Bibliotheca Indica*. I trust that in due time the whole of the course of study pursued in the Sanscrit department will become by such means opened to the pupils of the English department, and I am not without hopes that when this shall be the case, a collateral result will be the removal (from the minds of those competent to judge) of a considerable amount of misconception at present existing in regard to the nature and value of a Sanscrit education."

After enumerating the divisions under which all branches of knowledge may be classed, and their connexion and mutual bearing on one another, according to the ideas of Pundits, as developed in the Nyaya system, he proceeds to observe:--

"Assuming that this enumeration includes the topics of a complete liberal education, I am desirous that the whole digest, of which the synopsis seeks to indicate the starting points, shall be prepared in the first instance with reference, as close as may be, to one of the systems of the universe already current among and accepted by the Hindus. In explanation of this, I would beg the reader's attention to the two facts, that a mind can be taught only by means of the knowledge that is already in it, and that a piece of knowledge in any mind, more especially in a mind unfavourably prepossessed, is an obstacle to the reception of any system which, by neglecting to recognise, appears to deny the truth of that piece of knowledge. Whatever in the Hindoo systems is a portion of the adamant truth itself will only serve to baffle our efforts, if in ignorant impatience we attempt to sweep it away, along with the rubbish that has encrusted it.

"When the Hindoos have only halted at a stage short of that which we ourselves have reached, we should rejoice in being able to present to them our superior knowledge, as the legitimate development of what is true in their views, and not in the shape of a contradiction to anything that is erroneous. It is with such aims that I have made use of the Nyaya system as the framework of the following synopsis.

"Now it happens that the Nyaya philosophy, though furnishing a framework for an encyclopedic body of doctrine, has in practice confined itself very much to the topics of logic and metaphysics, to the neglect of the topics of physical science. This defect it appeared desirable to remedy in the first instance, and accordingly my second book, after a concise account of the senses, in regard to which some erroneous opinions of the Hindoos are there corrected, proceeds to treat of matter, or that the qualities of which furnish the objects of the senses. This leads to Astronomy, Geography, &c. These sciences are here treated very briefly, because, as I intend the synopsis to be employed by the Nyaya professor, and to furnish for his pupils a comprehensive view of the relations of all the principal sciences to the philosophical system of the Nyaya, the main design would be observed if each topic were treated much more fully."

"For the use of the other classes respectively, I intend that each of the sections

sections in the synopsis on Geography, Chemistry, Mechanics, &c., shall form the starting points of more expanded treatises. The completion of these would require such resources as those of the College of Translations, which Mr. B. H. Hodgson has designed, and which I shall not despair of seeing established."

(True extract.)

(signed) *D. F. M'Leod,*
Commissioner and Superintendent.

APPENDIX, No. 4.

REMARKS on the Establishment of a local Official Gazette in the Vernacular in each Division, as an adjunct to village schools, and other endeavours to infuse a spirit of inquiry and intelligence amongst the mass of Population.

THOSE who have carefully studied the character and progress of British rule in India, taking their conclusions from the actual details of every-day life, the operations of our courts, and the sentiments of the people, must I think have come to the conclusion that one of the greatest difficulties, if not the greatest, with which we have had and still have to struggle in our aims after improvement, consists in the absence of anything like a wholesome and intelligent public opinion.

2. The intellectual superiority of the British, the difference of their social habits from those of the country, and the novelty in some respects of the systems introduced by them, all tend to keep the people aloof, and make them think and feel that beyond the immediate affairs of each individual household, and but partially even as respects these, they have no voice or discretion; while the finding them uncongenial, and in some respects impracticable, obliges the British officer, for the most part, to rely entirely on his thanahdars, tihseeldars, and other heads of establishments, and regard the opinions of the people as practically of little or no account.

3. Even here in the Punjab, where we have been brought into contact with a fine manly population, heretofore accustomed to manage their own village or municipal affairs, the gradual conversion of these into a race unwilling or unable to adjust amongst themselves even their social concerns, is I think becoming apparent; an increasing tendency to bring everything to the bar of our courts, and to hold aloof from all responsibility that can be avoided, begins to show itself; and the tendency appears to me to prevail to an injurious extent to leave all to the public establishments, and to look for guidance and support from those who have made themselves conversant with the practice and precincts of our mofusil and sudder kutcheries.

4. Very great difficulty is at the same time experienced in conveying to the mass any information which it may be desirable to communicate; no method of issuing proclamations hitherto adopted appears to be effective for this purpose, save in regard to matters respecting which the public generally may be already excited, and even then but partially so. There is an absence of all spirit of inquiry and intelligent apprehension of the aims of Government, which causes all such to be communicated negligently, and received with indifference; and an ignorance of rules and regulations is the excuse almost invariably pleaded on every occasion of animadversion.

5. To remove these drawbacks, to create a channel by which the Government might make known its wishes and intentions in a really intelligible form to the great body of the agricultural population and inhabitants of towns, to raise a spirit of inquiry regarding matters of detail affecting their interests, and to enable them to perceive that it is the wish of Government to learn their wants, and to consult and promote their well-being, it has long appeared to me that an official Gazette, issued at intervals in the vernacular, would, if well conducted, be a very effective instrument.

6. Such a Gazette should contain not only Government orders, and all those of the local officers having a general bearing, and all nominations and removals of village, as well as Government functionaries, of the districts to which it extended, but occasional papers communicating instruction upon subjects of interest and importance, mention of cases and decisions of a character likely to attract attention and inquiry, and commendation of individuals of the community who may have earned a title to it.

7. Something of this kind has no doubt been intended by the Hindee Gazette issued by the Government of the North Western Provinces, but it is not of a character sufficiently popular or local to penetrate the mass, or gain their attention, if we would obtain a hearing from them. We must deal with topics with which they are more or less familiar, or, at all events, which may be readily apprehended by them, and endeavour to treat them in such a mode as they are likely to appreciate.

8. As a principal object of the publication would be to disseminate the orders of Government and of the local authorities, it should, I think, be obligatory on every head of a village to receive the Gazette, and pay for it out of the allowances granted him for village expenses. If issued once a month for an entire division, and in the cheapest possible form, it should not cost more than from one to two rupees per annum, which is no more than the zemeendars of Hooshiarpoor have voluntarily contributed for the support of schools, and

not more than it appears to me might fairly be required from them, with reference to the importance of the object in view. In the case of very small villages, two or more might be associated for the purpose.

9. In the accompanying report I have proposed that a native divisional inspector of schools should be appointed to each commissionership, and to him I would propose to entrust the task of editing the Gazette, for which he ought to be a person well qualified. All connected with his own immediate department, calculated as it is to have so important an influence upon the advancement of the people, he would be in the very best position for illustrating; and district officers might be required to communicate to him cases, or orders, occurrences, or intelligence of importance or of interest, which, with the approval of the commissioner, might be selected from, abstracted, or published *in extenso*, as might seem expedient.

10. In the jail at Umritsur a lithographic press has already been established by the energy of Mr. Saunders, which could readily strike off the Gazettes of all adjoining divisions as well as its own, and should the establishment of additional ones be deemed desirable, this could be readily effected, without causing any expense to Government, if the arrangement which I have proposed should be sanctioned.

11. Many persons, I am aware, consider that there is danger in exciting inquiry amongst the people; I cannot participate in this sentiment; and I cannot think it worthy of a race which, above all others on the face of the globe, prides itself, and justly, on its republican tendencies, purposely to keep a nation whom Providence has entrusted to its care in a state of perpetual pupillage; and I feel well assured, moreover, that in a well-tutored, intelligent, self-relying yeomanry, as contradistinguished from the feudal aristocracies who have heretofore ruled most parts of India, we should find the best and surest stay of our rule.

12. I look forward anxiously to the time when we shall be able to make use of these, to relieve us of much of detail which is at present thrown upon functionaries of our selection, much less competent appropriately to dispose of it; when we shall be able to supply them with a constitutional and authorised mode of making their sentiments and their wishes known, and of bringing these to bear alike upon the conduct of our functionaries whom we are at present so little able effectually to control, and upon our own jurisprudence and procedure which so often prove inappropriate, and even oppressive, when best intended.

13. The reply to any proposition having these objects in view is invariably, at present, that the people are unfitted for anything of the kind, and it appears to me that under our rule that unfitness has hitherto tended to increase rather than diminish. Unless an effort be made to qualify them, the same objection will continue to be used probably for generations to come, and it is time, I think, a beginning were made in some shape or other.

14. Education has no doubt done, and is doing, much to advance the higher orders, and since the establishment of village schools the leaven has doubtless begun to work amongst the humbler orders; but, as far as my own experience has extended, if we go into their interior economy, we shall almost everywhere find that the general sentiment amongst social circles, or in the body politic, is nearly powerless to check vice, immorality, or the breach of what amongst them is considered to be improper; almost all is regulated by the standard of our courts; and those obtain most power and influence who are adepts in their intrigues; all this being more over more and more the case the longer they have been subjected to our rule.

15. The creation of offices of superior importance and emoluments to which natives are eligible has also, no doubt, been a move in the right direction. But this is, in my view of the matter, a trimming only of the upper branches, not going to the root; such offices have but little effect upon the mass; and it may be a question whether, with many of their incumbents, the predominating feeling is so much one of satisfaction as of conviction, that under another Government they would have enjoyed yet greater power and importance; while if a thorough understanding could be mutually established between us and our agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile population, I feel convinced these could not but feel that they were under a Government eminently congenial to them, and calculated and anxious to promote their best interests.

16. To the want of such an understanding I believe that almost all our difficulties and our defects may be traced; and how greatly the course of improvement would be facilitated and promoted, if such could be established, must, as it seems to me, be sufficiently apparent.

(signed) D. F. M'Leod,
Commissioner and Superintendent.

(True copies.)
(signed) W. J. Raynor,
Superintendent.

(True copies.)
(signed) P. Melvill,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 6th June 1854.

1. THE letter of the Chief Commissioner conveys his sentiments respecting the introduction of a system of vernacular education in the Punjab, which was suggested some months ago by the Government of India.

Education in the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, 19th May 1854.

The letter and the reports by Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Macleod which it encloses, are of the deepest interest and of high value. They are most encouraging as to the probability of the success which may be anticipated for the scheme; and they give good ground for hope that it may hereafter be extended and enlarged by educational institutions of various kinds and of the highest character.

2. The Judicial Commissioner and Mr. Macleod would at once introduce vernacular education into the Punjab on substantially the same system as that which has been maintained experimentally in the North Western Provinces for some years, and which is now to be made general there. They propose to establish, in only three divisions to have four normal schools, to give the teachers rent-free lands, and to found a college at Lahore for the pursuit of the higher branches of Oriental learning and of European knowledge.

3. The Chief Commissioner, concurring in their approval of a system of vernacular education, would introduce it throughout the Punjab at once. He objects to the payment of teachers by rent-free lands, and he discountenances for the present the institution of a college at Lahore.

4. The cost of a complete system of education as proposed by the Judicial Commissioner would be about 65,000 rupees a year.

5. The Government is required to decide upon the scheme which it will adopt and recommend to the Court of Directors.

6. All are agreed that the system of vernacular education by means of *tehseeldaree* schools, with *pergunnah* and district visitors, and with a Visitor-general to direct the whole, upon the plan which has been so successfully adopted in the North Western Provinces, is perfectly well adapted for the Punjab. All agree that there is in that province an eager appetite for instruction, and that the schools will not only be resorted to, but will exercise the best effect upon the character of the people. The introduction, then, of these schools as the basis of the system may be resolved upon at once.

7. I concur with the Chief Commissioner in thinking that there is no reason why the system should be limited to three districts. There is no necessity for further experimental measures; and I would propose to establish the educational system throughout the Punjab generally as immediately as the means of doing so may be obtained. The aggregate expense, as the Chief Commissioner has shown, would be little increased thereby.

8. All are united in recommending the establishment of a certain number of normal schools. This also should be adopted as a part of the original plan.

9. The appointment of a Visitor-general must be regarded as an essential part of the scheme, with respect to the class from which he is to be drawn. I would advise that no limitation in this respect should be set to the choice of the local Government. The best man that can be found likely to devote himself to the duties of the office for a long time to come should be selected by the Chief Commissioner, without any reference to the question whether he be uncovenanted or civilian, whether he wear a red coat or a brown one.

10. The institution of a college at Lahore at the present time is perhaps unnecessary. But the foundation of a college at that capital, similar to the colleges already founded at Benares, at Agra, and Delhi, should certainly form a substantial part of the educational scheme for the Punjab; and I hope that it may be postponed only for a short period.

11. I have no sufficiently intimate knowledge of the native character, and of the past operation of our system of education among the people of India, to justify my attempting to give an authoritative opinion upon, or even to enter into

the discussion of the question which Mr. Macleod has raised, as to the particular mode of instruction best calculated to make early and effectual impression on the minds of educated natives, and most likely to give their full value to collegiate institutions of a higher order, such as it has been proposed to establish hereafter at Lahore.

The subject, I believe, has already been much considered, and it will no doubt receive a further measure of attention when the time shall come for completing our educational system in the Punjab by the institution of a college in the city of Lahore.

12. Mr. Macleod has noticed another point which seems to me at this day to be one of great practical importance, and on which I entirely share his views. In paras. 90, 91, 92 of his memorandum, he urges not merely the inexpediency of establishing Government schools in competition with schools founded by missionaries of the different societies, but the strong expediency of supporting missionary schools by public money when they really impart a good secular education, and of increasing their efficiency by grants in aid.

"This course," Mr. Macleod proceeds to say, "this course has already been followed by Government in respect to Jainarain's College at Benares, an institution established by a Hindoo, and made over by him to the Church Missionary Society, with all its endowments. And I believe that in another Presidency the principle has been admitted, that it is just and right for Government to afford encouragement to secular education wherever of an effective character, though combined with religious instruction. I would by no means advocate that Government should depart from its strictly secular character; but where really sound instruction in secular matters is imparted, I would encourage it; and it is time, I think, that we should show that the Christian religion will not be discountenanced by us, though abstaining from all attempts as a Government to interfere with the religious persuasion of any."

13. During my administration here, I have carefully followed the traditional policy which has been handed down to the Government of India for its observance in all matters into which there enters a religious element. But I am of opinion, that for these days we carry the principle of neutrality too far; that, even in a political point of view, we err in ignoring so completely as we do the agency of ministers of our own true faith in extending education among the people; and that the time has now come when grants of money in aid of secular education, carried on in schools established and conducted by Christian missionaries, might be made by the Government without any risk of giving rise to those evils which a recognition of such agency has hitherto been thought likely to create, and with the certainty of producing an immense and an immediate effect in the extension of sound secular education throughout the masses of the population in India.

I sincerely trust that the Honourable Court of Directors, when they reply to the reference which must now be made to them, may see fit to recognise the principle I have now advocated, and may be pleased to authorise the Government of India to act upon it in the exercise of a sound discretion.

14. I beg to suggest that these very interesting papers relating to a subject of the deepest importance should be transmitted to the Honourable Court by the earliest opportunity.

Reserving details for future consideration, the Government should solicit the sanction of the Honourable Court to the introduction of the proposed system of vernacular education into the Punjab, including prospectively the foundation of a college at Lahore.

I conceive that it would be inexpedient to specify any particular sum as the probable cost of the schools; and that it will be better, as suggested by the Chief Commissioner, to ask permission to expend upon education in the Punjab funds not exceeding a lakh a year.

The sum may be large in itself, but it is a very trifle in relation to the object to be gained by it, and in comparison with the rich results it will one day produce.

If India were poor, and were every day becoming poorer, it would still be our duty and our interest to incur this charge. But India is rich, and is every year becoming richer, wherefore I feel confident that the Honourable Court will not
hesitate

hesitate for a moment in giving its sanction to the charge which is necessary for the establishment of an effective system of vernacular education throughout the Punjab.

6 June 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Dorin*; dated 13 June 1854.

I will merely say, generally, that I think the Honourable Court should be urged most strongly to sanction the introduction of a system of vernacular education in the Punjab, at a cost not exceeding at present one lac of rupees a year.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

MINUTE by Major-General the Honourable *J. Low*; dated 14 June 1854.

THE foregoing remark by the Honourable Mr. Dorin contains precisely the suggestion that I wish to make on this occasion.

(signed) *J. Low.*

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. P. Grant*; dated 12 October 1854.

IT will not be supposed, I hope, that I have delayed this question because of any difficulty I felt in joining in the recommendation to the Honourable Court of the grant of a lac of rupees a year for the establishment of vernacular education in the Punjab. That recommendation has my most cordial concurrence. Education in the Punjab.

I agree also in recognising the wisdom of the officers in the Punjab, whose reports are before us, in proposing to adopt, *simpliciter*, the system of vernacular education introduced by Mr. Thomason into the North Western Provinces. That system was well considered, and carefully adapted to actual circumstances; accordingly, it has been perfectly successful. It does not pretend to do anywhere what cannot be done everywhere. It does not undertake to establish a Government school in every village, but it provides for the progressive improvement of all the existing village schools; whilst it affords to every *pergunnah* a school much superior to all previously existing schools, and capable of improvement indefinitely; a great good in itself, and infinitely valuable as a field of experiment, and a local model. The system, like every other good system, is capable of improvement as the result of experience; but in the commencement, I am convinced that any deviation from this type, whether in Bengal or in the Punjab, will be a step towards failure.

Turning from purely vernacular education—the only education which in any reasonable view immediately affects the mass of the people—to English education (or rather English and vernacular education), I agree in thinking that the establishment of a college at Lahore must be postponed for the present, though it should be had in view from the first as an essential part of the ultimate scheme of education in the Punjab. I am of opinion, however, that an English school might very properly be founded at Lahore forthwith, commencing upon the model of a Bengal *zillah* school, to be gradually enlarged and raised to a higher standard hereafter.

I agree also in thinking that we ought not to select for the positions of our English schools places which are already provided from private funds with adequate and proper schools, of which all classes are ready to avail themselves.

The following are the circumstances which have caused me to keep the present papers before me so long.

My difficulty arose from that part of the minute of the Most Noble the Governor-General, in which it is proposed, as suggested by Mr. Macleod, to support missionary schools by public money where they impart a good secular education, and to increase the efficiency of such schools by grants in aid. The Governor-General admits that this proposal is in violation of the traditional policy handed down to the Government of India for its observance in all matters into which there enters a religious element. Now, the originators of this traditional policy were the founders of no less a work than the British

empire in India ; and of all the parts of the work they founded, that in which their success has been most striking is that in which the religious element is concerned. This proposal was also in violation of an unbroken chain of express orders issued by a long succession of Home Governments. Apart from such considerations, the question in itself appeared, as it still appears, to me momentous ; and feeling upon it as strongly as I did, I thought that I ought not, when it was thus opened by the Governor-General, to abstain from recording my opinion upon it, after as careful and impartial a review of it as I could give to such a question ; although I was aware that, being so unfortunate as to differ from his Lordship's opinion upon it, I should not be able to put my views upon paper in a manner becoming the occasion, without occupying much time that I should find it difficult to afford from other pressing business.

The subject was one on which I have reflected and observed much ever since I have been in India ; and it was one on which I had already been called upon to give an official opinion before I saw the present papers. Before this grave question was raised in the Government of India by the Governor-General's Minute, the same measure had been proposed, in connexion with vernacular education in Bengal, in the Council of Education by Mr. Halliday, who, before his elevation to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, was a member of that body, to which also I belong. I had then expressed an opinion strongly against the proposal ; and subsequently, I have placed that opinion, in writing, upon the records of the Council of Education, but in such a form as gave me no help in the task I then thought myself bound to undertake in this place. For several weeks after these papers reached me, I was much engaged in very heavy business connected with the lately opened legislative council. Then it was reported that this measure of grants in aid, to which I was so strongly opposed, had been definitively adopted by the Home Government ; and two months or more ago this report was confirmed by the appearance in the *Friend of India Newspaper* of what was announced to be (as it has since been found really to have been) a full and precise abstract of a despatch then on its way out. If the question had been really decided at home, it was plainly needless to spend time upon an argument about it here ; and although I could not put forward a paragraph in the *Friend of India Newspaper* as a justification for abandoning my task, the statement therein made seemed sufficiently probable to afford a fair reason for postponing the question for a few weeks. The Education Despatch alluded to has now arrived in the shape in which it was foretold ; and the question of grants in aid is now a question determined by the highest authority.

This determination, which it will be now the duty of every one concerned to carry fairly into execution to the best of his ability, whatever his own opinion may be upon the subject, makes, as I have said, any regular argument on the general question no longer fitting. It must, I assume, be now accepted as a settled point, that grants of money payable out of the proceeds of the taxes in India in aid of schools, affording (amongst other things) secular education, but forming part of religious missions, is not a departure from that system of religious neutrality which it is still maintained must continue to be one of our principles of government in India.

Taking the principle of making grants in aid to institutions of all sorts affording secular education as determined, it still remains to be determined how the principle is to be carried into execution.

I believe that it will be found a matter of infinite difficulty for the Indian Governments so to distribute and regulate grants in aid to mission schools as not to offend, even in appearance (and here the appearance of the thing is of the essence of the political question), against the still recognised principle of religious neutrality ; for one of the acknowledged objects, and the greatest object, of mission schools is proselytism. If private persons spend their own money in endeavouring by legitimate means to convert people of other religious persuasions to their own religious persuasions, the people of India are not so intolerant as to question the right of such persons so to spend their money, or so bigoted as to take offence at their doing so. In this way, quietly, safely, and surely, much good has been done, and much good is now doing, by private benevolence. And in this way, if no error of policy be committed which shall change the course of native feeling on the subject, there seems to me reason to expect that, under Providence, the good that may eventually be done quietly, safely,

safely, and surely, will be infinite. But the case would be different if the public taxes which are paid by, and are held in trust for the use of the people of India, were, or were believed by the people of India to be, appropriated in aid of such endeavours at conversion. We have only to imagine the same policy adopted at home, to become sensible of what the feelings of Mahomedans and Hindoos under such policy would be in India. How, for example, would the Scotch feel, and how would they be likely to act, if Scotch taxes were spent upon propaganda missions in Scotland? I am firmly persuaded that unless in practice it be so contrived that all breach, and all appearance of breach, of religious neutrality can be avoided, a blow will be struck at our power in India, which in the course of time may prove fatal.

I am myself satisfied that any given sum of public money expended by Government immediately in its own educational establishments under its own direction, may be made to yield better fruit in the way of secular education than the same money expended through any private society; and I think that this is sufficiently proved by the acknowledged fact that the Government colleges, imperfect as they still are, give by far the highest education obtainable in India; but however that may be, it will be a necessary, though a very difficult duty, in distributing grants-in-aid, to make sure that they shall be spent as fruitfully as the same money would be spent if given to a Government institution in the actual state of things.

I fear that it will not be possible, by any precaution that can be taken, practically and permanently to prevent whatever sums of public money are given to irresponsible private institutions, in order to increase their power of giving secular education, from being in reality the cause of diverting to other objects at least an equivalent sum that otherwise would have been devoted to this object by private benevolence. Nor do I see how it will be possible, even with the best intentions, and the most indefatigable endeavours, so to regulate our grants and our refusals of aid as to escape charges of favouritism, which, however unjust, will be very generally credited, or to avoid giving deep offence, at one time or another, to all parties. But regarding these disadvantages as inherent in the system, and therefore unavoidable by any rules of detail, I abstain from remarking upon them.

So many dangers and evils seem to threaten us, on our abandonment of the known and plain course of absolute disconnection with all proselytising institutions, that I trust that those even who think that such abandonment is proper, will admit that we must walk with infinite caution in the untried and difficult path we are about to enter.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

12 October 1854.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General; dated the
30th December 1854.

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 149.

I HAVE now the honour of submitting, for the consideration of the Council, the measures which seem best calculated to give effect to the views of the Honourable Court regarding education in India, which were conveyed to us in their despatch of July last.

Education in India.

2. The despatch itself contains so complete an exposition of the wishes and intentions of the Honourable Court, it lays down so clearly the principles by which the Government of India is henceforth to be guided in regard to education, and it indicates so plainly the general form of the system by which the instruction of the natives of this country is to be carried on, that it is quite unnecessary for me to enter upon any general remarks on the great subject of education in these eastern lands. I shall confine myself entirely to the consideration of the practical measures which should now be taken in execution of the instructions of the Honourable Court.

3. In the determination of these measures I have sought the assistance of those who, eminent in their public position and specially experienced in educational matters, were best qualified to advise and guide me. The Honourable the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, my honourable colleague,

Mr. Grant, and Sir J. Colville, the President of the Council of Education, have been so good as to lend me their aid. Some time since they drew up a paper containing their sentiments as to the best mode of carrying into effect the Honourable Court's directions for the extension of education in various parts of India. I have again to express the ever-recurring regret, that of late the constant and unusual pressure of current business, which would not bear postponement, has rendered it impossible for me to dispose of the large general question of education, so soon as it was my anxious wish to do.

4. I shall best acknowledge the valuable aid which I have received from my honourable friends by giving their proposals and suggestions in their own words, adding under each head the few observations which, after full consideration, I feel it necessary to offer.

"The Education Despatch of the 19th of last July divides its subject generally under three principal heads, and it may be most convenient to follow that distribution. These heads are—

" 1. Machinery for managing the Department.

" 2. Establishment of Universities.

" 3. Grants-in-aid.

" With regard to the first of these, it will be observed that the despatch treats the organisation of the new machinery as a matter which should be immediately dealt with, and independently of the other subjects. To save time the Court have actually authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements, which those Governments are to report to the Government of India for approval and sanction; and the despatch leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to take similar measures for Bengal and Agra, and for the non-regulation provinces.*

* Para. 20.

" Apparently then the first practical step to be taken with regard to this despatch is to give authority to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces to appoint severally an officer to superintend the department of education, and a sufficient staff of inspectors and clerks.

" Of the superintending officers it is observed in the despatch, that it may, perhaps, be advisable that they, as well as some of the inspectors, should, in the first instance, be members of the civil service, though not to be considered as necessarily so to the exclusion of more fit persons, European or native. It is also suggested that their remuneration should be such as publicly to recognise the importance of their duties.†

† Para. 21.

" The salaries of these officers, and the number of them to be employed, having been left by the Court to the present discretion of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, a like discretion might be given to the other Governments. But it may be expedient to define the limits within which the discretion is to be exercised. Perhaps the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces might be instructed to appoint respectively a head of the department, on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month, according to the standing of the officer selected; and it might be well to allow of a gradual increase to the salary of the officer appointed, if it be fixed, in the first instance, at a less sum than 3,000 rupees a month, until it reach that limit, so as to retain, if desirable, the services of a competent officer for a considerable time. Perhaps, also, a limit of four inspectors might be laid down for Bengal and its non-regulation provinces, on salaries varying from 500 rupees to 1,500 rupees a month, and of two such inspectors for the North Western Provinces, on salaries of 800 to 1,200 rupees a month. The necessary establishment of clerks and other officers must, in the first instance, be left to the determination of the local Governments.

" It is only necessary to add on this head, that upon the vigilance and efficiency of the inspectors will depend, in a great measure, not only the well doing of the Government schools,‡ but also of the colleges and schools to be affiliated to the universities,§ and the success or failure of the system of grants-in-aid.||

‡ Paras. 18, 19.

§ Para. 38.

|| Paras. 53, 56, 60, 61.

5. In these recommendations regarding the machinery for managing the educational department I fully concur.

6. I think that in each Governorship and Lieutenant-governorship an officer should be appointed who should be termed the director of public instruction,

whose

whose duty it should be to superintend the department of education; and whose office should be placed upon the footing, and should be endowed with the salary proposed in the preceding paras. In like manner, the number and the salaries of the inspectors suggested seem appropriate and sufficient for Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

7. It will obviously be necessary to appoint a separate officer for the superintendence of education throughout the Punjab, in accordance with the recorded recommendation of the Chief Commissioner. Inspectors should also be appointed in that province, the number required having first been ascertained from the local Government.

8. The other non-regulation provinces under the direct administration of the Government of India, namely, Mysore, Pegu, Nagpore, and the assigned districts of Hyderabad, are generally such recent acquisitions, that the administration has hardly as yet been sufficiently organised to admit of an educational department being created within them. The Commissioners of Pegu and Nagpore, and the Resident at Hyderabad should, however, be immediately consulted as to the steps which they would recommend the Government to take respecting education within their several jurisdictions.

9. Mysore would probably be most conveniently managed in educational matters as a part of the system which may be established at Madras; the functionary, by whom the system shall be executed in Mysore, corresponding direct with the Supreme Government. Upon this point the Commissioner of Mysore should be consulted.

10. The Government of the Straits Settlements will also require that some provision should be made for it. Those settlements are so inconsiderable in territorial extent, that it is doubtful to my mind whether a separate officer, solely for the superintendence of education, can be required within them. A reference should at once be made to the Straits Government upon this head.

11. It remains for me to advert to the two minor Presidencies.

12. The Government of Bombay has not, as yet, submitted any scheme. I conceive, however, that the measure proposed for Bengal and for the North Western Provinces, would be perfectly applicable to Bombay. That Government should, therefore, be addressed, and should be authorised to organise its arrangements, and to make the necessary appointments.

13. The Government of Madras has submitted a scheme of its own. It proposes, "not as the permanent establishment," but only as the agency, which will be "necessary for initiating their proceedings," the appointment of a Secretary to Government in the Educational Department on a salary of 3,333 rupees per mensem; of an Under Secretary for the same department on 1,350 rupees per mensem; of six inspectors, on 1,200 rupees per mensem each, and other minor officers. The Government of Madras supports these large proposals by a reference to the words of the Honourable Court, that, "in any case, the scale of their remuneration shall be so fixed as publicly to recognise the important duties they will have to perform." Fully bearing in mind these sentiments of the Honourable Court, and entirely assenting to the principle they involve, I yet think that the establishment proposed is both unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly. I think that the creation of a Secretary to the Government in the Educational Department is uncalled for and inexpedient, and that in Madras, as elsewhere, the department will be managed with thorough efficiency by a Director of Public Instruction, as suggested in the 6th para. of this Minute; and further, that the salary proposed is sufficient to command the services of the men best qualified for the duty.

Having regard, also, to the limited number of educational establishments in the Presidency of Madras, the number of inspectors proposed seems large. Whatever number of inspectors may be sanctioned, their salaries, I think, should vary from 800 to 1,200 rupees, as proposed for the North Western Provinces.

"The next practical step to be taken, in the order observed in the despatch, relates to the establishment of universities.

"Here, however, occurs something like an ambiguity in the despatch which may require to be cleared up."

"The general impression which the whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to leave on the mind on a first perusal is, that it is intended to convey to the Government instructions upon particular and general measures and principles which the Government is, without further reference home, empowered and expected to carry into immediate effect. The despatch sets out by a declaration that the Home Authorities, after ample past experience, and present advice and information, are now in a position to decide upon 'the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India, and on the measures which should at once be adopted to that end.'* At a subsequent place, the universities are alluded to as 'a most important part of our present plan.'† The immediate appointment of inspectors is insisted upon as necessary to the development of the new system,‡ while an important part of the duties of the inspectors is stated to be their periodically visiting the institutions affiliated to the universities.§ Again, the statement of 'the general scheme of the measures which we propose to adopt,'|| is made to include both the announcement of the plan of universities, and also that of grants in aid, about the latter of which there can be no doubt that the Court intend their immediate introduction; and the former as well as the latter, and indeed the description of the whole body of measures for the encouragement and extension of education, English and vernacular, from the establishment of universities down to the inspection of indigenous vernacular schools, is prefaced by the declaration that the Court are, 'describing generally what we wish to see done, leaving it to you, in communication with the several local Governments, to modify particular measures so far as may be required, in order to adapt them to the different parts of India.'¶

"Judging, then, from the expressions, as well as from the whole purport of the despatch, it might have been supposed that the establishment of the universities, like all other measures suggested or directed in the document in question, was at once to be carried into effect by the Governor-General in Council, the more especially as the university, in its examinations, its connexion with and superintendence over affiliated institutions, its power of making rules for the whole, subject to the approval of Government, and its function of giving degrees, seems to be almost essential to the vital energy of the new system as laid down in the despatch.

"In this view, it would have seemed necessary to suggest, in analogy to the course pursued on the establishment of the London University, that a Bill should forthwith be introduced into the Legislative Council to incorporate and empower the university for its proper purposes; and also to name and appoint the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and provide for the filling of subsequent vacancies in their numbers. And this is the course which it would seem most reasonable and right to adopt, were it not for the wording of para. 33 of the Court's despatch, in which, in apparent opposition to the general purpose of the despatch, the Honourable Court 'desire that you take into consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay, upon the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us upon the best method of procedure with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India.'

"It is not easy to affix a satisfactory meaning to these expressions, or to say whether it be really the intention of the Honourable Court that nothing shall be done towards the establishment of universities until a report shall have been made to them and replied to upon a matter entirely within the competency of the authorities in India, viz., the method of introducing into the Legislative Council of India a Bill to incorporate the universities. Every needful instruction upon principle, and even in a great degree upon the detail of the system to be adopted is given in the despatch; the present necessity for the establishment of universities is declared; * the London University is announced as the model, and copies of the charters and regulations of that university are sent out, to be adopted and followed, with such necessary variations as may be required in detail.† The constitution of the Senate is fixed and its powers declared.‡ Instructions are given as to the manner of conferring degrees,§ of matriculation examinations,§ of affiliating institutions,§ of regulating the standard for honours,|| and of establishing professorships; ¶ and lastly, the existing Council of Education and Board of Education are named as Fellows; ** the power of nominating

* Para. 56.

† Para. 17.

‡ Paras. 18. 20.

§ Para. 38.

|| Para. 22.

¶ Para. 23.

* Para. 24.

† Para. 25.

‡ Para. 26.

§ Paras. 27, 28.

|| Para. 29.

¶ Paras. 30, 31. 32.

** Para. 33.

nominating other fellows is delegated to the Government,* with a general intimation of the classes from which they are to be selected,† and the appointment of Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor seem also to be left to the Government, with a mere expression of natural expectation that they will be persons of high station who have 'shown an interest in the cause of education.'

* Para. 33.

† Para. 34.

"All this is apparently left to the Government in India, and nothing remains but to incorporate the universities by law. For this, undoubtedly, the local government is competent to act. Yet for this only, if such be the meaning of the para. in question, it is ordered that the whole matter be again referred to the Home Authorities.

"It is remarkable, that although this unexpected direction seems to be conveyed by the phraseology of para. 33, the Court represent themselves only three paras. further, as 'having provided for the general superintendence of education, and for the institution of universities.'"

"The paragraph in question‡ may be open to three constructions :

‡ Para. 33.

"First, that the Government is to proceed to action at once, establishing and incorporating the universities by Act of the Legislature, and reporting this to the Honourable Court as the method of procedure which has seemed best. This is the construction most reconcileable with the whole despatch, most reasonable, and most effectual, but unfortunately not easily to be forced upon the wording of the paragraph.

"Second, that the direction of the para. is to separate the institution from the incorporation of the universities, and that it purports that the Government is to 'consider of the institution of universities,' that is to institute them, and then to report as to their incorporation by Legislative Act. This, however, is not a satisfactory construction, even if it be legitimately to be put upon the words. For the university, as a dispenser of degrees, would be nothing till incorporated, and the mere framing and passing a Bill of incorporation seems exactly that for which it is least needful to refer to the Honourable Court.

"The third construction may be, that a Bill is to be drafted and submitted to the Honourable Court as to the best method of procedure for the purpose indicated, and the whole subject remain in abeyance till the answer of the Honourable Court be received. This last construction is most in accordance with the words of the para., though least in accordance with every other part of the despatch, and will prove very disappointing and disheartening to most of those who are interested in the question in this country. It may be observed, however, in this place, that if the most noble the Governor-General should agree in the opinion above expressed, that the university ought to be duly and regularly incorporated before it assumes to confer degrees, and on the other hand, should be desirous that the measures of detail which must be framed by the future Senate should be considered without delay, he might authorise those persons whom he intends to nominate by the Act, as the first members of the Senate, to consider and prepare such measures prospectively with a view to their adoption by the Senate as soon as the Act is passed.

"Whatever be the construction ultimately adopted, it will be necessary to name the persons who are to compose the Senate, and to ascertain their willingness to be nominated; for, first, it will be in conformity with the model proposed, viz. the London University Charters,§ that the members of the Senate be named in the Act; and secondly, they are required, as the first act of their authority, to frame rules,|| without which the other parts of the system will, to a great extent, remain inoperative.

§ Para. 25.

|| Para. 26.

"The offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor need not now be mentioned except to observe that if the Governor-General should think fit to give express honour and dignity to the new institution by accepting the office of Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the members of the Executive Council may fitly be solicited to allow themselves to be nominated as Fellows. To them would be added, according to the terms of the despatch,¶ the members, native and European, of the Council of Education; and in order to meet the views expressed in para. 34, the following names might suggest themselves as members of the Calcutta Senate :—Mr. Beadon, Dr. Mouat, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Advocate-General, the Chief Engineer, the Principal of Bishop's College, the Principal of the Presidency College, the Principal of St. John's (R. C.)

¶ Para. 33.

College, the Principal of the Sanscrit College, the Principal of the Muddrusseh the Principal of the Medical College, the Principal of the Civil Engineers' College, the Rev. Dr. Duff*, the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie,† the Rev. A. Morgan,‡ Prince Gholam Mohummud, Dr. Mackinnon, Mr. Marshman, Baboo Prussunno Comar Tagore.

"It would be necessary to request the Government of Bombay to send a list of proposed members of the Senate of the Bombay University.

"The rules for examinations, for applications, and for the conferring of degrees and honours having to be framed by the Senate of each university when each shall have been constituted, it does not seem necessary to enter in this place on the consideration of the nature of the rules to be finally adopted. But it may be proper to state the number of degrees, which, perhaps, should be two in each of the subjects, viz., literature, mathematics, science, law, civil engineering, medicine. On the taking of each degree the student should have, as in the London University, an opportunity of taking honours, and even those who do not avail themselves of these opportunities, will be tempted by the second degree to carry their education beyond the low standard which is contemplated by the despatch as that of the common degree. It may be doubted whether this consideration extends to all the faculties; whether, for instance, it is desirable to have more than one degree in law, the standard for an ordinary degree being made such as shall test the capacity of the candidate for employment in the judicial service, or as a vakeel. It will be for consideration what titles shall be assigned to these degrees. They would, to a certain extent, be analogous to the degrees of B. A. and M. A. But it is not recommended that these titles should be imported into India from the mother country.

"Considering the proposed constitution of the Senates, it may seem that the determination of questions regarding the affiliation of particular schools may properly be left to the Senates, to whom application would be made by such schools as desired to be affiliated.

"The despatch suggests the institution of professorships, in connexion with the universities of law, civil engineering, the vernacular languages, and the § Paras. 30, 31, 32. learned languages of India.¶

"In Calcutta these professorships either exist at present in connexion with the Hindoo College, or will be established in the New Presidency College, or in a separate Civil Engineering College. It may seem best that they should so remain, and that they should not be connected with the university in any nearer manner. The university, as it is proposed to be constituted, will be ill-suited for the superintendence of actual tuition; and, according to the strict model of the London University, should be confined to the function of examination and giving degrees. The rules of the Presidency College either are, or may be made sufficiently free to allow of the attendance on lectures on these subjects by students from other institutions. Perhaps the Senate would, by analogy to the rules of the London University, and in order to insure a sufficient knowledge of the English language, require every student desirous of attending the lectures of the professors in question, and especially those of the law professor, to have taken at least the first 'pass' degree in literature.

"The same principles are probably applicable to Bombay. But if the Senate at Bombay should prefer to have such lectureships in connexion with that university, there is no very strong reason why their wish should not be acceded to. In Calcutta the proposed establishment of the Presidency College, with its extensive professorships, furnishes a local reason which may not exist in Bombay."

14. I have given my best attention to the doubts expressed above, regarding the sense which is to be attached to the 33d para. of the despatch; to the words on which that doubt is founded, and to the arguments by which it has been sought to remove it.

15. My first impression on reading the despatch undoubtedly was, that it was the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of India should

* Head of the Free Kirk College.

† Head of the General Assembly College.

‡ Head of the Parental Academy.

proceed to the establishment of the universities simultaneously with the other changes which were authorised in the despatch. The general tenor of that document and casual expressions contained in other letters from the Honourable Court still seem to me to favour that interpretation. It is the one which my own wishes would incline me to adopt, and I am most reluctant to surrender it. But the language of the 33d para. is so explicit and precise; it so distinctly requires the Government of India to report to the Honourable Court with reference to the proposed universities "upon the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India;" and it differs so markedly from the form of expression employed in para. 20, that I can find no escape from the apparent necessity for reporting to the Honourable Court our recommendations respecting the proposed universities, before we proceed to give effect to them.

16. I regret this delay, but it will probably not defer the institution of the universities more than a few months. In the meantime I conceive that the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom the Government may propose to associate with them in the future *Senatus*, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the university hereafter. By the adoption of this course hardly any time will practically be lost.

17. I consider that the office of Chancellor of the university ought to be held by the Governor-General for the time being; and I concur in the opinion expressed, that the Members of Council would render a service if they would consent to be nominated members of the *Senatus*. The other gentlemen whose names have been specified may also with advantage be appointed.

18. The proposal for having two degrees in each of the branches of instruction named is one well worthy of the consideration of the *Senatus*. I abstain from giving any direct opinion on the question at present; observing, however, that any one degree of the very low standard which seems to be contemplated by the Honourable Court would, to my mind, be of very little value. I would take this opportunity of repeating the opinion which I have expressed before elsewhere, that it would not be expedient to adopt in these Indian universities the nomenclature which has from long usage become peculiar to the universities of England.

19. With reference to the doubt which is expressed regarding professorships, it will be remembered that a subsequent despatch from the Honourable Court has provided that the professorships shall be attached to the Presidency College.

"The next branch of the despatch relates to grants in aid.*

* Para. 52.

"Upon this head there is not room for much remark beyond what is contained in the despatch itself. It is stated in the despatch that rules are to be framed for the administration of the grants,† and the framing of these rules will probably be best done by the several local governments, with the assistance of their respective heads of the department; the rules, when framed, to be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Government. Little can be added to the suggestions of the despatch in this respect; grants, it is stated,‡ are to be (1) based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. (2). They are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education and are under permanent local management. (3). They are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition,§ except normal schools. (4). They are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or part erecting or repairing a school-house, or provision of books.|| The amount and continuance of assistance to depend on reports of Government inspectors. Perhaps to these conditions it may be added, that they should in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies, and they should be carefully so given as that the effect shall not be in any case the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

† Para. 55.

‡ Para. 53.

Para. 54. §

|| Para. 55.

"The discretion of the local governments within these or such rules as may be devised should be absolute.

"It will be necessary, under existing rules for the control of the public expenditure, that every instance of an application for a grant must be, if approved, reported by each local government to the Supreme Government for its special sanction. If this be constantly observed, it will occasion delay and disappointment. It would be better, having sanctioned certain rules on the subject of giving these grants, that the local governments should be empowered to act upon them within certain limits without reference to the Supreme Government. The limit might be defined by fixing a certain annual expenditure on account of aid-grants which the local governments should not exceed, or by allowing them to expend up to a certain per-centage over and above their sanctioned annual expenditure on account of Government for educational purposes. Suppose 5 per cent. the limit; then if the annual expenditure by Government amounted to one lac, the Government might further expend 5,000 rupees per annum in grants in aid without reference to the supreme authority, and so on.

"The local government should, however, have full authority at any time to substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure.

Thus, suppose a Government school in a certain zillah; if a zemindar or a body of subscribers should propose to establish a school in the same place with Government assistance, the Government school might be closed, and the funds hitherto expended on it used wholly or in part to furnish a grant or grants in aid, without any previous application to the Supreme Government, and without reference to the limit prescribed for ordinary grants in aid.

"This would be merely in accordance with what has heretofore been the practice of the present Council of Education.

"The other parts of the despatch relate entirely to matters which under the general instructions of the Governor-General in Council will be disposed of by the several local governments.

"Such, for instance, is the matter of the scholarships. These are to be very generally increased in number in the schools of the kind here called junior scholarships, and even of a much lower kind applicable to lower schools and a lower standard;* but the senior scholarships are to be gradually reduced in number and amount.†

* Paras. 38. 41. 46.
47. 63.
† Paras. 40. 64.

"It may be hoped that senior scholarships are not to be altogether withdrawn from the scheme of education. They are certainly too high generally in amount, and they may admit of reduction in number. But there are undoubtedly many cases in which poor but very promising students are only enabled by these scholarships to prosecute their studies to completion; and to deprive such persons of this advantage would probably inflict great discouragement on the cause of education.**

‡ Paras. 67. 69.

"The establishment of normal schools is very much to be desired; and the local governments will doubtless be glad to adopt in this respect the suggestions of the despatch.‡ But it will probably be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain in this country the services of men fit to preside over them, and the business is of sufficient urgency and importance to render it desirable that the local government should be empowered to procure fit persons from England, and to offer liberal salaries, at least equal to those now offered to the gentlemen who come to India to serve as professors in our colleges.

§ Para. 68.

"The system of pupil teachers seems quite inapplicable to this country.§ But the proposal to encourage attendance at normal schools by moderate monthly allowances to persons under training in those schools could not fail to prove advantageous.

"The proposed encouragement of the preparation of vernacular school books, on the plan recommended by Mr. Elphinstone, is undoubtedly well worthy of a trial, and will probably be successful.||

|| Paras. 70. 71.

"It is exceedingly desirable that the rule propounded in the Honourable Court's despatch for the encouragement of learning by means of Government patronage

** There is one kind of senior scholarships which might perhaps be added to our system with advantage, viz., "Travelling Scholarships," to encourage our advanced students to visit various parts of India.

patronage should generally be accepted and acted upon, viz., that 'where other qualifications for office are equal, a person who has received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it has been acquired, should be preferred to one who has not; and that even in lower situations, a man who can read and write should be preferred to one who cannot, if he is equally eligible in other respects.'*

* Para. 75.

"It may be apprehended that this is the rule by which the distribution of patronage is in fact at present generally guided; but to promulgate it as the declared purpose of Government, will do good, and will especially stimulate the progress of vernacular education.

"The despatch urges upon the notice of Government the necessity of adopting a plan for the encouragement of vernacular education in Bengal and the other Presidencies, such as has been so successful in the North Western Provinces.† This subject had, however, been previously taken up in consequence of a Minute by the Governor-General. A plan is understood to be ready, and about to be submitted to the Government of India, for vernacular education in Bengal. The other Presidencies are no doubt acting upon the same instructions.

† Paras. 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96.

"It does not appear that any further observations are called for on the subject of the despatch in question.

"Mr. Grant differs from the above paper only in feeling no doubt as to the interpretation that must be put upon para. 33 of the Court's despatch. He thinks it clear from that para. that the Court of Directors intend themselves to institute the universities, and to appoint the senates, after the Government of India shall have made to them a detailed report upon the subject, and shall have nominated certain individuals to be fellows, in addition to the specified body, of whose services the Court say, 'We propose to avail ourselves.' Mr. Grant does not think this meaning contradicted by or inconsistent with any other part of the despatch. Nor is he prepared to say that the Court's design, thus understood, will be discouraging to those most interested in education in India."

20. I am entirely of the opinion expressed, that the local governments ought not to be fettered by the necessity for referring every individual proposal for a grant in aid to the Supreme Government. It will be much better in every way that certain rules, having been prepared by the local government regarding grants in aid, and having received the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the local government should be left entirely free in the distribution of the grants.

21. In like manner the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed, the details of the expenditure should be left entirely in the hands of the local government.

22. It would probably be difficult to say what the aggregate amount to be placed at the disposal of the local governments should be, until some inquiry had been made, and some experience had been gained. In the meantime an expenditure upon grants in aid, equal to five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure, might be sanctioned for each of the local governments, in the mode which has been suggested.

23. The authority to "substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure" may be conceded with advantage.

24. The remaining points adverted to in the despatch, and noticed in the extracts given above, call for no especial remark, and need only to be communicated to the different local governments.

30 December 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.
The Honourable
Court's Despatch
of July 1854
on Education in
India.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. A. Dorin*, dated 6 January 1855.

I BEG to express my general assent to the views and recommendations of the Most Noble the Governor-General for carrying out the instructions conveyed in the Honourable Court's great despatch on education.

Mr. Grant seems to me rightly to construe the 33d paragraph of that despatch as intending, what it in fact says, that a report shall be made in the first instance to the home authorities upon the measures to be adopted for the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

MINUTE by Major-General the Hon. *J. Low*, c. B., dated 10 January 1855.

AFTER an attentive perusal of the Most Noble the Governor-General's Minute, dated the 30th ultimo, on education in India, I feel that I need say nothing more than that I concur in the opinions above expressed by the Hon. Mr. Dorin.

(signed) *J. Low.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

MINUTE by the Hon. *J. P. Grant*, dated 11 January 1855.

I AGREE generally with the remarks made in the Governor-General's Minute; and I agree entirely as to the steps which his Lordship proposes to take.

It is mentioned in the paper quoted in his Lordship's Minute, that I do not share in the doubt felt by the other two gentlemen who signed that paper as to the construction to be put upon para. 33 of the Honourable Court's despatch. The meaning of that paragraph seems to me to be quite plain, and that meaning does not seem to me to be at all inconsistent with any other instructions conveyed in other passages of the same despatch, which relate to other subjects. I cannot think but that the appointment to the senate of the universities by the Honourable Court will be appreciated. But it will be right, I presume, to ascertain the willingness to serve in the councils of such of the intended nominees as may not be in the Honourable Company's service, before their names are reported home.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 150.

MINUTE by the Hon. *B. Peacock*, dated 24 January 1855.

I CONCUR entirely in the construction put by the Governor-General upon the 33d para. of the despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 19 July 1854, and also in the views expressed by his Lordship in his Minute of the 30th December last.

(signed) *B. Peacock.*

(No. 280.)

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 154.
Home Department,
Education.

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Honourable Sir *J. W. Colville*, Kt.; dated 26 January 1855.

Honourable Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be President of the committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

2. Enclosed are the instructions addressed to the Committee, which you will be so good as to circulate among the members for perusal. A meeting of the committee should then be fixed for an early day.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 281.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Honourable Sir *J. W. Colvile*, Kt., the Honourable *J. P. Grant*, *H. Ricketts*, Esq., *C. R. Prinsep*, Esq., *D. Elliot*, Esq., *A. Malet*, Esq., *C. Allen*, Esq., *C. Beadon*, Esq., *W. G. Young*, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel *Goodwyn*, *K. Mackinnon*, Esq., M.D., *J. Jackson*, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S., *H. Woodrow*, Esq., Lieutenant *W. N. Lees*, the Rev. *W. Stephenson*, *J. C. Marshman*, Esq., Baboo *Prosunno Comas Pagore*, Baboo *Ranapersaud Roy*, Baboo *Ram Gopal Ghose*, Pundit *Isserchunder Surma*; dated 26 January 1855. Home Cons. 26th January 1855. No. 153.

Gentlemen,

THE Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is desirous that steps should be immediately taken to prepare the scheme of an university, to be established in Calcutta, in accordance with the desire of the Honourable Court of Directors, as expressed in their despatch, No. 49, dated 19 July last, of which 25 printed copies are herewith forwarded for your information. The terms of the Honourable Court's despatch preclude his Lordship in Council from establishing an university, either here or at either of the other presidency towns, without further orders from the Home Government; but in anticipation of these orders, which, after the decided opinions embodied in the despatch, his Lordship in Council cannot doubt will be favourable, he considers it desirable that the details of a scheme in accordance with the outline sketched in the despatch should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that Bills for the incorporation of the universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may, at the proper time, be brought into the Legislative Council, and that draft rules for examination, for the grants of degrees, and for other cognate matters, may be ready for discussion and adoption by the senates, so soon as those Bills are passed into law. Home Department.

2. With a view to secure uniformity in all important points of principle, the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that the schemes of the Madras and Bombay universities should be framed, in the first instance, by the body to whom is entrusted the duty of preparing that of the Calcutta university. He thinks it of considerable importance that the three universities should resemble each other in their main features, and especially that the Acts of Incorporation should be as nearly as possible cast in the same terms. Local circumstances will doubtless, to some extent, render modifications necessary, but it is essential that the legal status and authority of each university should be the same, and that at each presidency town the same degree of acquirement in every branch of knowledge should entitle its possessor to the same kind of academical distinction and honour.

3. The Governor-General in Council has accordingly been pleased to appoint you to be a committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. In conformity with the wishes of the Honourable Court, his Lordship in Council has availed himself on this occasion of the willing and valuable assistance of the honourable President and the members of the late council of education; he has added to their number several other gentlemen, whom it is the intention of the Government hereafter to associate with them in the senate of the university of Calcutta; and he has also appointed to the committee the members of the Legislative Council from Madras and Bombay, whose experience of the circumstances and wants of those Presidencies will enable them to render very valuable assistance.

4. The Honourable Sir James Colvile will be the president of the committee, and the committee will chose its own secretary. The secretary will have authority to frank, as on the public service, all letters relating exclusively to the business of the committee, to indent for stationery on the public stores, and to incur such trifling contingent charges as may be necessary. If, as will be most convenient, the secretary be already in charge of a public office, he will not require the services of a clerk. The committee will probably find it

advisable to appoint from among themselves a sub-committee of correspondence, to conduct the preliminary inquiries, and to frame the rough draft of a scheme for discussion by the whole committee. His Lordship in Council would deprecate resort to written minutes by any member of the committee, and would recommend, as a preferable arrangement, that the scheme, when drawn by a small sub-committee of correspondence, should be discussed at a full meeting of the committee (of which a majority may form a quorum), and settled according to the opinions of the majority of members present.

5. The committee will correspond with the several local Governments, and obtain from them their views and opinions in regard to the measures to be adopted for the purpose of carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of a university in the several Presidencies. From the Honourable the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces the committee will receive valuable suggestions in regard to the proposed Calcutta University; and the Honourable the Governors in Council of Madras and of Bombay will afford the committee all requisite information respecting those to be established at the other presidency towns. Those Governments will also be requested from hence to furnish the committee with lists of the persons who are eventually to form the senate of those universities, in order that their names may be included in the Acts of Incorporation.

6. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the office of Chancellor of the University of Calcutta should be held by the Governor-General for the time being, and that the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, and the members of the Council of India, should be members of the senate. In like manner the Governors of Madras and Bombay should, in his Lordship's opinion, be the chancellors; and the members of Council at those Presidencies members of the senate, of the universities of Madras and Bombay.

7. It has been suggested to the Governor-General in Council that there should be two degrees in each of the subjects embraced in the design of an Indian university, viz., literature, mathematics, science, law, civil engineering, and medicine, and that on the taking of each degree, the student should have, as in the London University, an opportunity of taking honours. This suggestion his Lordship desires to leave to the consideration of the committee, and eventually of the senate, observing that any one degree of the very low standard which seems to be contemplated by the Honourable Court, would be of little value. The Governor-General in Council also leaves it to the committee to consider what titles shall be assigned to the several degrees; but he desires to express doubts of the expediency of adopting in the universities of India the nomenclature which has from long usage become peculiar to the universities of England.

8. In the 30th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch allusion is made to the foundation of professorships in connexion with the university, for the purpose of giving lectures in certain branches of knowledge. The establishment of a general presidency college in Calcutta has rendered unnecessary the foundation of any such professorships here; but if they should be required either at Madras or Bombay, there seems to be no sufficient reason for not departing to that extent from the plan of the London University, which the Honourable Court have wisely held up as the model to be generally followed in India. In that case, however, the departments of instruction and of examination should be kept distinct from each other.

9. With these observations, his Lordship in Council leaves the subject to the careful and anxious consideration of the committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(Nos. 282 to 300.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the Honourable *J. P. Grant*; dated 26 January 1855.

Home. Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 154.

Honourable Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to appoint you to be a member of the committee for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Home Department.
Education.

2. You will receive instructions through Sir James Colville, the President of the committee.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Beadon*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Copies of the above letter were also forwarded to H. Ricketts, Esq., J. Jackson Esq., Rev. W. Stephenson, C. Beadon, Esq., K. Mackinnon, Esq., M.D., Baboo Prosunnoo Comar Pagore, A. Malet, Esq., Baboo Ramgopaulhose, D. Elliot, Esq., Pundit Isserchunder Surma, Lieutenant W. N. Lees, C. R. Prinsep, Esq., Baboo Rampersaud Roy, C. Allen, Esq., H. Woodrow, Esq., W. G. Young, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel H. Goodwyn, J. C. Marshman, Esq.

(No. 166.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 151.

Sir,

I AM now desired to communicate to you the following observations and orders of the Governor-General in Council on the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, on the subject of Education in India.

Home Department.

2. The despatch itself contains so complete an exposition of the wishes and intentions of the Honourable Court, it lays down so clearly the principles by which the Government of India is henceforth to be guided in regard to education, and it indicates so plainly the general form of the system by which the instruction of the natives of this country is to be carried on, that it is quite unnecessary for the Governor-General in Council to enter upon any general remarks on the subject. It remains for his Lordship only to consider the practical measures which should now be taken in execution of the instructions of the Honourable Court.

3. The despatch divides its subject generally under three principal heads, and it may be most convenient to follow that distribution.

These heads are—

- 1st. Machinery for managing the department.
- 2d. Establishment of universities.
- 3d. Grants in aid.

4. With regard to the first of these, it is to be observed that the despatch treats the organization of the new machinery as a matter which should be dealt with immediately and independently of the other subjects. To save time, the Court have authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements which those Governments are to report to the Government of India for approval and sanction; and the despatch leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to "take similar measures" for Bengal and Agra, and for the non-regulation provinces. The first practical step, then, to be taken is to give authority to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces to appoint severally an officer to superintend the department of education, and a sufficient staff of inspectors and clerks.

5. Of the superintending officers it is observed in the despatch that it may perhaps be advisable that they, as well as some of the inspectors, should, in the first instance, be members of the civil service, though not to be considered as necessarily so to the exclusion of more fit persons, European or native. It is also suggested that their remuneration should be such as publicly to recognise the importance of their duties. The Governor-General in Council accordingly authorises the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to appoint a head of the department for the Lower Provinces, under the designation of Director of Public Instruction, on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month, according to the standing of the officer selected, so as to allow of a gradual increase to the salary if it be fixed in the first instance at a less sum than 3,000 rupees a month until it reach that limit, and thereby to retain, if desirable, the services of a competent officer for a considerable time. His Lordship also authorises the employment of not more than four inspectors, on salaries varying from 500 rupees to 1,500 rupees a month. The necessary establishment of clerks and other officers is left, in the first instance, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to whom the scheme of establishment, when matured, will have to be submitted for sanction.

6. It is only necessary to add on this head, that upon the ability and energy of the superintending officer, and upon the vigilance and efficiency of the inspectors, will depend, in a great measure, not only the well-doing of the Government schools, but also of the colleges and schools to be affiliated to the university when founded, and the success or failure of the system of grants in aid.

7. The next practical step to be taken in the order observed in the despatch relates to the establishment of an university. Here, however, occurs something like an ambiguity in the despatch, which requires to be cleared up.

8. The general impression which the whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to leave on the mind on a first perusal, is that it is intended to convey to the Government instructions upon particular and general measures and principles which the Government is, without further reference home, empowered and expected to carry into immediate effect. The despatch sets out by a declaration that the home authorities, after ample past experience and present advice and information, "are now in a position to decide upon the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India, and on the measures which should at once be adopted to that end." At a subsequent place the universities are alluded to as "a most important part of our present plan." The immediate appointment of inspectors is insisted upon as necessary to the development of the new system, while an important part of the duties of the inspectors is stated to be their periodically visiting the institutions affiliated to the universities. Again, the statement of "the general scheme of the measures which we propose to adopt," is made to include both the announcement of the plan of universities and also that of grants in aid; about the latter of which there can be no doubt that the Court intend their immediate introduction, and the former as well as the latter, and, indeed, the description of the whole body of measures for the encouragement and extension of education, English and vernacular, from the establishment of universities down to the inspection of indigenous vernacular schools, is prefaced by the declaration that the Court are "describing generally what we wish to see done, leaving it to you, in communication with the several local governments, to modify particular measures so far as may be required, in order to adapt them to the different parts of India."

9. Judging then from the expressions, as well as from the whole purport of the despatch, it might have been supposed that the establishment of the universities, like all the other measures suggested or directed in the document in question, was at once to be carried into effect by the Governor-General in Council, the more especially as the university, in its examinations, its connexion with and superintendence over affiliated institutions, its power of making rules for the whole subject to the approval of Government, and its function of giving degrees, seems to be almost essential to the vital energy of the new system as laid down in the despatch.

10. In

10. In this view, it would have seemed necessary, in analogy to the course pursued on the establishment of the London University, that a Bill should forthwith be introduced into the Legislative Council to incorporate and empower the university for its proper purposes; and also to name and appoint the chancellor, vice-chancellor and fellows, and provide for the filling of subsequent vacancies in their numbers. And this is the course which it would seem most reasonable and right to adopt were it not for the wording of para. 33 of the Court's despatch, in which, in apparent opposition to the general purpose of the despatch, the Honourable Court "desire that you take into consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay, upon the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us upon the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India."

11. The Governor-General in Council was at first inclined to think that it was the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of India should proceed to the establishment of the universities simultaneously with the other changes which were authorised in the despatch. The general tenor of that document and casual expressions contained in other letters from the Honourable Court still seem to his Lordship to favour that interpretation. It is the one which the wishes of the Governor-General in Council would incline him to adopt, and he is most reluctant to surrender it. But the language of the 33d para. is so explicit and precise; it so distinctly requires the Government of India to report to the Honourable Court, with reference to the proposed universities, "upon the best method of procedure, with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India;" and it differs so markedly from the form of expression employed in para. 20, that there is no escape from the necessity for reporting to the Honourable Court the recommendations that may be made respecting the proposed universities before proceeding to give effect to them.

12. The Governor-General in Council regrets this delay; but it will probably not defer the institution of the universities more than a few months. In the meantime it appears to his Lordship in Council that the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom it is proposed to associate with them in the future senate, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the universities hereafter. Instructions will accordingly be issued to those gentlemen from this office, and the Governor-General in Council hopes that by the adoption of this course hardly any time will practically be lost.

13. The next branch of the despatch relates to grants in aid. Upon this head there is not room for much remark beyond what is contained in the despatch itself. It is stated in the despatch that rules are to be framed for the administration of the grants, and the Governor-General in Council desires to leave the framing of these rules in each Presidency to the local Government, the rules when framed being submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

14. It is stated in the despatch, 1st, that grants are to be based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted; 2d, that they are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education, and are under permanent local management; 3d, that they are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition except normal schools; and that they are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be, augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or partly erecting or repairing a school-house, and provision of books. The amount and continuance of assistance are to depend on reports of Government inspectors. To these conditions it may be added, that the grant should in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies; and that they should be carefully so given as that the effect shall not be, in any case, the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

15. The Governor-General in Council is entirely of opinion that these rules should be so framed as that the local Government shall not be fettered by the necessity for referring every individual proposal for a grant in aid to the Supreme Government. It will be much better in every way that, certain rules having been prepared by the local Government regarding grants in aid, and having received the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the local Government should be left entirely free in the distribution of the grants.

16. His Lordship also thinks that, in like manner, the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed, the details of the expenditure should be left entirely in the hands of the local government. It is difficult to say what the aggregate amount to be placed at the disposal of the local governments should be, until some inquiry has been made, and some experience gained. In the meantime, the rules may be framed in the first instance, so as to provide for an expenditure upon grants in aid equal to five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure, and the local government may also have authority to substitute expenditure to a given amount, by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct government expenditure.

17. The other parts of the despatch relate entirely to matters which may be disposed of by the Lieutenant-governor; such, for instance, are the modifications proposed in the system of scholarships, the establishment of normal schools, the preparation of vernacular school-books, and the bestowal of public patronage on educated persons. The subject of establishing vernacular schools will be dealt with in a separate communication.

18. The Governor-General in Council will expect to receive from the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor an annual report on the state and progress of education of all kinds within the limits of his lieutenant-governorship, commencing with the official year ending 30th April next; and his Lordship in Council hopes that these reports will be furnished as soon as possible after the close of the period to which they refer.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 139.)

Home Cons. 26th
January 1855.
No. 152.

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to W. Muir, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

Sir,

Home Department.
Education.

I AM now desired to communicate to you the following observations and orders of the Governor-General in Council on the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, on the subject of education in India.

2. The despatch itself contains so complete an exposition of the wishes and intentions of the Honourable Court; it lays down so clearly the principles by which the Government of India is henceforth to be guided in regard to education; and it indicates so plainly the general form of the system by which the instruction of the natives of this country is to be carried on, that it is quite unnecessary for the Governor-General in Council to enter upon any general remarks on the subject. It remains for his Lordship only to consider the practical measures which should now be taken in execution of the instructions of the Honourable Court.

3. The despatch divides its subject generally under three principal heads, and it is most convenient to follow that distribution.

These heads are :

- 1st. Machinery for managing the department.
- 2d. Establishment of universities.
- 3d. Grants in aid.

4. With

4. With regard to the first of these, it is to be observed that the despatch treats the organisation of the new machinery as a matter which should be dealt with immediately, and independently of the other subjects. To save time, the Court have authorised the Governments of Madras and Bombay to make provisional arrangements, which those governments are to report to the Government of India for approval and sanction, and the despatch leaves it to the Governor-General in Council to "take similar measures" for Bengal and Agra, and for the non-regulation provinces. The first practical step then to be taken is, to give authority to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces to appoint, severally, an officer to superintend the department of education, and a sufficient staff of inspectors and clerks.

5. Of the superintending officers it is observed, in the despatch, that it may perhaps be advisable that they, as well as some of the inspectors, should in the first instance be members of the civil service, though not to be considered as necessarily so to the exclusion of more fit persons, European or native. It is also suggested, that their remuneration should be such as publicly to recognise the importance of their duties. The Governor-General in Council accordingly authorises the Lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces to appoint a head of the department for those provinces, under the designation of "Director of Public Instruction," on a salary not exceeding 3,000 rupees a month, according to the standing of the officer selected, so as to allow of a gradual increase to the salary if it be fixed in the first instance at a less sum than 3,000 rupees a month, until it reach that limit; and thereby to retain, if desirable, the services of a competent officer for a considerable time. His Lordship also authorises the employment of not more than two inspectors, on salaries varying from 800 rupees to 1,200 rupees a month. The necessary establishment of clerks and other officers is left, in the first instance, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to whom the scheme of establishment, when matured, will have to be submitted for sanction.

6. It is only necessary to add on this head, that upon the ability and energy of the superintending officer, and upon the vigilance and efficiency of the inspectors, will depend in a great measure not only the well-doing of the Government schools, but also of the colleges and schools to be affiliated to the university when founded, and the success or failure of the system of grants in aid.

7. The next practical step to be taken, in the order observed in the despatch, relates to the establishment of an university. Here, however, occurs something like an ambiguity in the despatch which requires to be cleared up.

8. The general impression which the whole tenor of the despatch is calculated to have on the mind on a first perusal is, that it is intended to convey to the Government instructions upon particular and general measures and principles, which the Government is, without further reference home, empowered and expected to carry into immediate effect. The despatch sets out by a declaration that the home authorities, after ample past experience, and present advice and information, "are now in a position to decide upon the mode in which the assistance of Government should be afforded to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education in India, and on the measures which should at once be adopted to that end." At a subsequent place, the universities are alluded to as "a most important part of our present plan." The immediate appointment of inspectors is insisted upon as necessary to the development of the new system, while an important part of the duties of the inspectors is stated to be their periodically visiting the institutions affiliated to the universities. Again, the statement of "the general scheme of the measures which we propose to adopt," is made to include both the announcement of the plan of universities, and also that of grants in aid, about the latter of which there can be no doubt, that the Court intend their immediate introduction; and the former, as well as the latter, and indeed the description of the whole body of measures for the encouragement and extension of education, English and vernacular, from the establishment of universities down to the inspection of indigenous vernacular schools, is prefaced by the declaration that the Court are

“describing generally what we wish to see done, leaving it to you, in communication with the several local Governments, to modify particular measures so far as may be required, in order to adapt them to the different parts of India.”

9. Judging, then, from the expressions, as well as from the whole purport of the despatch, it might have been supposed that the establishment of the universities like all the other measures suggested or directed in the document in question, was at once to be carried into effect by the Governor-General in Council, the more especially as the university in its examinations, its connexion with and superintendence over affiliated institutions, its power of making rules for the whole, subject to the approval of Government, and its function of giving degrees, seems to be almost essential to the vital energy of the new system as laid down in the despatch.

10. In this view it would have seemed necessary, in analogy to the course pursued on the establishment of the London University, that a Bill should forthwith be introduced into the Legislative Council to incorporate and empower the university for its proper purposes; and also to name and appoint the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, and provide for the filling of subsequent vacancies in their numbers. And this is the course which it would seem most reasonable and right to adopt, were it not for the wording of para. 33, of the Court's despatch, in which, in apparent opposition to the general purpose of the despatch, the Honourable Court “desire that you take into consideration the institution of universities at Calcutta and Bombay upon the general principles which we have now explained to you, and report to us upon the best method of procedure with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India.”

11. The Governor-General in Council was at first inclined to think, that it was the wish of the Honourable Court that the Government of India should proceed to the establishment of the universities simultaneously with the other changes which were authorized in the despatch. The general tenor of that document, and casual expressions contained in other letters from the Honourable Court, still seem to his Lordship to favour that interpretation. It is the one which the wishes of the Governor-General in Council would incline him to adopt, and he is most reluctant to surrender it. But the language of the 33d paragraph is so explicit and precise; it so distinctly requires the Government of India to report to the Honourable Court with reference to the proposed universities, “upon the best method of procedure with a view to their incorporation by Acts of the Legislative Council of India,” and it differs so markedly from the form of expression employed in para. 20, that there is no escape from the necessity for reporting to the Honourable Court the recommendations that may be made respecting the proposed universities before proceeding to give effect to them.

12. The Governor-General in Council regrets this delay, but it will probably not defer the institution of the universities in the three Presidency towns more than a few months. In the meantime, it appears to his Lordship in Council, that the members of the Council of Education, relieved from their present duties, together with the other gentlemen whom it is proposed to associate with them in the future senate, may be requested to apply themselves to the consideration of the rules and regulations which will be required for the governance of the universities hereafter. Instructions will accordingly be issued to those gentlemen from this office, and the Governor-General in Council hopes that by the adoption of this course hardly any time will practically be lost.

13. The next branch of the despatch relates to grants in aid. Upon this head there is not room for much remark beyond what is contained in the despatch itself. It is stated in the despatch that rules are to be framed for the administration of the grants, and the Governor-General in Council desires to leave the framing of these rules in each Presidency to the local government, the rules when framed being submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

14. It is stated in the despatch (1) that grants are to be based on entire non-interference as to the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted; (2) that they are to be given, so far as the requirements of districts and the funds

funds at disposal permit, to all schools which give a good secular education, and are under permanent local management; (3) that they are to be given to no schools which do not require from their pupils a fee for tuition, except normal schools, and that they are to be given for specific objects in preference to simple pecuniary grants for general expenses. The specific objects are stated to be, augmentation of salaries of head teachers, supply of junior teachers, foundation or part foundation of scholarships, erecting or partly erecting or repairing a school-house, and provision of books. The amount and continuance of assistance are to depend on reports of Government inspectors. To these conditions, it may be added, that the grant should in no case exceed in amount the sum expended on the school by private persons or bodies; and that they should be carefully so given as that the effect shall not be in any case the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

15. The Governor-General in Council is entirely of opinion that these rules should be so framed as that the local government shall not be fettered by the necessity for referring every individual proposal for a grant in aid to the Supreme Government. It will be much better in every way that, certain rules having been prepared by the local government regarding grants in aid, and having received the confirmation of the Governor-General in Council, the local government should be left entirely free in the distribution of the grants.

16. His Lordship in Council also thinks that, in like manner, the aggregate annual amount of the grants having been fixed, the details of the expenditure should be left entirely in the hands of the local government. It is difficult to say what the aggregate amount to be placed at the disposal of the local governments should be, until some inquiry has been made, and some experience gained. In the meantime, the rules may be framed in the first instance, so as to provide for an expenditure upon grants in aid, equal to five per cent. upon the annual educational expenditure, and the local government may also have authority to substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure.

17. The other parts of the despatch relate entirely to matters which may be disposed of by the Lieutenant-Governor; such, for instance, are the modifications proposed in the system of scholarships, the establishment of normal schools, the preparation of vernacular school-books, and the bestowal of public patronage on educated persons.

18. The Governor-General in Council will expect to receive from the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor an annual report on the state and progress of education of all kinds within the limits of his lieutenant-governorship, commencing with the official year ending the 30th April next; and his Lordship in Council hopes that these reports will be furnished as soon as possible after the close of the period to which they refer.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(No. 176.)

From Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 155.

Sir,

WITH reference to the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors addressed to your Government on the 30th August last, No. 44, I am directed to forward for the information, and so far as applicable, for the guidance of the Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of the letters addressed to the Governments of Bengal and the North Western Provinces on the subject of education, and also of the instructions given to the Committee which the Governor-General in Council has appointed for preparing a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Home Department.
Education.
No. 39.

2. The Governor-General in Council further directs me to request, that the Governor in Council will favour the Committee with a list of the persons whom it is intended should form the senate of the future university, and with the views and opinions of the local government, in regard to the measure to be adopted for carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of an university in the Presidency of Madras.

3. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging and replying to your letter, No. 78, dated the 9th November last. In this letter the Government of Madras proposes, not as the permanent establishment, but only as the agency "necessary for initiating their proceedings," the appointment of a Secretary to Government in the Education Department, on a salary of 3,333 rupees a month, of an under-secretary for the same department on a salary of 1,350 rupees a month, of six inspectors on 1,200 rupees a month each, and of other minor officers. These large proposals are supported by a reference to the words of the Honourable Court, that "in any case the scale of their remuneration shall be so fixed as publicly to recognise the important duties they will have to perform." Fully bearing in mind these sentiments of the Honourable Court, and entirely assenting to the principle they involve, the Governor-General in Council yet thinks that the establishment proposed is both unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly. His Lordship thinks that the creation of a secretary to the Government in the Education Department is uncalled for and inexpedient; that in Madras, as elsewhere, the department will be managed with thorough efficiency by a director of public instruction; and further, that the salary assigned to that officer in Bengal and the North Western Provinces is sufficient to command the services of the men best qualified for the duty. Having regard also to the limited number of schools in the Presidency of Madras, the number of inspectors proposed seems to the Governor-General in Council to be excessive, and whatever number may be eventually appointed, they ought not to be more highly remunerated than in the two divisions of the Bengal Presidency.

4. The information required in your letter, No. 88, dated the 4th December last, has been sought for from the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The above letter, with the exception of the third and fourth paragraphs, was also sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay (No. 177.)

(No. 178.)

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 157.

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *R. Temple*, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Sir,

Home Department.
Education.

I AM directed by the Most noble the Governor-General in Council to forward, for the information and guidance of the Chief Commissioner, 20 printed copies of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, and also copy of a letter addressed this day to the Government of the North Western Provinces, which is generally applicable to the Punjab.

2. You will be so good as to report, for the information and approval of the Governor-General in Council, the arrangements which the Chief Commissioner proposes to make for carrying out the views of the Honourable Court in respect to organisation of the department of education, and to grants in aid to private schools. His Lordship in Council desires to know what salary the Chief Commissioner would, on the first instance, propose to attach to the director's office, and how many inspectors will be required at the outset of the undertaking.

3. The proposals made in your predecessor's letter, No. 363, dated the 1st May last, relative to the extension of vernacular education, are entirely approved. The Governor-General in Council desires that steps may be immediately taken to introduce throughout the Punjab the same system that has already succeeded so well in the North Western Provinces with normal schools for the training of masters.

4. The Governor-General in Council regards the foundation of a college at Lahore, similar to those at Agra and Delhi, as a necessary and substantial part of the scheme of education for the Punjab, and desires me to request the early attention of the Chief Commissioner to this subject. His Lordship in Council is also favourable to the establishment of station or zillah schools for imparting both English and a higher order of vernacular instruction, wherever the ground is not preoccupied by missionary or other effective private schools, whether assisted by grants in aid or not.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 229.)

COPY of this letter forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

(No. 179.)

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel the Honourable *W. J. Butterworth*, C. B., Governor of the Straits Settlements.

Honourable Sir,

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor-General in Council to enclose a printed copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No 49, dated the 19th July last, and to request that you will report at large upon the state of education in the settlements, and their wants in that respect; and that you will advise the Government of India what steps may advantageously be taken with a view to give effect to the intentions of the Honourable Court.

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 156.

Home Department.
Education.
From Govr. Straits
Settlements,
No. 89, dated
26th September.
To Govr. Straits
Settlements,
No. 1248, dated
24th November.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 180.)

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *G. A. C. Plowden*, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore.

Home Cons.
26th January 1855.
No. 158.

Sir,

WITH reference to the enclosed printed copy of a despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, I am directed by the Most noble the Governor-General in Council to request that you will report what steps you would recommend the Government to take with a view to the diffusion of education among all classes within the province of Nagpore.

(To Mysore only.) 2. The province would probably be most conveniently managed in educational matters as a part of the system about to be established in the Madras Presidency, the functionary who may have charge of such matters in Mysore corresponding for the present through the Commissioner to the Government of India. On this point the Governor-General in Council desires to be favoured with your opinion.

Fort William,
26 January 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The above letter was also forwarded, with the exception of the second paragraph (which was sent to Mysore only), to Lieutenant-general Cubbin, Commissioner of Mysore (No. 181); Major A. P. Phayre, Pegu (No. 182); Lieutenant-colonel Sir A. Bogle, Knt., Tenasserin and Martaban Provinces (No. 183); and G. A. Bushby, Esq., Resident of Hyderabad (No. 184).

(No. 166.)

In India Public
Letter,
No. 57, 1855.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Fort William, 4 May 1855.

Sir,

Education.

With reference to the request conveyed in the 13th paragraph of your letter, No. 166, dated the 26th January last, I am now directed to submit, for the approval of the Supreme Government, the accompanying draft of the rules under which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes that grants in aid should be assigned to private schools, under the authority conveyed in the despatch* from the Honourable Court, which formed the subject of your letter above quoted.

* No. 49, dated
19th July 1854.

2. I am desired to say, that the Lieutenant-Governor wishes these rules to be regarded mainly as an indication of the general principles upon which grants in aid should in the first instance be assigned, to be modified from time to time as further experience may render necessary, all such changes however being previously communicated to the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Grey,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MINUTE by the Honourable J. P. Grant, concurred in by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, Major-General the Honourable J. Low, and the Honourable B. Peacock.

Proposed rules for
Grant in aid in
Bengal.

I AGREE with the Secretary in thinking that these rules should be approved, as provisional rules for Bengal, at once. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is prepared to act upon the plan, the sooner he is enabled to do so the better. But I think no permanent rules can be determined upon until the Government of India shall have before it the views of all the local governments.

There are some alterations of wording proposed in pencil by the Secretary, which seem to me improvements, and I have suggested a few more such alterations in pencil myself.

I mention here a few points which appear to me to be of material importance.

I do not think the Indian Governments are at liberty to adopt any rules which are not consistent with the instructions of the Home Government in the great education despatch of the 19th of July 1854. I think that although the Government of India is authorized to fill up details of the scheme, into which that despatch has not entered, it is not authorized to omit any rule, or to contravene any rule which has been laid down therein. I am of opinion, therefore, that even any provisional rules that may be authorized for the guidance of any local government must embrace all the points on which definitive instructions are given in that despatch, and must be in strict and literal conformity with the instructions so given.

In respect to details not specifically provided for in the despatch, I see no objection to compliance with the Lieutenant-Governor's wish, that the rules now to be authorized for Bengal should "be regarded mainly as an indication of the general principles upon which grants in aid should in the first instance be assigned, to be modified from time to time as further experience may render necessary." But in respect to all points which are specifically provided for in the well-considered and carefully prepared despatch in question (and the most numerous and important points noticed in these rules are of this nature), I think no alterations can be properly allowed by the Indian Governments, either now or hereafter, without reference to the Honourable Court.

To rule 1, after the words "will at its discretion," I would add these words: "so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible." These words are taken from para. 53 of the despatch, and they are very necessary, as tending to check the error into which those having the disposal of grants in aid are very likely to fall, of giving most where least is wanted. The

tendency

tendency will always be to give most money where the applicants are most numerous and most audible, that is to say, to districts which, like the neighbourhood of Calcutta, are already largely supplied with schools, leaving too little for remote districts starving for want of adequate schools.

I would alter rule 4 a little. Instead of making the stoppage of the grant depend upon bad management generally, I think it should depend only upon the management in that particular branch with reference to which only the aid was originally granted, that is to say, the branch of secular education. This was doubtless the intention of the rule as framed, but such intention is not clearly expressed.

After the word "whether," in substitution for the following words in the same paragraph, I would say, "a good secular education is practically imparted, or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect."

I think rule 5, which, as proposed, would merely provide that "a preference will be given to schools the system of which is to require payment, however small, from its pupils;" and that other schools must explain "to the satisfaction of Government why the system of payment should not be adopted," must be fundamentally altered. It is, in fact, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in absolute contradiction of para. 54 of the despatch. When the Honourable Court ordered the adoption "as a general principle," of the principle that grants in aid shall be given "to such schools only (with the exception of normal schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars," they surely did not mean this to be merely a nominal rule, to which the Indian Governments may make as many exceptions as they please for any reasons that may strike their fancies, without regard to the principle which the Honourable Court had in view in laying down the rule. A school for some savage tribe would be a very fair exception. But I do not see how any school in Bengal Proper, or in any civilized and populous district, could be made exceptional without violating the essential principle of the rule. This principle is one, in my judgment, of the highest importance everywhere, and nowhere more important than in India. It has been invariably insisted upon of late years, with the approval of all competent judges in the Bengal Government Education Department, and the success which has attended its enforcement in Bengal has been remarkable.

Besides the potent practical reasons assigned in the Honourable Court's despatch for adherence to this rule, another argument has great weight with me. When public funds are spent in assisting education by improving the instruction given at schools whose pupils pay something for their tuition, the whole money is spent in advancing the education of those whose good education is most important in a national view. But this is not the case when public money is spent in supporting this or that charity school. It so happens, therefore, that I, in all humility, think the Honourable Court's order in this particular most wise and beneficial; but if I thought otherwise, I could not admit that it would be right to do anything but perfectly to obey it. It is remarkable that no reason for the proposed deviation from the rule laid down in the despatch has been assigned by the Bengal Government.

Instead of rule 5; as sent up from Bengal, I would pass some such rule as the following, which I have taken from the words of the despatch:

"It shall be a general principle, in determining questions of grants in aid, that, except in the case of normal schools, aid shall be given by Government only to such schools as require some fee, however small, from their scholars."

In replying to the honourable the Lieutenant-governor, I think he should be told that no exception should be made to this rule in the case of any school coming within the principle of the rule as laid down by the Honourable Court, and that the only case not coming within the principle, which at present occurs to the President in Council as likely to come into question, is the case of schools established for the education of uncivilized tribes.

The provisions of para. 55 of the despatch, though very important, are omitted in these proposed rules, and no reason for the omission is assigned. I would pass a rule somewhat in the following form, in order to ensure the attention of the local government, in practice, to this important part of the instructions of the Home Government: "The Bengal Government, in granting aid to schools will do so, in all possible cases, in the shape of a grant for a

specific object or objects, having always a due regard to the peculiar circumstances of the school, and of the district in which it is placed."

If these rules are altered as above suggested, I believe they will be in conformity with the instructions we are bound to obey, so far as those instructions go; and if so, as provisional rules, I see no objection to their being sanctioned by the Government of India.

25 May 1855.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

I ASSENT generally to these views, and I think it especially necessary that rule 5 shall be altered, so as to assert and maintain the general principle that grants in aid shall be made to such schools only, with the exception of normal schools, as require some fee, however small, from their scholars.

These Bengal rules must be considered to be provisional only, on their first introduction.

2 June 1855.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

I CONCUR entirely with our honourable colleague, Mr. Grant's views and opinion, as expressed in his minute of the 25th ultimo.

5 June 1855.

(signed) *J. Low.*

I CONCUR in the opinions expressed by Mr. Grant. I think it would be advisable to state distinctly in the rules, that in making grants in aid the Government will act upon the principle of observing strict neutrality in regard to religion, see para. 57 of the Honourable Court's despatch, I observe that by rule 3 the examination is to have no reference to religious instruction. But I think this does not go far enough, and that perfect religious neutrality should be observed by Government in making grants in aid. I have made a few verbal suggestions in pencil in the margin of the rules.

See remarks by
Honourable Court,
Despatch, Public
Department, No.
43 of 1855, para. 6.

11 June 1855.

(signed) *B. Peacock.*

PROVISIONAL RULES for GRANTS in aid of EDUCATION in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, according to the despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854.

1. THE local government at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any school in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:

1. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school depends for support.
2. The average annual expenditure on the school.
3. The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the school.
4. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the school, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.
5. The nature and course of instruction imparted.
6. The number, names and salaries of the masters and mistresses, and subjects taught by each.
7. The books in use in the several classes of the school.

8th. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be supplied.

3. Any school to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not. And it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles. Grants in aid will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the scholars; and wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects, according to the peculiar wants of each school and district.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(No. 855.)

From *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *W. Grey*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 6th July 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Honourable the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 166, dated 4th May last, forwarding for the approval of the Government of India a draft of rules for grants in aid of education under the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 49, dated the 19th July last. This draft has been carefully considered by his Honour in Council, and I am now directed to forward a set of rules founded thereon, but amended in several particulars, and now approved as provisional rules for immediate adoption.

Home Department
Education.

2. The President in Council is desirous that the rules for grants in aid of education should as nearly as possible be the same for all parts of India, and it is for this reason, as well as for the sake of obtaining the result of actual experience in the Lower Provinces, that the rules are approved in the first instance as provisional rules under which the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor can commence operations at once, but which may be superseded hereafter by a code of more general application.

3. The President in Council has not felt himself at liberty to adopt any rules which are inconsistent with the instructions of the Honourable Court, and he is of opinion that although the Government of India is authorised to fill up the details of the scheme into which the Honourable Court have not entered, it is not authorised to omit or to contravene any rule which has been laid down in the despatch. The rules, therefore, have been altered so as to embrace all the points upon which definitive instructions have been given by the Honourable Court, and to be in strict conformity therewith.

4. An alteration has been made in Rule 4, making the stoppage of the grant depend not upon the management of the school generally, but upon the management of it in that particular branch with reference to which alone the aid is

granted, that is to say, the branch of secular education. This was doubtless the intention of the rule as first framed, but it is important that this intention should be clearly and unmistakably expressed.

5. Rule 5, as proposed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor, appears to the President in Council to involve a wide departure from the instructions of the Honourable Court, and has been fundamentally altered. His Honour in Council apprehends that the Honourable Court, in laying down the general principle that grants should be given only to such schools as require some fee from their pupils, could not have intended to admit so wide a range of exceptions to that principle as the wording of the draft rule would have sanctioned. It appears to his Honour in Council that the principle is one which it is of importance to guard with the greatest strictness, and he can hardly conceive that in Bengal Proper, or in any civilised and populous district, an exception could be made without violating it in the sense in which it was laid down by the Honourable Court. The only case which at present occurs to the President in Council as likely to arise in the Lower Provinces, in which an exception to the general principle may properly be made is that of a school established for the instruction of wild and uncivilised tribes.

6. A clause also has been added to Rule 5, embracing the provisions contained in the 55th para. of the Honourable Court's despatch; and a rule has been added expressly declaring that grants in aid will be given only on the principle of strict religious neutrality.

Council Chamber,
6 July 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President, dated 5 March 1855.

In India, Public,
No. 67, 1855, v. 9.
No. 45.

THE Government of India, in a letter from its Secretary, Mr. Beadon, addressed to Sir Henry Montgomery, has forwarded to this Government copies of the letters which have been addressed to the Government of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces on the subject of education, and also a copy of the instructions given to the Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council, moreover, requests that this Government will favour the Committee with a list of the persons whom it is intended should form the senate of the future university, and with the views and opinions of the local Government in regard to the measures to be adopted for carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of an university in the Presidency of Madras.

It is, I consider, the duty of this Government to attend to this request immediately, and I propose that the subject mentioned should be taken into consideration on the next Council day.

The Secretary to the Government of India then goes on to state that he is directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging and of replying to Sir H. Montgomery's letter (No. 78), dated the 9th November last.

In this reply the proposal made by this Government respecting an educational staff is commented on, and as this Government did me the honour of adopting the suggestions on this subject which I made in my Minute of November 4th, 1854, I think it advisable that I should make some explanatory remarks on the views I entertained, having reference at the same time to the comments made, in the order in which they are found in Mr. Beadon's letter.

First, he writes, "In this letter the Government of Madras proposes, not as the permanent establishment, but only as the agency necessary for initiating their proceedings," &c. &c.

This Government certainly declared its opinion, that it was advisable to organise an educational department as an initiatory proceeding, because it felt the necessity for the assistance which would be required, if proceedings on this subject were to be carried on, on a comprehensive scale, as it was led to suppose would be the case from the tenor of the Honourable Court's despatch.

But, in making the requisition to the Government of India, I think I can safely affirm that it was supposed that the educational establishment which

was proposed, would be fully sufficient to fulfil all the duties of the department efficiently, not only at once, but also for some years.

I regret that the establishment proposed should have appeared to the Governor-General in Council to be unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly, because I feel sure that there was no intention, on the part of this Government, to create any expenditure which might be avoided.

But, though I am quite ready to attempt to introduce the system on the reduced scale which has been laid down, I must be allowed at the same time, with great deference, to express my adherence to the opinion which I have already given.

The whole question must turn upon the comprehensiveness of the scheme which is to be adopted, and upon the degree of importance which is not only to be attached to the subject, but which is to be given to it as manifested to the eyes of the people of India.

I may have misapprehended the intentions of the Court of Directors, as expressed in their despatch, and have been led into this error by the views which I myself entertain on this subject.

I must confess to thinking, that when the Government has once resolved to take part in the direction of education, that no degree of importance which can be attached to the subject can be excessive, and that no amount of combined exertion to produce a successful result can be too great.

Holding these views, I proposed that there should be a secretary for education, on a footing equal to the financial secretary, because I was of opinion that thus a position in dignity not too high for the department, would be prominently accorded. It will not be denied that the officer selected to conduct the duties which must devolve upon this department should be highly efficient; and it must be remembered, that the person selected must resign the department to which he has been previously attached, and in which he will probably have looked forward to high appointments; and that in undertaking the direction of the educational branch, he renders himself liable to be arrested in his career, and to be passed over for the higher appointments which exist in other departments.

Again, the Honourable Court has permitted the appointment of an inspector of prisons, at a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, with travelling expenses in addition. Now, however important this office may be, it surely cannot equal, by many degrees, that of the director of education. I recommended the appointment of an assistant secretary, because I believe that the labours of the office, if properly conducted, would be too great for the powers of any one man.

I would here mention, that in considering the administrative working of this Government, nothing has struck me as requiring change and alleviation more than the excessive labour which is heaped upon the heads of departments; their whole time is occupied in the routine duties of their offices, and when I say their whole time, I mean from early morning till late night, with very little relaxation.

Such fatigue is not only prejudicial to the gentlemen concerned, but it is disadvantageous to the public interest, because they must be prevented from making themselves acquainted with many of the modifications and improvements which are yearly made in the numerous branches of political science.

Now, if there be one more than another of the heads of departments who should have leisure time at his command, it is the director of education, inasmuch as he must necessarily require to acquaint himself with the systems which have been adopted, the changes which are being made, and the experiments which are being tried on the subject in all parts of the world.

It is stated, moreover, in Mr. Beadon's letter, "Having regard also to the limited number of schools in the Presidency of Madras, as the number of inspectors proposed seems to the Governor-General in Council excessive," &c.

The proposal which I made, and which was adopted by this Government, was, that there should be six inspectors, and this number certainly did not appear to me excessive.

I was aware that this Presidency was considered greatly in arrear in its educational efforts, in comparison with the other Presidencies, but I was of opinion, that consequently greater exertions were required to make the system at once as general as possible.

The Honourable Court, in their despatch, express themselves as desirous that every district in India should be subject to constant and careful inspection, and

they manifest a wish to encourage the primary, or, as they are termed, indigenous schools throughout the country.

I believe this to be a wise course, not only in an educational view, as bringing the whole mass of the rising generation under instruction, but as politically expedient; inasmuch as if the measures of the Government are concerted for the good of the people, there will be less probability of their being thwarted by misrepresentation, to which they more especially, a government of foreigners, are liable in case of only a small portion of the population being educated.

Though the number of schools in this Presidency may not be as large as elsewhere, yet it is sufficiently large to occupy much time and care, and it did appear to me advisable that, considering the high expectations which have been generally aroused by the Honourable Court's despatch, and considering also the advantage of possessing such knowledge, the Government should at once acquire full information respecting the state of the schools throughout the country, in order that it might in as short a time as possible be able to declare the basis on which it would commence in its own operations, and also be prepared to make grants in aid.

At present we have little or no information respecting the state of the missionary, or of the primary or indigenous schools: the Government must depend entirely on the reports of its inspectors as to those which may be worthy of receiving assistance.

The number of schools in this Presidency at present, shown by the returns made by the University Board, are—

To these are to be added many schools in Madras and in 14 collectorates.

Government schools	-	-	-	-	7
Private, English and Vernacular	-	-	-	-	14
Missionary	-	-	-	-	1,185 (from another return).
Primary or indigenous	-	-	-	-	4,507

In eight collectorates ;

The returns from the other 14 having been incorrect, or not sent in.

Now the number of inspectors in England, Wales, and Scotland,

In the year 1852, was	-	-	-	-	-	18
With assistants	-	-	-	-	-	9
The number of schools inspected	-	-	-	-	-	3,166

The schools in India would, doubtless, not require as much time to be given to them at first as those in England; but, seeing that Government assistance to education is nearly at a minimum there, I felt that six inspectors was hardly too much for a country with an area three times as large, with a population equally numerous, and with the difficulty of having five different languages in ordinary use.

It appeared to me that the Northern Circars might well occupy an inspector.

That Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Nellore, might take another.

Madras, Chingleput, and North Arcot, a third.

South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, a fourth.

Madura, Tinnevely, and Travancore,* a fifth.

Malabar and Canara, to which might be added Mysore, a sixth.

I have deemed it advisable to make explanation, in order to show that the requisition which was made on the Government of India was not forwarded without some grounds to support it, though it may have been based on a misapprehension of the intentions of the Honourable Court.

In the letters from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces, directions are first given respecting the formation of the educational department, which will, of course, be followed by this Government.

2d. The subject of the universities is treated of, on which it appears there must be some delay.

3d. The course to be pursued in making the grant in aid is propounded.

The most important point for this Government to take into consideration on this part of the question is to determine what proposal should be made to the Government of India respecting the amount of funds which are to be placed at its disposal for this purpose.

* This country would probably gladly avail itself of the use of an inspector.

The Government of India authorises the Government of Bengal, and of the North-Western Provinces, to expend a sum equal to five per cent. on the annual educational expenditure.

In this Presidency the sum of 50,000 rupees has been sanctioned as the annual expenditure on education. It has been also suggested that the interest of the education fund should be added; but no sanction has been received, and the funds themselves will shortly be expended on educational buildings.

So that the sum which this Government would have to expend on grants in aid, according to the principle laid down, amounts only to 2,500 rupees.

I am of opinion that it would not be advisable for this Government to attempt to commence proceedings on so small a fund, as it is quite certain that the demands which will be made upon it will be greatly in excess (the only training school in the Presidency having requested an advance of 5,000 rupees to save it from dissolution).

I think, therefore, inquiry must first be made as to the amount which will be sanctioned for the general expenditure on education, in order that this Government may know what degree of encouragement it can hold out to applicants for grants in aid.

Mr. Beadon's letter does not refer specially to the application of this Government for the allowances requested for compilation, translation, &c., of school books, &c. I must therefore infer that the views of this Government are in this, and in other respects, considered unduly extensive, and unnecessarily costly.

On this subject I was obliged to trust to the experience and judgment of others, and I believe the proposal made was considered no more than adequate to provide efficient persons to fulfil the very difficult task of furnishing school books in five different languages.

Guindy, 5 March 1855.

(signed) *Harris.*

(True copy.)
(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the President of the Council of India, in Council, in the Home Department (Education), under date the 27th July 1855.

No. 29.

No. 50.

From *T. Pycroft*, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India; dated 8 June 1855.

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, No. 660, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for the approval of the Government of India the enclosed draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue, setting forth the rules and conditions under which grants in aid of schools already established, or proposed to be established, by private individuals will be made by the Government of this Presidency. The Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to defer laying down any fixed rules for grants in aid of scholarships, and of stipends for normal students, until the inquiries of the inspectors shall have furnished him with better data than he at present possesses for deciding as to the principles upon which grants for such purposes may be most judiciously regulated.

Public Department.

2. I am directed to state that the detailed statements of establishments referred to in the 4th para. of your letter, now under reply, will form the subject of a future communication, after the return of the director of public instruction, who is about to visit Calcutta for the purpose of visiting the educational establishments in that city, and making himself acquainted with the system of Government education in Bengal.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
8 June 1855.

(signed) *T. Pycroft*, Chief Secretary.

DRAFT of Educational Notification.

No. 30.
Enclosure.

WITH reference to Paras. 51 and 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the director of public instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools, either already established, or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular, (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable) which impart a sound education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons, who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee elected by the society or association, by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grants are sought; and, as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration, that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government inspector, and to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants; and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given :—

1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

2d. The provision of school furniture.

3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus, at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified :—

1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargements, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants, that they will be

be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

3d. Application for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus at reduced prices will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources shall have been actually paid.

REVISED RULES AND CONDITIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

1. WITH reference to paras. 51 to 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools either already established, or proposed to be established, by private subscriptions or endowments.

No. 31.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable), which impart a sound secular education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and, as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government inspector, such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform

to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants, and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—

- 1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.
- 2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.
6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given :—
 - 1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.
 - 2d. The provision of school furniture.
 - 3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.
 - 4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.
 - 5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.
7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified :—
 - 1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.
 - 2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.
 - 3d. Application for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.
 - 4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers ; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.
 - 5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus at reduced prices will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bond fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.
8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.
9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources, shall have been actually paid.
10. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, concurred in by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 3 June 1856.

In India, Public,
No. 36, 1856.
Home Cons. 25th
July 1856, No. 75.

In this letter* from the Secretary of the Government of Bengal the Lieutenant-governor asks for further instructions from the Supreme Government before proceeding to the purchase of the ground indicated in their letter of Sept. 14th, 1855, as the site of the Presidency College.

Presidency Col-
lege.
* No. 951, 2d
April 1856.

That letter authorised the Lieutenant-governor to make the purchase and to clear the ground forthwith. But this has not been done, because, as explained by his Honor, a doubt has been raised by the Director of Public Instruction whether a Presidency college will ever be needed, and because, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-governor himself, unless it can be established that a college can be built at a more reasonable cost than 20 lacs of rupees, the sum named by Colonel Goodwyn, no steps ought to be taken towards purchasing the ground.

It does not appear to me that any further delay need take place for either reason.

I cordially agree in the objections felt by his Honor and by the Director of Public Instruction to an expenditure of 20,00,000 rupees upon the edifice of the college. I believe that such an expenditure, having regard to the educational wants of the country and to the means of the Government towards supplying those wants, would be little better than a wicked waste. But I also believe that any outlay approaching to that sum is utterly unnecessary, so much so that I should be as little disposed to countenance it if the Treasury were overflowing, as I am at the present moment.

If the present Medical College Hospital, with the ground upon which it stands, cost no more than 2½ lacs, and if the price was enhanced by the accident, against which care may secure any future building, of a bad foundation, I feel perfectly confident that, after a site for the college shall have been provided, a very small excess over that sum ought to supply all that will be wanted in the way of building for some years to come.

I say for some years, because, in the circumstances in which we are placed, I earnestly deprecate the attempt to conceive and plan a perfect, self-contained integral building, calculated to meet all the requirements of college and university now and for ever.

There is much that is plausible and attractive on a professedly complete plan, and there is something of slovenliness and makeshift in one which is not so. But in order to construct with one intention a large edifice suited to divers purposes, and to make sure that it shall serve its purposes when all is done, it is necessary to know accurately what and how many those purposes will be.

I believe that this knowledge is not in our possession, and I greatly doubt whether it is at present attainable.

It is certain that rooms will be wanted for lectures, libraries, museums, laboratories, and sundry other uses. It is certain that, whatever the number may be, they should be spacious, airy, and commodious. But how many teachers will find employment in them is very imperfectly known. It is scarcely determined into how many branches the instruction to be given shall be divided; whilst it is probable that, as in the English universities and colleges, old and new, the same lecture-room and theatre may be used for many purposes, and that by a judicious arrangement of hours and courses very various work may be conveniently done within the same four walls.

I see it assumed that the chief officers of the college are to be lodged in the building. I hope not. The expense thereby incurred would be very great, and the advantage I venture to think very questionable.

I find it stated by the chief engineer that the college, as now ordered, comprises an anatomical building nearly as large as the present Medical College Hospital; and on the plan of the ground proposed for purchase such a building is projected upon the site of the present medical college. I do not see that this scheme has received the sanction of the Government of India; and I earnestly recommend that no such sanction be given until it shall have been shown that the requirements of Calcutta in respect of a museum and school of anatomy are fourfold greater than those of London or Edinburgh.

It appears to me that in seeking to determine what accommodation shall be provided for the college in the first instance, the aim should be, not to calculate how many rooms each professor and his classes can occupy, and, adding these together, to call upon the architect to provide enough for all, but rather to ascertain how few rooms will suffice for an undeveloped institution which is feeling its way amongst a people whose tastes and tendencies in the higher branches of education are as yet imperfectly proved.

It will be said perhaps that this mode of proceeding, whatever present advantage it may have, entails patchwork construction, and consequently a want of architectural unity.

I do not admit it. There is no inseparable difficulty in so designing the parts which may be first constructed that those which follow shall be easily adapted to them in style, proportions, and external plan. Nor if the style be, as unquestionably it ought to be, simple, need the primary building be, by reason of its incompleteness, unsightly.

The Banqueting House at Whitehall, though a small fraction of a gigantic design, is none the less the handsomest and most faultless structure in London; and Somerset House, though begun in 1775, and not finished until 1855, was certainly no eyesore during the years which intervened.

It is, however, essential to this view, not only that the site should be well chosen, but that the space secured in the first instance should be so ample as to put any apprehension of the scheme being cramped in its completion out of the question. If this be done, I see no danger whatever in beginning upon a plan which shall confessedly leave much regarding the arrangement and extent of such parts of the whole as are not immediately required to future decision. On the contrary, in the circumstances in which we are placed, it appears to me to be the only prudent course.

The condition, however, of an ample space, and even of an unencumbered margin, is indispensable; and I submit that it should be secured at once, even at a large cost. I do so with less reluctance, because I believe that no Government ever yet repented of the acquisition of land within its own capital. And, whatever may be the ultimate fate of the Presidency College, I prophesy confidently that the possession of such an area as is described in the chief engineer's plan will never prove a very bad investment to the Government of India.

In regard to the anticipation of the Director of Public Instruction that the need of a Government College in Calcutta for purposes of general education may have passed away by the time when the edifice is approaching completion, I will only say that in the course of my inquiries and short experience, I have met with nothing which leads me to so sanguine a hope.

It appears to me most improbable that the missionary or other private establishments should be able to command, or should seek to command, such an amount and variety of teaching ability as the Government can without difficulty bring to its aid; and even should they succeed in doing so, there will always be many amongst the natives of the higher class to whom an education in a missionary school will not be acceptable.

I submit, then, that the Supreme Government should not be deterred from requesting the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to act upon their former intention by completing the purchase of the ground in question; and I propose that the larger space, valued at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, be taken, if it can be obtained for that sum.

In regard to the plan of the building, it does not appear from the letter of the Government of Bengal what progress had been made towards ascertaining from the officers of the education department the amount of accommodation required.

It is desirable that the Supreme Government should be in possession of the report of those officers with as little delay as possible, and before any proceedings in the Department of Public Works are founded upon it.

3 June 1856.

(signed) *Canning.*

I cordially agree in the view taken of this question by the Governor-General.

3 June 1856.

(signed) *George Anson.*

MINUTE by the Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated 7th June 1856.

Home Cons.
25 July 1856,
No. 76.
Presidency Col-
lege, and the pur-
chase of a site
for it.

I CANNOT think that the Government will be prudent in laying out 6½ lacs of rupees, or rather, I should say, nearly 10 lacs of rupees,* in the purchase of land, until it knows with tolerable accuracy what will be the further cost of the buildings proposed to be erected on it, and thus be able to form some judgment of the total outlay of which this heavy instalment is only a beginning.

I should be sorry to allow this preliminary purchase of land to be an argument for incurring farther expenditure, in order to justify the original bargain.

The price seems to me enormous, and I do not believe it could be obtained from any purchaser but the Government; from its position, the land will be nearly useless to the Government, excepting for a college, and I have never thought it a very good situation even for that purpose; but however this may be, I know of no reason for supposing that a little delay in buying will have any effect in enhancing the price of the ground.

I strongly recommend that this purchase be not made till the Government sees its way in advance somewhat more clearly than at present.

There is no need of hurry, and a few months at furthest should put us in possession of all the information requisite for deciding on a complete project of works.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have expressed only a qualified willingness to sanction the erection of a suitable edifice for a Presidency college, at a cost of eight lacs of rupees; whether they considered this to include the price of the land on which the building was to be situated is not clear, but admitting that they did not do so, I can readily imagine they will be as startled as I am myself at finding that† the enormous outlay of 6½ lacs of rupees is estimated to be necessary for the acquisition of a site before a single brick of the new edifice can be laid.

I question whether the Government of India is at liberty to incur this heavy additional outlay without the previous sanction of the Honourable Court.

But I make these remarks in a spirit of precaution only, for in every other respect I assent entirely to the argument of the Right honourable the Governor-General.

7 June 1856.

(signed) J. Dorin.

MINUTE by the Honourable J. P. Grant.

Home Cons.
25 July 1856,
No. 77.
Presidency Col-
lege.

1. I ENTIRELY agree with the Right Honourable the Governor-General in objecting decidedly to any proposal for the expenditure of 20 lacs of rupees, or anything approaching to that sum, upon the edifice of the Presidency College; and in believing that any outlay approaching to that sum is utterly unnecessary. I had some little share in the consultations, in consequence of which the scale of accommodation proposed in the plan of an edifice which was sent home to the Honourable Court in 1854 was fixed. The estimated cost of an edifice upon that plan, which provided for due architectural effect, was little more than eight lacs,‡ and a part of that sum might be set off fairly by the saving of house-rent now paid to two principals, both of whom would by that plan be provided with house-room. I am quite satisfied that within this outlay, however the accommodation may be arranged, sufficient accommodation for all the real wants of the college, including a hall and an office-room for the senate of the University, may be provided.

‡ Rs. 8,09,564 exactly.

2. I cannot

* Prime cost of land - - - - -	6½ lacs.
Add 50 per cent. estimated for law and arbitration charges - -	3½ "
	<hr/> 9½ lacs.

† It appears, too, that 50 per cent. was to be added to this sum for law and arbitration charges. See letter of Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th March 1856, so that the prime cost of the land will amount to nearly 10 lacs of rupees.

2. I cannot think the objections now raised by the Director of Public Instruction to the scheme of a Presidency College otherwise than very much out of time and place. That scheme was not an immature and hasty project. It was carefully discussed and deliberately recommended by the late Council of Education, whose long-considered and unanimous opinion would not be less worthy of attention than that of Mr. Young, even if it stood alone. But having been backed by the cordial support of successive Governments of Bengal and India; having met with the unqualified approval of the Home Government, who have ordered its institution; and having been now, under such auspices, actually instituted, it seems to me that the Presidency College ought not to stand still because of the doubts of an individual educationist.

3. The notion that private enterprise and charity in India will shortly be able to establish at the capital such an institution as the London University, after having filled to overflowing all those channels in the provinces through which, by humbler but most useful means, the educational wants of a hundred millions of people must be supplied, is surely a baseless imagination. As if in mockery of such dreams, the very box which brought round Mr. Young's prognostication on this point, contained another despatch from the same gentleman, with the earnest solicitation of the committee of a little and very cheap School of Arts, established a year or two ago in Calcutta, that Government would be pleased to adopt and take entirely over to itself this useful little establishment, because, although it had not been unsuccessful in its object, and was largely assisted by a grant in aid from the State, its means from private enterprise and charity were already dwindling away.

4. I wish Mr. Young, instead of himself obstructing the progress of the college by the needless questioning of a measure that has been determined upon by authority higher than any in India, had in the exercise of his own proper functions prevented the obstruction which with different motives has been caused by the absurdly extravagant demands for space which have been made and attended to. Who authorised Colonel Goodwyn to waste his own time and the time of his establishment in making detailed plans and estimates for an edifice called an anatomical department, considerably larger than the college hospital; and for another edifice upon an immense scale, to be called a chemical department? As the Governor-General has stated, no such buildings were ever authorised by the Government of India, and no such extravagances were ever contemplated by this Government. The eight lacs plan provided ample room for a medical museum and a chemical laboratory. It provided also ample space for a geological museum and a library; a great hall, theatres, and class-rooms; professors' private rooms, and apartments for the resident medical pupils; upon what Dr. Mouat, who knows more of the wants both of the medical and general branches of the college than any one else is likely to know, believed to be a most liberal estimate.

5. It is strange to find Mr. Young, after the plan has been blown out from eight to 20 lacs, mainly by accepting the extravagant claims of the medical college branch for space, using the cost of such extravagant provision as an argument, not for reducing the provision within reasonable limits, to do which was in his peculiar province, but for building no college at all; whilst in the very same letter he tells us that it is the general opinion of the medical professors that a lac of rupees, or thereabouts, would improve and enlarge the buildings of the old medical college, so as to suffice for all probable requirements for several years to come. What those buildings are, and how much money has already been wasted in patching them, we all know.

6. Considering the erection of a new edifice for both the general and medical branches of the Presidency College, at least of one not to cost more than about the sum of eight lacs of rupees, besides what may be required for the accommodation of the new senate, as a measure already approved by the Honourable Court; provided the plan proceeds from the Department of Public Works, and the necessary accommodation cannot be afforded at a less cost, with a due regard to architectural effect; and feeling no doubt of the wisdom of the measure, I do not see why the ground for such an edifice to stand on should not be immediately purchased. I do not read the despatch of the Honourable Court, dated the 16th of May 1855, as expressing only a qualified willingness to erect an

edifice

edifice at the cost of eight lacs of rupees for the Presidency College. I read that despatch as expressing positively the Honourable Court's willingness to incur that expense for that object, "should it be eventually found necessary to incur the whole of the contemplated expense," after taking certain precautions which they prescribe for securing the execution of the work "upon the best plan procurable, in the most substantial manner, and at the same time at the lowest cost consistent with those conditions, and with a due regard to architectural effect." We have long ago requested the precautions prescribed by the Honourable Court to be taken, by referring the plans to the proper department under the Bengal Government. On looking at our secretary's letter, wherein that reference was made,* I observe passages which may have encouraged the officers of the Bengal Government to the undue expansion of the plan, when, as is evident, they required no urging in that direction. But all that is necessary is to correct this tendency by our present orders, in the spirit of the Governor-General's Minute. Acting in that spirit, I have not a shadow of doubt of the sufficiency of eight lacs of rupees for all present purposes; and therefore I see no reason for delaying the purchase of ground, which it will be necessary to have whatever plan be adopted here, and finally approved at home. The ground is rising in value every day, and the operation of purchasing and clearing is tedious, and less costly the less it is hurried.

* See in Desp.
P. W. to Bengal,
14 Sept. 1853.

7. My honourable colleague, Mr. Dorin, does not feel quite sure that the sum of eight lacs did not include the value of the ground. A reference to the papers shows that it did not. The estimate submitted to the Honourable Court professed to be, and was an estimate for the cost of the building only. Therefore the willingness of the Honourable Court to sanction, if necessary, so much for the building, involves of course their approval of appropriating a reasonable space of ground whereon to place it.

8. I think the position of the college hospital fixes the college to its close neighbourhood. The present straggling buildings of the Medical College are close to the hospital on one side; but even supposing the ground they occupy to be large enough for the Presidency College, which I believe is not the case, we cannot do without them whilst the new edifice is building. I do not, therefore, see that there is any choice of ground.

9. I am of opinion, however, that much less ground than is proposed will suffice for the present purpose. It is proposed to place the college in the centre of a cleared block, which is to cost five lacs of rupees, whereby its nearest point would be 190 yards removed from the hospital; too far, I think, for convenience. By moving it 80 or 90 yards to the south, nearer the hospital, and placing it immediately to the north of Colootollah-street, the relative positions of the two buildings would be more convenient; and two-fifths or so of the large space to be purchased might be left unpurchased if not wanted for other purposes. In this, or in any other case, it will be necessary to clear the land between Colootollah-street and the hospital of a bazar, which shuts that building closely in on the north. The value of this land, I understand, is estimated at half a lac of rupees; but its clearance would be indispensable for the sake of the ventilation of the hospital even if it was not necessary for that of the college.

10. I altogether disregard what Mr. Young says of the cost of the legal proceedings being half the cost of the land. The Government law officers do such business for their salaries; and were it otherwise, it seems clearly unreasonable to assume that, because some little purchase of the Municipal Commissioners for 1,000 rupees or so has involved a lawyer's bill of 500 rupees, transactions of lacs of rupees will involve the same per-centage of law charges.

11. In all that the Right Honourable the Governor-General says of the wisdom of a Government acquiring ample space of land in its capital, even at large cost, I must fully concur. The purchase of land is not expenditure; it is but the exchange of one species of valuable property for another. The general wisdom of a Government acquiring ample blocks of land in such circumstances, is tested by supposing the converse of the process. When was this, or any other Government, willing to sell land it happened to possess around its great public buildings in its capital, whatever sum of money might have been obtainable for it? What no Government would choose to sell at any fancy price that ever was offered,

it is surely wise in any solvent Government to buy at the common market price, before that price has been raised by improvements in the neighbourhood.

12. I would remark on the question of providing house room for the principals within the walls, that as there are resident students in the medical branch of the college, it has been found by experience indispensable for the head of that branch to reside in the close proximity of the college.

17 June 1856.

(signed) *J. P. Grant*

Hons. Com., 23.
July 1856, No. 78.

MINUTE by the Honourable *B. Peacock*.

Presidency College.

I CONCUR with the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

20 June 1856.

(signed) *B. Peacock*.

In F. S. G. Public
Letter (No. 20),
1855.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Public, Diary to Consultation of 14th November 1854.

Received the following:

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President, dated 4th November 1844.

By the tenor of the despatch, No. 44, I gather that the first point on the subject of education of which it treats, which this Government has at once to consider, is, that of laying before the Government of India a proposal for organising an education department "preparatory to the introduction of the changes and improvements which have been directed by the Honourable Court.

The despatch on the general education of India gives full scope to the most extensive operations on this most important topic; and authorises the promotion of education universally from the smallest village to the largest towns, and from amongst the wildest and least civilized classes of the population, to those who are the most cultivated.

To organise a general scheme of this nature adapted to the wants, the habits, and customs of this Presidency, and also with reference to the advances already made on this subject, must require some time in order that the information which will be required before any system can be laid down, may be collected. It is therefore of primary importance that the Government should be authorised to employ, as soon as possible, such agents as they may consider necessary for initiating their proceedings.

In paragraph 21 of the despatch to the Government of India, the Honourable Court lay down a very important principle, which I am of opinion should be fully adhered to. "We desire, * * * and that in any case the scale of their remuneration shall be so fixed as publicly to recognise the important duties they will have to perform."

The office which must first be filled up is that of secretary of the Education Department; and I think it should be placed on an equal footing, both as to position and salary, with the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

I am, moreover, of opinion that both these departments require an assistant secretary; and therefore I should at once propose one for that now under consideration.

In addition, it would be necessary to appoint some inspectors, who should, as soon as possible, travel over the country and report on the state of the schools in actual existence.

Six of these would probably be sufficient at first.

I cannot pretend to give any decided opinion about their salaries; but I should think 1,000 or 1,200 rupees a month, and a certain allowance for travelling expenses, would be a fair recompense for able and superior men.

Further, I think the Government would require full authority to organise at once, upon good salaries, a committee for the purpose of compiling, constructing, and translating school books, both in English and in the vernaculars.

With this machinery settled and conceded, the Government would be in a position to form a general system on which it might be prepared to act, should it meet with the concurrence of the Government of India.

I propose,

I propose, therefore, that the sanction of the Government of India should at once be requested for—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
One secretary for Education Department, at	3,323	5	4
One assistant secretary - ditto, at	1,250	—	—
Six inspectors, at	1,200	—	—
an allowance for travelling.			
A Board or Committee for school books, &c., at	—	—	—

(signed) *Harris.*

MINUTE by the Honourable J. F. Thomas, Esq.

I CONCUR. I think it highly desirable that this Government should have authority conceded to it at once, for the employment of the agency proposed by the President. This agency, although it may not be obtainable immediately, will be necessary within a limited period, to give effect to the Honourable Court's despatch; and it cannot be too early put into operation. It is obvious that the general education of the people will become daily of more importance, in proportion as railroads and other public works, which shall develop and add to the material well-being of the people, are carried forward.

6 November 1854.

(signed) *J. F. Thomas.*

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

THE Government of India, in a letter from its secretary, Mr. Beadon, addressed to Sir Henry Montgomery, has forwarded this Government copies of the letters which have been addressed to the Government of Bengal, and of the North Western Provinces, on the subject of education; and also a copy of the instructions given to the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council, moreover, requests that this Government will favour the committee with a list of the persons whom it is intended should form the senate of the future university, and with the views and opinions of the local Government in regard to the measures to be adopted for carrying out the Honourable Court's plan of an university in the Presidency of Madras.

It is, I consider, the duty of this Government to attend to this request immediately, and I propose that the subject mentioned should be taken into consideration on the next Council day.

The secretary to the Government of India then goes on to state that he is directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging, and of replying to Sir H. Montgomery's letter, No. 78, dated the 9th November last.

In this reply the proposal made by this Government respecting an educational staff is commented on, and as this Government did me the honour of adopting the suggestions on this subject which I made in my Minute of 4th November 1854, I think it advisable that I should make some explanatory remarks on the views I entertained, having reference at the same time to the comments made, in the order in which they are found in Mr. Beadon's letter.

First, he writes, "In this letter the Government of Madras proposes, not as the permanent establishment, but only as the agency necessary for initiating their proceedings, &c. &c."

This Government certainly declared its opinion, that it was advisable to organise an educational department as an initiatory proceeding, because it felt the necessity for the assistance which would be required, if proceedings on the subject were to be carried on on a comprehensive scale, as it was led to suppose would be the case from the tenor of the Honourable Court's despatch.

But in making the requisition to the Government of India, I think I can safely affirm, that it was supposed that the educational establishment which was proposed would be fully sufficient to fulfil all the duties of the department efficiently, not only at once, but also for some years.

I regret that the establishment proposed should have appeared to the Governor-General in Council to be unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly, because

because I feel sure that there was no intention on the part of this Government to create any expenditure which might be avoided.

But though I am quite ready to attempt to introduce the system on the reduced scale which has been laid down, I must be allowed, at the same time, with great deference to express my adherence to the opinion which I have already given.

The whole question must turn upon the comprehensiveness of the scheme which is to be adopted, and upon the degree of importance which is not only to be attached to the subject, but which is to be given to it, as manifested to the eyes of the people of India.

I may have misapprehended the intentions of the Court of Directors as expressed in their despatch, and have been led into this error by the views which I myself entertain on this subject.

I must confess to thinking, that when the Government has once resolved to take part in the direction of education, that no degree of importance which can be attached to the subject can be excessive, and that no amount of combined exertion to produce a successful result can be too great.

Holding these views, I proposed that there should be a secretary for education on a footing equal to the Financial Secretary, because I was of opinion that thus a position in dignity not too high for the department would be prominently accorded. It will not be denied that the officer selected to conduct the duties which must devolve upon this department should be highly efficient, and it must be remembered that the person selected must resign the department to which he has been previously attached, and in which he will probably have looked forward to high appointments, and that, in undertaking the direction of the educational branch, he renders himself liable to be arrested in his career, and to be passed over for the higher appointments which exist in other departments.

Again, the Honourable Court has permitted the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons, at a salary of 2,500 rupees per mensem, with travelling expenses in addition; now, however important this office may be, it surely cannot equal, by many degrees, that of the Director of Education. I recommended the appointment of an assistant secretary, because I believe that the labours of the office, if properly conducted, would be too great for the powers of any one man.

I would here mention that, in considering the administrative working of this Government, nothing has struck me as requiring change and alleviation more than the excessive labour which is heaped upon the heads of departments; their whole time is occupied in the routine duties of their office; and when I say their whole time, I mean from early morning till late night, with very little relaxation.

Such fatigue is not only prejudicial to the gentlemen concerned, but it is disadvantageous to the public interest, because they must be prevented from making themselves acquainted with many of the modifications and improvements which are yearly made in the numerous branches of political science.

Now if there be one more than another of the heads of departments who should have leisure time at his command it is the Director of Education, inasmuch as he must necessarily require to acquaint himself with the systems which have been adopted, the changes which are being made, and the experiments which are being tried on the subject in all parts of the world.

It stated moreover in Mr. Beadon's letter,—“Having regard also to the limited number of schools in the Presidency of Madras, the number of inspectors proposed seems to the Governor-General in Council excessive, &c.”

The proposal which I made, and which was adopted by this Government, was that there should be six inspectors, and this number certainly did not appear to me excessive.

I was aware that this Presidency was considered greatly in arrear in its educational efforts in comparison with the other Presidencies, but I was of opinion that, consequently, greater exertions were required to make the system at once as general as possible.

The Honourable Court, in their despatch, express themselves as desirous that every district in India should be subject to constant and careful inspection; and they manifest a wish to encourage the primary, or as they are termed, indigenous schools, throughout the country.

I believe this to be a wise course, not only in an educational view, as bringing the whole mass of the rising generation under instruction, but as politically expedient, inasmuch as, if the measures of the Government are concerted for the

the good of the people, there will be less probability of their being thwarted by misrepresentation, to which they, more especially a Government of foreigners, are liable, in case of only a small portion of the population being educated.

Though the number of schools in this Presidency may not be as large as elsewhere, yet it is sufficiently large to occupy much time and care, and it did appear to me advisable that, considering the high expectations which have been generally aroused by the Honourable Court's despatch, and considering also the advantage of possessing such knowledge, the Government should at once acquire full information respecting the state of the schools throughout the country, in order that it might, in as short a time as possible, be able to declare the basis on which it would commence in its own operations, and also be prepared to make grants-in-aid.

At present we have little or no information respecting the state of the missionary, or of the primary or indigenous schools; the Government must depend entirely on the reports of its Inspectors as to those which may be worthy of receiving assistance.

The number of schools in this Presidency at present shown by the returns made by the University Board, are,—

Government schools, 7; private, English and vernacular, 14; missionary, 1,185, (from another return); primary or indigenous, 4,507,* in eight collectorates; the returns from the other fourteen having been incorrect, or not sent in.

Now the number of Inspectors in England, Wales and Scotland, in the year 1852, was 18; with assistants, 9; the number of schools inspected, 3,166.

The schools in India would doubtless not require as much time to be given to them at first, as those in England; but, seeing that Government assistance to education is nearly at a minimum there, I felt that six Inspectors was hardly too much for a country with an area three times as large, with a population equally numerous, and with the difficulty of having five different languages in ordinary use.

It appeared to me that the Northern Circars might well occupy an Inspector; that Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Nellore might take another; Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot, a third; South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, a fourth; Madura, Tinnevely, and Travancore,† a fifth; Malabar and Canara, to which might be added Mysore, a sixth.

I have deemed it advisable to make this explanation, in order to show that the requisition which was made on the Government of India was not forwarded without some grounds to support it, though it may have been based on a misapprehension of the intentions of the Honourable Court.

In the letters from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, and of the North Western Provinces, directions are first given respecting the formation of the educational department, which will, of course, be followed by this Government.

Secondly. The subject of the Universities is treated of, on which it appears there must be some delay.

Thirdly. The course to be pursued in making the grants-in-aid is propounded.

The most important point for this Government to take into consideration, on this part of the question, is to determine what proposal should be made to the Government of India respecting the amount of funds which are to be placed at its disposal for this purpose.

The Government of India authorises the Government of Bengal and of the North Western Provinces to expend a sum equal to five per cent. on the annual educational expenditure.

In this Presidency the sum of 50,000 rupees has been sanctioned as the annual expenditure on education. It has been also suggested that the interest of the education fund should be added; but no sanction has been received, and the funds themselves will shortly be expended on educational buildings.

So that the sum which this Government would have to expend on grants-in-aid, according to the principle laid down, would amount only to 2,500 rupees.

I am

* To these are to be added many schools in Madras and in 14 Collectorates.

† This country would probably gladly avail itself of the use of an inspector.

I am of opinion that it would not be advisable for this Government to attempt to commence proceedings on so small a fund, as it is quite certain that the demands which will be made upon it will be greatly in excess (the only training school in the Presidency having requested an advance of 5,000 rupees to save it from dissolution).

I think, therefore, inquiry must first be made as to the amount which will be sanctioned for the general expenditure on education, in order that this Government may know what degree of encouragement it can hold out to applicants for grants-in-aid.

Mr. Beadon's letter does not refer specially to the application of this Government for the allowance requested for compilation, translation, &c., of school books, &c. I must, therefore, infer that the views of this Government are, in this and other respects, considered unduly extensive and unnecessarily costly.

On this subject I was obliged to trust to the experience and judgment of others; and, I believe, the proposal made was considered no more than adequate to provide efficient persons to fulfil the very difficult task of furnishing school books in five different languages.

(signed) *Harris.*

Guindy, 5 March 1855.

In Madras Public
Letter, No. 31,
1855.

EXTRACT, Fort Saint George, Public Diary to Consultation of 24 July 1855.

Read the following papers:—

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

The President proposes the following appointments:—

The Reverend John Richards, A.M., to be an Inspector of Schools;
John George Thompson, Esq., Civil Service, to be an Inspector of Schools.

(signed) *Harris.*

Government House, 21 July 1855.

[Ordered to be inserted in the "Gazette."]

EXTRACT, Fort Saint George, Public Consultation of 24 July 1855.

Read the following:—

(No. 982.)

Messrs. Richards and Thompson, as inspectors, will each draw a salary of (1,000) one thousand rupees per mensem.

They will also draw, when travelling on duty, a travelling allowance of (8) eight annas per mile for the distance actually travelled, and (4) four rupees per diem for the time that they may halt on duty; provided, however, that they are not to draw at any one time for more than 12 days at the same place.

Fort Saint George, 24 July 1855.

(No. 983.)

The appointment of the Reverend Mr. Richards to be inspector of schools is made without prejudice to his position and privileges as an assistant chaplain on the Madras establishment. The arrangement will, however, be subject to the approval of the Honourable the Court of Directors; and in the event of their not approving, Mr. Richards will be at liberty to make his election between being transferred permanently and absolutely to the educational department, and reverting to his duties as assistant chaplain. The chaplaincy of St. Thomas' Mount will not be filled up until the pleasure of the Honourable Court be known.

Fort St. George, 24 July 1855.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Ecclesiastical Consultation of 31 July 1853.

Read the following letter :—

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop to the Right Honourable the Governor, &c., &c., &c.

No.

My Lord,

Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the chief secretary's letter, No. 241, of the 17th instant, informing me of your Lordship's intention to appoint the Rev. Mr. Richards, chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, to be one of the inspectors of schools on the new educational arrangements.

I entirely concur in the view your Lordship has expressed of the preeminent qualifications of the Rev. Mr. Richards for the appointment to which he is to be nominated, and cannot have the least doubt that if the Honourable the Court of Directors approve of the arrangement, they will be prepared to grant us another assistant chaplain to maintain the establishment on the prescribed standard, which is all that I can require in the transfer of his services to another department.

There are, however, difficulties in the appointment which no doubt the Honourable the Court of Directors will duly weigh and consider; the chief of which, I apprehend, will be to satisfy the minds of the assistant chaplains, who are below Mr. Richards on the list, and whom he will keep from a step in the service, whilst at the same time he is receiving, as I suppose he will receive, higher emoluments, and at the same time not performing any of the duties of a chaplain.

I shall take care and propose that an assistant chaplain be appointed only to officiate at the Mount on Mr. Richards' removal, and that the chaplaincy be not permanently occupied until the point referred to the Honourable Court be definitely settled.

I have, &c.

Ootacamund, 23 July 1855.

(signed) T. Madras.

(No. 260.)

ORDERED to be brought to the notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with the other papers on the subject of the Reverend Mr. Richards' appointment.

No.

(True extracts.)

(signed)

W. Hudleston,

Fort St. George, 31 July 1855.

Depy. Secy. to Govt.

EXTRACT, Fort St. George, Public Diary to Consultation of 21 August 1855.

In F. S. G. Public Letter, No. 3, 1856.

Received the following letter :—

(No. 949.)

From C. Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to T. Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George.

No. 8.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 50, dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding for the approval of the Government of India the draft of a notification containing the rules and conditions under which grants in aid of education under the Honourable Court's despatch, No. 49, dated the 19th July last, are proposed to be made by the Government of Fort St. George.

Home Department, Education.

2. The rules have been slightly altered to bring them into more complete conformity with the Honourable Court's despatch; and a rule has been added to declare expressly that grants in aid will be given only on the principle of strict religious neutrality. A copy of the rules, with the alterations and addition noted thereon in red ink,* is enclosed; and I am directed to state, that thus altered they are approved as provisional rules for immediate adoption.

* In this document the words written with red ink in the original are printed in italics.

3. The President in Council is desirous that the rules for grants in aid of education should, as nearly as possible, be the same for all parts of India; and it is for this reason, as well as for the sake of obtaining the result of actual experience, that the rules are approved in the first instance as provisional rules, under which the Right honourable the Governor in Council can commence operations at once, but which may be superseded hereafter by a code of more general application.

Fort William, 27 July 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

1. WITH reference to paras. 51 to 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice, that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools either already established, or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it desirable), which impart a sound *secular* education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred, should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee, elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicants are prepared to subject the school, on behalf of which the application is made, to the inspection of a Government inspector, *such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants; and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—*

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given :—

1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

2d. The provision of school furniture.

3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

5th. The provision of school-books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The

7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects above specified :—

1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

3d. Applications for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector, for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

5th. Grants of school books, maps or apparatus at reduced prices, will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bond fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds, which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources shall have been actually paid.

10. *It is to be distinctly understood that grants-in-aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.*

(signed) C. Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 1100.)

ORDERED to be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

No. 9.

Fort St. George, 16 August 1855.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the President.

I QUITE agree with the views stated in this letter, with the exception of para. 16.

No.

I do not see the advisability of restricting the number of books which are to be employed in the examinations more than is necessary; and some of those mentioned by Mr. Arbuthnot are not of extraordinary difficulty, and are in general use.

But I imagine that Mr. Arbuthnot when making this suggestion had solely in view the system of examination by papers only, which it is the intention to adopt in this country.

I wish to take this opportunity of recording my dissent from this system when proposed, as in the present instance, to a general plan for national education.

In the case of selection for particular professions, I can fully understand that, as special qualifications are required, so the examinations should be confined to particular subjects, and examination papers may be prepared accordingly.

But when the general education of a whole nation is in question, it appears to me that the freest scope should be given to the independent action of individual minds; and I am very strongly of opinion, that that full and free scope which I would desire to see permitted cannot be obtained unless *vivâ voce* examinations are introduced to some extent.

They need by no means interfere with trials by questions on paper, which are equally necessary, but they do not admit to an equal degree of the exercise of judgment and taste in the selection of authors; neither do they allow of the admission of an extensive and varied course of reading.

13 November 1855.

(signed) *Harris.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Sir *H. C. Montgomery*, Bart.

In F. S. G., Public
Letter (No. 3), of
1856.

It certainly is very unfortunate that there are those obstacles to the connecting the college for engineers with Major Maitland's school, and that when there is this latter excellent institution in full working order, and capable of expansion, a new establishment should be formed on the other side of the road, unconnected with it, and in some degree in opposition to it. If it is decided that a practical education is to be given in the engineering college, and that the pupils are to learn some trade, it appears to me that one of the objections to the combination of the two establishments into one, is at least, in a great measure, overcome: another objection raised is the military discipline being a necessary part of Major Maitland's plan. It is not impossible that some modification of this part of the system might be feasible. It is not, I think, necessary that the head of the institution should be a professor of engineering also. It is not the case in public institutions of similar description in England, and the case of Major Maitland shows that, without any great scientific acquirements, he has been able to bring his school to great perfection by the exercise of other and, perhaps, more useful qualifications for a superintendent. I would suggest that Mr. Arbuthnot's report be sent to Major Maitland, with a request that he state whether he sees any means of meeting the difficulties there explained to the incorporation of the new engineering college, with the school he has established.

(signed) *H. C. Montgomery.*

6 August 1855.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department, from the Secretary to the University Committee.

Sir,

In Bombay, Public
Letter, No. 12, of
1856, p. 2.
V. 6271.

I AM directed by the President of the Indian University Committee to forward, for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, the documents noted in the margin: * on the committee being constituted, under the orders contained in Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter of the 26th January last, it met, and resolved itself into the following sub-committees:—

1. A sub-committee for preparing drafts of such Bill or Bills as may be necessary for the incorporation of the University.
2. A sub-committee for preparing draft rules for examination for the grant of degrees, and for other cognate matters in the faculties of arts.
3. A sub-committee for preparing similar draft rules, &c. in the faculties of medicine.
4. A sub-

* Charges and Regulations of London University:

1. Letter from Secretary to Government of India, on the subject of a scheme for universities in India, in pamphlet form, four copies.
 2. Report of Sub-Committee of Arts - - -
 3. Ditto - - ditto - - Law - - -
 4. Ditto - - ditto - - Medicine - - -
 5. Ditto - - ditto - - Civil Engineering - - -
- } Three copies each.

4. A sub-committee for preparing similar draft rules, &c. in the faculties of law.

5. A sub-committee for preparing similar draft rules, &c. in the faculties of civil engineering.

3. The first of these sub-committees has not yet commenced its proceedings, but the other sub-committees have made their reports, and the general committee has resolved, before taking these reports into consideration, to submit them to the several local governments, in order that it may have the benefit of any suggestions or opinions which those governments may see fit to make thereon.

4. In pursuance of this resolution, I have the honour to forward the accompanying papers; and, with reference to para. 5 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter above referred to, to request that the committee may be favoured with the views of the Government of Bombay upon them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Young*,
Secretary to the University Committee.

Fort William, 10 July 1855.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I REQUEST that my colleagues will now favour me with their opinions in regard to the proposed University of Bombay.

With Bombay
Public Letter,
No. 12, 1856, p. 2.
V. 6273.

2. The views of the Honourable Court are announced generally in paragraphs 24 to 35 of their despatch, and some remarks of the Government of India are contained in paragraph 12 of their letter to the Bengal Government, and in their letter to the University committee.

3. The annexed paper indicates the opinions of some members of the Bengal committee on many points of much importance relative to general degrees in arts.

4. At present we are to inform the Calcutta committee as to the names of the first members of our Senate, and as to our views in regard to the measures to be adopted generally.

5. Annexed is a list of gentlemen whom I propose to include in the first Senate. The Governor-General has suggested that the Governors of the several Presidencies should be chancellors of their respective universities. The vice-chancellor, I believe, will generally be one of the judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court. The members of the Board of Education will be included in the Senate, according to the expressed wish of the Court of Directors: other names I have endeavoured to select with reference, in a great measure, to general learning and accomplishments, but also in such a manner "as to give to all those who represent the different systems of education which will be carried on in the affiliated institutions, including natives of India of all religious persuasions who possess the confidence of the native communities, a fair voice in the Senate."

6. In connexion with the constitution of the University, the first doubt which suggests itself to me relates to the manner of enabling students to enter as candidates for degrees and honours.

7. The Court of Directors suggest that the attendance required at the London University for entrance examinations may be dispensed with in India. It has elsewhere been recommended that there should be no entrance examinations at all. A more prevailing opinion favours the retention of entrance examinations, dispensing only with the oral portions of them, and providing for their being held simultaneously at the Presidency towns, and at certain selected stations in the mofussil, where arrangements can be made for effective control.

8. My own opinion is strongly in favour of retaining the entrance examinations, and at the same time dispensing with attendance in Bombay. This might

be attempted in several ways. The examination might be divided into two parts, those only who passed the preliminary ordeal being required to proceed to the Presidency for the final one. Such an arrangement, however, would afford only partial relief. Again, examinations for entrance into the collegiate department of affiliated institutions might be regulated so as to secure a certain uniformity; or university examiners might be deputed to hold entrance examinations in the provinces simultaneously with that to be held in Bombay. It might be difficult to carry out this latter system immediately; but when the means of communication are improved, it might, I think, be adopted with advantage. Finally, the entrance examination might be conducted by means of written papers and local committees, as suggested in Bengal: in the first instance this will probably be the best plan.

9. It is not to be denied, however, that the substitution of many committees for one, and the disuse of oral interrogatories, are both decided evils. Provincial committees will not personally examine those who present themselves in the provinces. The central committee will not have the means of removing doubts by questioning, or of pronouncing fully upon the style of written papers, unless among its members be included representatives of all the different languages and dialects in the Presidency. It might be advantageous to circulate to provincial committees along with the printed questions to be answered in writing, other printed questions to be answered *vivâ voce*, and reported upon by the local examiners.

10. In addition to other difficulties, I fear that when the number of candidates for degrees shall increase throughout the country, it will be exceedingly difficult for any central examiners to pronounce upon all papers within a reasonable time.

11. I am inclined to think that the principle of affiliation, although possessing some elements of usefulness, had better be dispensed with; the large recognised institutions for general education will of course always be the great nurseries for the university, as their schemes of education will be specially adapted to its examinations. It will thus generally happen that those entrusted with the charge of children destined for the university will place them at some well-known college. But I see reasons why these establishments should not have a monopoly of training; why this function should not be confined to them, but left open to all who may really be able, in fact, to compete with them.

12. It is necessary now to consider the standard by which entrance into the university should be regulated.

13. At the outset I would most decidedly advise and urge that no attempt should be made to fix these standards too minutely; at a distance, within due limits, a certain power of adaptation and reform should be left to the local senates. A general uniformity of test throughout India being once for all provided for, or from time to time provided for, the details should certainly be left for decision by the authorities on the spot. It would be very useful that they should annually notify beforehand the exact subjects of examination for the next ensuing year; but there should be no attempt to oblige them to use any particular books on any particular occasions. The degree of attainment to be required at each stage being regulated, the manner of testing the actual attainments of candidates should be left to the judgment and discretion of the senates.

14. It will be very convenient that the questions given at each set of examinations should afterwards be published, as in the university calendar at home; such collections form the best guide to study for university distinctions, and if judiciously made, might exercise a very beneficial effect upon the general direction and method of instruction.

15. Of the four branches (mathematics, classics, experimental physics, and ethics), in which examinations are generally conducted in universities of recent institution, the entrance examination is usually made to refer to the first three. This seems to be judicious, and should be adhered to; the fourth branch being left for undergraduate study and degree examinations.

16. One of the most important branches of the entrance examinations at London University is "classics," which includes the learned languages of the west, as well as English and the modern continental languages. What is to be

required

required in this respect in Bombay? For Indian students, English is in a great measure the representative both of ancient and modern literature; and every candidate should undoubtedly be required to be really proficient in that language. In addition to this, he should be thoroughly master of his own vernacular language, and should have a competent knowledge of one other of those named in the margin. According to one proposition, candidates might select any two of the above languages, English being one. The two languages might both be classical, as English and Arabic, to a Mussulman boy. To such an arrangement I should decidedly object, as I think it would have an injurious effect upon the system of preparatory study, and a tendency to render young aspirants careless as to obtaining an early mastery of their native tongue. I would allow no exception to the rule that every candidate at entrance should be thoroughly examined in English and in his own language.

Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Marathee, Guzeratte, Canarese, Sindee, Portuguese.

17. It is a question whether or not there should be an honour examination at entrance: unless it be found that there are decided practical difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, I am inclined to support it strongly. Those who have had experience of college life, I believe are quite agreed that an examination for honours, even at matriculation, may be used as a different kind of instrument for the detection of a different quality of mind. It will not merely indicate that a youth can answer more fully than others a set of ordinary questions upon most subjects, but that (in some branch or branches of learning), he has been cultivating uncommon talents with uncommon zeal and success; that, in short, he may with great propriety be tried by a special kind of test, which would be quite unsuitable for the great majority of students, with reference to whom, of course, the regular papers must always be framed.

18. If it be practicable therefore, I think it would be advantageous that there should be an honour examination at entrance, and that the names of those taking honours should be made known, even if they should be unable afterwards to go on for degrees: the distinction thus early gained will be a lasting advantage to them.*

19. While favourable to honour examination, however, I am very doubtful as to the expediency of dividing those who enter into two classes. It is no slight to any one that he should not voluntarily go up to a difficult honour examination. But to some it may be a real discouragement to feel that what all are obliged to do, they could not do well enough to be ranged in one class with their fellows. Nor do I see any advantage in the proposal; for certainly I do not consider that the standard of proficiency entitling even to a second class certificate at entrance should be fixed very low. The importance of securing as much real proficiency as possible at an early stage of study can hardly be over estimated: it affects the foundations on which all the worth of the superstructure will depend: it affects the efficiency of the schools which supply candidates for university distinctions. Assuredly I would not bring down the standard even in the second class below that fixed for the London University. There can be no reason for subjecting our colleges, or society in general, to an inundation of indifferent undergraduates.

20. Indeed it seems to me that the rules of the London University, duly modified as above, explained under the head of classics, are very well suited for Bombay. I would not omit the elements of chemistry from the entrance test.

21. It seems to be intended that 16 shall be the minimum age of entrance, and that there shall be no maximum. The age of every successful candidate to be specified in his certificate of entrance. These arrangements seem to be judicious and applicable to this Presidency. But I would not, as above noticed, give an university certificate to any one who cannot well pass the ordinary entrance examination.

22. After

* I further think that an honour examination at entrance might be made very useful as a test for the assignment of university scholarships. The establishment of a certain number of these would, I am inclined to think, act most beneficially as an encouragement to exertion, and they would contribute to the support of those most likely to distinguish themselves during their academical career.

22. After questions regarding entrance, come those relative to degrees and higher honours.

23. In this connection the first point for decision is, shall there be more than one grade of examinations for degrees ?

24. Many persons are inclined to dispense with any second degree examination, extending the term of study for B. A. to not less than four years from entrance, and granting M. A. to all who may then obtain the lower degree with honours, or, after a certain further term of years, to all who may have obtained the lower degree without honours, provided they have not in the interim neglected their studies. This I should regard as a great mistake, and the imitation of an abuse still prevailing in some English universities. Every candidate for the superior degree should certainly on examination give evidence of decidedly superior attainments. I see too a very strong special reason why there should be two degrees, one as a note of sound, general learning up to a certain point, which should not be too high to be imposed upon all professional students ; the other as a note of more than ordinary scholarship, eminence in science, literature or philosophy.

25. In this view, I would rule that students may go up for the B. A. examination after not less than three years from entrance (I think it desirable that undergraduates generally should not be lost sight of for a longer term without reappearance), and to the M. A. examination after not less than two years from the date of passing the B. A., and I would require a B. A. degree from all those desirous of entering on the professional study of law, medicine, or civil engineering. This may at first be objected to in some quarters, but I am convinced that it is quite judicious. The engineering student will be more appropriately and more thoroughly instructed in the higher mathematics and natural philosophy, while he is completing his general studies, than after he has entered on the practical labours which are to fit him for his active vocation. So the medical student can be more profitably introduced to a general and systematic knowledge of natural philosophy, chemistry, and physiology, before he is overwhelmed with the multifarious duties of the dissecting room and the hospital. Law students likewise should be taught, before they begin to attend in courts or chambers, those general principles of jurisprudence, and the law of evidence, without some knowledge of which, no education can be regarded as complete. All these are legitimate elements in a general education, and the more a professional man can learn of them before beginning to confine himself to special studies, the more liberal and broad will be the principles upon which he will afterwards pursue and apply them.

26. With the exception of the branch of classics or languages (in which the modifications indicated in the annexed paper would be necessary), I think the standards for B. A. or M. A. in the London University would apply to Bombay, with very little alteration. Indeed I can see no object in deviating from the rules or standards of the more recently established English universities, which were arranged by experienced and sagacious men, and have been pointed out as the best models for India.

27. I see no reason why there should be two classes of ordinary B. A. degrees. If it were proposed more enduringly to distinguish those who take degrees with honours from the holders of ordinary degrees, there would be much to urge in favour of that plan. But I see little prospect of advantage from any subdivision of the ordinary grade. The natural tendency of such a rule would be to lower the standard for ordinary candidates who are less proficient than they might be, and to this I am decidedly opposed.

28. As already stated, the regulation for B. A. examinations in London, as modified in the annexed paper, seem to be well suited for the present purpose, and the examinations for honours in connection with the same degree should be framed on the analogy of similar ordeals in England. It seems to be a question whether the branch * in which any one may have graduated with honours might not be afterwards designated in his titles.

29. The remarks in the last paragraph also apply entirely to the separate ordinary and honour examinations, which I should wish to see instituted in this country for M. A. degrees. It might be well in this grade also permanently to distinguish

* Mathematics, classics, experimental physics, and ethics.

guish honour from ordinary graduates, and even honour graduates into classes corresponding with the special branches in which their honours have been won.

30. It is not intended, I presume, to omit geology from the branch of physical sciences, nor political economy from the moral sciences, nor the comparative study of languages from the branch of classics.

31. The distinction between mathematical and experimental physics which prevails in Dublin University seem to be very expressive, and worthy of adoption here.

32. On the question of titles, I would say that if the standard to be exacted in India can be placed on a level with those adopted in Great Britain, the denominations by which they are to be indicated should also be the same. It is desirable that an Indian graduate and an English graduate should be as nearly as possible of the same class of scholars, both having this at least in common, that up to a certain point they have appropriated equal proportions of the best knowledge within their reach, and are entitled in equal degrees to the regard of their respective communities.

33. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the caution offered in the middle sentence of paragraph seven of the letter from the Supreme Government to the University Committee is perfectly sound and just. But that the doubt expressed in the concluding sentence of the same paragraph ought not to be allowed too much weight.

34. The subject of professional degrees is so extensive and so complicated with practical details and questions of privilege, that I am not prepared at present to express a full opinion in regard to it.* I have made references to many of those whom I deem best qualified to judge as to legal, medical, and engineering matters, and I propose hereafter to make known the result in a separate minute. In the meantime I think it would be well to obtain from the Supreme Government some intimation as to the proposed character of the new degrees in law, with especial reference to the privileges which will accrue to holders, and the classes of persons of whom such degrees are to be exacted.

35. It is proposed, I see, to admit to degree examinations all who, after passing the entrance examination at any Indian university, have prosecuted their studies during the proper term of years. I would omit the word Indian from the above, for I do not at all see why undergraduates and inferior graduates of all recognised British and Indian universities should not be regarded as reciprocally admissible, after due preparation, to any examinations for higher titles in any university which may be nearest at hand.

36. I would also make some special provision for the early examination (for B.A. degrees) of all young men above the age of (say) 25 years, in regard to whom it may be certified by their last teachers that there is some reasonable prospect of their success.

37. University professorships of law, of civil engineering, and of the classical and vernacular languages of India, are suggested by the Court of Directors. The Governor-general, however, doubts the necessity of this, if proper provision for their studies be made in separate colleges, or separate department of a Presidency college. This is also my own opinion decidedly, with this proviso, that the lectures of the said professors should be open, on reasonable terms, to all comers (not only to those regularly pursuing the whole course of instruction imparted at the college in which they are given), and that the honours fixed for the lectures be such as appears to be most generally convenient for the students and teachers of all the neighbouring institutions.

38. As regards the university charter, I see no reason to suggest any but the most obvious alterations of those relating to London University.

39. An

* Should it be determined, however, to establish them, I am inclined to think it would be proper to attend to the degree of M. A. such students as take a creditable professional degree, without requiring them to pass that superior examination which will be necessary to qualify ordinary B. A.'s for the M. A. degree.

39. An opportunity will, I trust, be afforded to this Government of offering its opinion upon any report which may finally be made by the Calcutta Committee before that report shall be adopted by the Supreme Government. I trust, also, that some information may be afforded as to the exact duties and positions of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, registrars, and examiners of the University.

7 July 1855.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

The Right hon. Lord Elphinstone,
G. C. H.
The Hon. Sir W. Yardley, knt.
The Hon. J. G. Lumsden.
The Hon. A. Malet.
M. Larken, esq.
Juggonath Suntrerset, esq.
Bomanjee Hermusjee, esq.
Dr. Bhawoo Dajee.
M. Stevell, esq.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, knt.
Mirza Alee Mahomed Khan.
Major-general Waddington, C. B.
W. Howard, esq.
Wm. Frere, esq.
Dr. Don, Inspector-general of
Hospitals.
The Rev. W. K. Fletcher.
H. B. E. Frere, esq.
J. J. Berkley, esq.

Edward Howard, esq.
Principal Harkness, M. A.
Major Candy.
Dr. Morehead.
Professor Fraser.
The Rev. P. Anderson.
Lieutenant-colonel Scott.
Lieutenant-colonel Lang.
The Rev. Dr. Wilson, D. D.
W. P. Adam, esq.
H. L. Anderson, esq.
Lieutenant-colonel Jacob.
Rev. M. Peniston.
Dr. Peet.
Dr. Giraud.
Professor Sinclair, LL. D.
Professor Reid, LL. B.
The Director of Public Instruc-
tion.

MINUTE by the Honourable J. G. Lumsden, Esq.

1. I REGRET that there has been some delay on my part in disposing of this subject.
2. In the third paragraph of the Right honourable the President's minute he speaks of an annexed paper, as indicating the opinions of some members of the Bengal Committee on many points of much importance relating to degrees on arts.
3. That annexed paper did not accompany the minute, nor did I receive it until the 18th of August; and as the subjects and opinions therein discussed were freely alluded to in the minute, it seemed necessary to wait for its receipt.
4. From the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay of the 26th of January last, it did not otherwise appear that much remark was called for on our part in regard to the scheme for the Bombay University.
5. In the first paragraph of the letter of the same date from the Government of India to the committee for the establishment of a university at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the duty of preparing a scheme which shall be common to all three Presidencies is delegated to that body.
6. I can see no reason at all for demurring, on the plea of local circumstances, to the details of such a scheme as the gentlemen placed upon the committee may regard as the best for the Presidency of Bengal. There are no local distinctions between the several Presidencies of a nature to suggest any material diversity in framing a common scheme for extending education in this country, and raising the standard of it.
7. Had not the Right honourable the President entered very fully into some of the questions which have been raised before the Calcutta Committee, and which affect the general scheme, I should probably therefore have confined myself to an expression of the above opinion, and an assurance that I had no objection.

objection to offer to the list of gentlemen whom he proposes to include in the first Senate.

8. He has, however, invited our comments; and I consider, therefore, that I am called on to record my assent in his remarks, or to state where I differ from them, which I shall do as briefly as I can.

9. I will first roughly outline what I conceive to be the distinguishing features of the proposed university.

It is, as far as practicable, to resemble in its constitution the London University.

It is to be governed by a Senate at the Presidency, who are to award degrees and honours.

Certain educational institutions, as schools of a superior character in the provinces and colleges at the Presidency or elsewhere, which may hereafter be approved and admitted by the Senate, are to be affiliated to the university; by which I understand that they are to bear the same relation in general respects to the University of Bombay, that the colleges of Cambridge and Oxford respectively bear to those universities.

Any candidate for degrees or honours to be granted by the university must, before his examination will be permitted, produce a certificate that he has studied for a period of four years at one of these affiliated schools, that he has conformed to the prescribed rules which entitle him to present himself for examination, and that he has borne a good character.

Candidates for honour and degrees at the university will be expected to pass an entrance examination, either at the Presidency or in the mofussil, analogous to the examination passed on entering an English university, before he can be admitted into the collegiate department of these affiliated institutions. This examination, however, has by some been thought unnecessary.

The examination for degrees and for honours must be held at the Presidency before a body of examiners appointed by the Senate.

10. I will now follow our President's minute in the order of the several paragraphs.

11. I agree with him in thinking that candidates for university degrees and honours should pass an entrance examination previous to their admission into an affiliated institution.

The rule will confine the university examination to a class who have at the entrance of their collegiate career given proof of having attained to a certain standard of education.

12. The standard fixed for this examination I am of opinion should also be, as far as it can be made so, analogous to that required at the entrance examination at our own universities, or rather at the London. I think it would be a mistake to pitch it too high, and one that in this country should be carefully avoided.

13. I greatly doubt the expediency, if not the practicability, thereafter of conducting these examinations by means of written papers, such as are now in use in our own district examinations of public officers. I doubt it from the immense correspondence and great delay which such a system would occasion.

14. We should make a special provision, I think, for the inconvenience of having our affiliated schools and colleges spread over the wide extent of the Presidency; a small body of appointed university examiners should travel through the Presidency, paying periodical visits to the different affiliated institutions, and, if necessary (though I do not think this will hereafter be the case), to other central spots, where candidates desirous of entering the collegiate department of an affiliated school can present themselves. As the course of study preparatory to an examination at the Presidency for honours or degrees, is to be conducted in the districts, it would be the height of hardship to call on all the young aspirants throughout the Presidency, to visit Bombay for this preliminary examination.

15. I trust that there will be no restriction in regard to the number of affiliated schools, but that hereafter we may find it possible to affiliate one or more schools in every district or province in the Presidency, so that the means of collegiate training may be provided for the people at their very doors. I consider that

one of the earliest objects to be steadily kept in view by the Director of Public Instruction should be to provide for this want, and, where he thinks that a school is capable of being raised to the standard necessary to admit of its being affiliated with the university, that he should specially turn his attention to its improvement.

16. Paragraphs 12 to 16 inclusive.

I agree generally in our President's remarks in these paragraphs.

17. Paragraphs 17 to 19 inclusive.

I also entirely concur in the opinions expressed in these paragraphs. If youths are prepared for and desirous of passing for an honorary degree on the occasion of their entrance examination, I think it would be a pity to baulk them. I prefer this plan to a division into two classes. There may be something invidious in forcing a youth to either succeed in becoming one of a superior class, or to be ranked in an inferior grade. The latter might unfavourably affect his whole future career, while there is nothing to depress a man who has never attempted to secure an honorary distinction on entering college, and to discourage him in the pursuit of university honours. On the other hand, a youth who has aimed at this preparatory degree of honour, and has attained it, has given a guarantee for future excellence and distinction which he is not likely to forfeit.

18. It is also clear to me that, having once passed the entrance examination, no student of good character should be prevented from hereafter presenting himself at the final university examination as an aspirant for honours or degrees. I concur, as will be apparent from the preceding remarks, in paragraph 19 of our President's Minute; I also concur in paragraphs 23 to 31 inclusive.

19. But I cannot rest satisfied with recording a mere assent in the opinions and arguments contained in the 32d paragraph.

20. If it be a question whether we are in India to adhere to the custom of English universities, and to grant degrees of B.A. and M.A., &c., or to substitute another and perhaps a more critically correct nomenclature of titles, intended to imply that their recipient has attained to a certain standard of education, I sincerely hope that the time-honoured and ancient term so familiar to English ears, and so connected with English history, may be preserved. The critical propriety of a term as expressive of the exact meaning intended to be conveyed may be of less consequence than the associations connected with the more ancient times—terms in themselves less correct, perhaps, but, from long familiarity, understood as well, and far more valued. This would be an argument, it may be urged, against a change in mere titular university distinctions at home. But who shall say that at some future period, when the political connexion between this country and our father-land has long been severed, these well-known and familiar titles may not still be preserved in the Indian universities, forming the links of a moral connexion which they help to maintain between the respective countries, recalling a period when the power which we possessed as the foreign rulers of India was not selfishly misused, but was honestly employed for the noblest and most disinterested of objects, the advancement and benefit of the people.

21. I have no further remarks to offer upon our President's Minute, in which it will be seen that, with a very few exceptions, I cordially concur.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

8 September 1855.

MINUTE by the Honourable *A. Malet*, Esq.

It seems desirable that this subject should be disposed of as soon as possible, and, after the minutes of our Honourable President and the Honourable Mr. Lumsden, any remarks I wish to make may be very brief. If the system of affiliating schools and colleges to the university be determined, a provision should, I think, be made at the commencement for the entry of those who have not studied

studied at such affiliated institution, the special cases alluded to by the sub-committee of arts being provided for, as recommended by them.

In the test for admission in languages, I am of opinion that English and the candidate's vernacular should suffice; or when English is his vernacular, that and one other, either classic, modern European or oriental.

The intention to place those who enter in two divisions seems to me to be sufficient without honours, students in both divisions being competent to try for any honours subsequently. The bestowal of honours on entrance would, I think, render them too cheap.

I concur in the expediency of permitting provincial examination for entrance, and in paragraphs 21 to 32 of our President's Minute.

With reference to professional degrees, I think that the previous attainment of the degree of B.A. should not be dispensed with.

The explanation suggested in the latter part of our President's 34th paragraph seems requisite. I concur in paragraphs 35 and 36.

The Government of India does not contemplate the appointment of university professors. If the latitude for attendance at the lectures of college professors, suggested by our Right honourable President, in his 37th paragraph, be allowed, I see no objection to this; otherwise I apprehend that university professors will be necessary.

14 September 1855.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

Further MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

1. AFTER reading what my colleagues have written in regard to the proposed university in Bombay, it seems to me that our views are very much the same, and that their minutes do not call for any further remarks on my part of a general nature.

2. Since expressing my opinions, however, I have perused the draft reports of the university sub-committees in Calcutta, and have consulted some of those who are best informed as to professional studies and practice in this Presidency; and with reference to paragraph 34 of my minute, it may be proper to express in a few words the views to which I have been led in regard to professional degrees.

3. In paragraphs 24 and 25 I urged with some earnestness that a preliminary degree of B.A. should be required of all who may wish to enter for professional degrees. I adhere entirely to this belief, and attach to it the greatest importance. The adoption or rejection of such a course will determine the whole character of the university on its purely practical side. I beg to urge most strongly that a high general preliminary standard be exacted, without exception, of all candidates for university degrees in every profession.

4. The sub-committee of civil engineering have recommended, I perceive, that a degree of B.A. should be required of candidates for professional degrees in their faculty; but they suggest a relaxation of this rule in favour of students in the Government colleges, which I must consider inconsistent and unwise. The sub-committee of law have recommended that a degree of B.A. should be required of candidates for degrees in law; but they likewise bring forward an alternative suggestion which, in my opinion, cannot fail to have an injurious effect. The sub-committee in medicine admit that it would be most desirable to receive only such candidates as have qualified in arts; but they only bring themselves to expect this communication hereafter "in the future progress of education in India."

5. I see no reason why it should not begin to be enforced from the date on which the university may begin to confer its degrees of B.A.

6. The Government of India can have no desire to suggest that mere professional expertness is all that should be required of a professional graduate. Practical shrewdness, aptitude for the details of business, special knowledge of any kind, as a lawyer, doctor, engineer, are excellent things, and will find their own rewards; but these are not the qualities on which, through the university, it is

the great object of our Government to set the seal of its approval. If intelligent men be brought to the threshold of the professions, and admitted to the benefits of instruction, there can be no doubt as to their professional advancement. Even without degrees the colleges will gradually supply as much practical skill of as high a kind as the community can afford, or will consent to remunerate. Even with degrees they will not long supply more; and although the creation of a class of skilful native practitioners will be a great benefit and a great triumph, still there is a higher view than this of the present question, a view which must not be postponed to this. For assuredly the future of these very professions, and even of native society itself, will depend less upon the special skill and dexterity of those who are to be the advisers of all classes in their common dealings and pursuits, than upon the liberality of their general views; the purity of their character and the soundness of those principles of thought and action which will give a colour to their lives and example. In a letter which has been placed at my disposal, Sir William Yardley has forcibly pointed out the danger of "mere legal training without that high tone of professional morality which in England and Scotland is found to be the safeguard of men's most intimate confidences;" and Mr. Howard, to whose able report upon law degrees I shall presently have occasion to refer, expressly states, that "it is in itself positively injurious to the mind to commence a study that requires so much precision of thought; except upon a broad, previous foundation, the tendency of the study of any system of law is undoubtedly to narrow an uncultivated mind." I believe that a similar objection applies to the other two branches for which professional degrees are to be granted, and that in those whose moral faculties have not been carefully cultivated, or who are not under the influence of strong religious conviction, their studies have a materialist tendency, which it is important to counteract.

7. I dwell upon this subject, because I do not think that its importance can be over-rated. There is in India a very small class of persons who can hope to live otherwise than by their own exertions. Of those who live by their labour, the most influential at present are the bankers, the merchants, and the higher servants of the State. It is not difficult to believe, that in India the two former pursuits are unfavourable to study and to moral discipline, while an officer of Government cannot usually command as large a share of private confidence as a person of equal ability in an independent position. The leading members of the liberal profession, therefore, will probably form a kind of intellectual aristocracy by themselves; they will exert a great moral influence, and will communicate their own opinions and habits to their fellow countrymen. If so, it must be an object of the highest importance to elevate as much as possible the standard of principle and character among those professional graduates on whom we are about to confer the only titular distinctions which we have to bestow, and who will be regarded, in some degree, as though exponents and representatives of European ideas and indication. For other defects among them there may be other remedies; but the evil of inadequate general education can only be averted by Government, and can be fully averted only in the very outset.

8. It is notorious that in England imperfect legislation on professional matters has been a source of infinite mischief and demoralisation. Until within the last 20 years, the professional colleges and companies alone conferred licences to practise in medicine: the two older universities alone awarded medical degrees. The former bodies very naturally confined their examinations to mere special skill, and the proportion of university graduates to general practitioners was never so great as to raise the character of the entire profession. In law the anomaly was, if possible, more striking. The university conferred degrees which conveyed no right to practise, and the inns of court admitted to practise without making inquiry as to qualification. In engineering, I believe, no one need obtain, even now, any diploma to practise his profession, and no university is empowered to confer a degree in connexion with it.

9. It seems quite obvious, therefore, that the Indian Government must not in this case be guided by home precedents, but must act for itself, using the experience of England rather as a warning, than as a guide.

10. For these reasons it is with regret that I observe in some gentlemen of experience here, and even in the reports of the sub-committees, a tendency to sanction

sanction the practice of transferring boys immediately from schools to professional study without any intermediate training of a collegiate nature, or with only a very inadequate training.

11. I do not understand how a schoolboy can really be fit to enter at once upon a professional career. He has hitherto been strictly in a state of pupillage; his conduct has been regulated by an authority which he was not to question, and even his knowledge has been resting upon rules enforced by authority; he has not been thoroughly proved, either as to moral purpose or mental energy; he has never been thrown upon his own resources. This is what happens to him at college; principle begins to take the place of authority, and rules are superseded by reasons. On this account the few years of college life are singularly important in the formation of character, and especially valuable to every one who is to lead an active life.

12. But even to the mere student their value is exceedingly great. Almost for the first time he feels responsible for his own progress, and works according to his own plan. The facts and formulæ of his schoolboy days are now construed to his mind in thought. He begins to mature his knowledge; two or more years are devoted almost exclusively to "permanent studies;" that body of approved science and literature, in regard to which all men have long been of one mind. It is only in the latter part of his course, after long and steady discipline, that he is finally brought face to face with the "progressive studies," the literature and science of his own day, which thenceforward will chiefly engage, if not engross, his attention; and it is only after this careful training that a young man is regarded as qualified to take part in the affairs of the world. Surely, any less careful training should not be held to qualify for entrance upon a professional career.

13. I am very anxious that this should be admitted, and that it should be admitted in time. It is easy now to prevent a great mischief, which hereafter it will be very difficult to correct. Indeed, the few objections which I have heard people urge against the high general education for which I contend, appear to me to be founded upon a misconception.

14. It is urged, for instance, that if this preliminary test be exacted, the number of candidates for degrees will be excessively small; such a statement, if demonstrated, might be a very good argument for delaying the foundation of a university, but can never be accepted as a reason for deteriorating the quality of its degrees. I trust, however, that the statement itself is erroneous.

15. Again, it is urged that, by exacting such a test, you limit very much the numbers available for professional employment in the public service. This objection supposes that none are to be employed but those who have taken professional degrees. I do not advocate such a regulation; on the contrary, I think it would be premature and injurious. The professional colleges should not close their doors against all but undergraduates of the university. The public service has need of all the talent and skill it can command from every quarter. No present change need be made in these respects, except as regards the highest grade of public offices. If it should hereafter be found that the number of professional graduates who desire to obtain public employment is sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service, such a state of things will of itself prove that the ground of this objection has been removed.

16. The only other difficulty which has been noticed to me relates to the additional expense of taking a professional degree, if a general degree is first to be taken. I do not attach much weight to this objection. The cost of education in this country is uncommonly, if not excessively, small. The number of scholarships and exhibitions will apparently be uncommonly great; and if a young man may enter as a university student at 16, take his degree of B.A. at 19, and obtain his professional degree at 22 or 23, I do not think that he will have any ground of complaint, or that the community would be benefited by his earlier emancipation.

17. I have noticed (in paragraph 25 of a former minute) the course which would, in my opinion, qualify for a B.A. degree. Beyond exacting an elementary knowledge of chemistry at entrance, I would not assign a prominent place to the

physical sciences in the first, or even in the second, year's courses. In the third year they would engage more of the student's attention, as he would then be maturing his knowledge of the state of science generally, and preparing for a more exact study of those special branches which would form part of his professional accomplishment.

18. I should expect a great deal from an arrangement of this kind, and desire very strongly to recommend it. But I have delayed long enough upon this part of the subject, and will pass on, therefore, to the proposed courses and examinations for each of the professional degrees separately.

19. And first, as to medicine, provision has already been made in this Presidency for the scientific study of medicine. The Grant College has been conducted with singular judgment, and the professional attainments of its graduates are admitted to be very considerable. I would not interfere with a college system which is working so well, unless where this may be indispensable to the proper working of the university system.

20. Now, if the scheme of study at the Grant Medical College were to be modified, according to that proposed by the sub-committee of medicine, the changes, in most respects, might not be very great, but I fear they would be very injurious. The amount of training, and especially of practical training, and with it, of course, the qualifications of graduates, would be lowered, and not raised, by the alteration. I entirely concur in the opinions expressed on this point in the annexed papers by the Government Examiner* and the Officiating Principal of the Medical College.† I know also that the late Examiner‡ and the present Principal are both strongly of the same mind. I should esteem it a great misfortune to learn that degrees are hereafter to be conferred by the university upon easier terms in any respect than those on which diplomas are now awarded at the college. For we have not here a nominally high standard with a really lax application of it; the clinical instruction at the Jemsetjee Hospital has been no mere pretence. The college examinations have been searching and practical, and could hardly be rendered more so under any system.

21. I must therefore strongly deprecate any curtailment of the medical course at present exacted in Bombay, and any degradation of our practical standard of professional qualification. The existing course may be compressed into four years, if that be deemed requisite. But beyond this, I earnestly hope that no interference will be attempted.

22. It would then only be necessary to enjoin that the present preliminary test should be rigorously exacted of all ordinary students at entrance, and gradually raised for all when practicable. That candidates for professional degrees should be admitted to study at the college in virtue of their degrees of B. A., and not otherwise. That the existing course of medical study should continue to be sedulously inculcated in all its branches, and that the closing examinations should be as strictly searching and practical as heretofore, comprehending the general principles of treatment, and not confined to mere details of symptoms and remedies.

23. I do not feel competent to express an opinion as to the details of the proposed courses; but this seems hardly necessary, as I sincerely trust that no great changes will be insisted upon. The double (or biennial) examination of students (but without honours) might perhaps be introduced here, as in Calcutta; but, if adopted, the first test should be a collegiate one, and the decision of the point may, I think, be confided to the college authorities or the local senate.

24. The same remark applies to the proposals for medical fellowships and prizes, in which I entirely concur. The settlement of all details connected with them should be left to the senates, which can also decide whether or not the fellows should be employed on tutorial instruction as proposed by Dr. Don.

25. It

‡ Dr. MacLennan, who had greater experience in the medical education of the natives than any one, having been the first, I believe, to attempt to impart medical instruction, properly so called, in India, and having been nearly 30 years engaged in the work.

* Appendix (A).

† Appendix (B).

25. It has been remarked by Dr. Giraud, that the scheme of botanical examination proposed in the appendices to the sub-committee's report, is not adapted to test the attainments of Indian students. The list in section 1, he regards as too extended, and in section 2, he would not select natural orders, that have their chief representatives in extra-tropical countries, but such as are characteristically tropical. He would also attach more importance to structural and physiological botany. I have no doubt that he is quite right; but this also can be better settled, I believe, by the senates.

26. The sub-committee consider that there should be two degrees in medicine, the lower to be called graduate, and the higher, doctor. Graduates, they think, should not be styled doctor, even by courtesy. They would give special rewards and encouragements to high proficient, and believe that the best students would remain in the university (to qualify as doctors of medicine) if they might thereby enter the Government service at once as first-class sub-assistant surgeons, and be advanced rapidly to responsible offices and to higher salaries.

27. I think there should be two degrees, but the lower should be styled bachelors, not graduates; a title, as I have been justly reminded, which is not applicable to inferior and merely inchoate degree. I concur also entirely in the suggestion for securing to doctors a preferential claim to the highest grade of appointments and salaries in the public service, and I trust that this prospect may induce many to persevere in their studies in order to obtain the superior title.

28. Dr. Giraud has suggested that candidates for the degree of doctor should write and defend a pathological thesis, and this seems to be a very good proposal.

29. I must request particular attention to the clear and decided views expressed by Dr. Peet in the able minute which accompanies this paper. I have already stated my concurrence in the opinions urged in paragraphs 3 to 14, and I have now to add, that the remarks in paragraphs 15 to 18 have also my entire approval, and appear to be well worthy of consideration by the authorities in Calcutta. Further study and a higher scientific qualification should, in my judgment, be indispensable in candidates for the higher degree of doctor. Appendix (B.)

30. There is one part of the above arrangement which I have suggested with regret and from necessity, that, namely, which contemplates the admission of other than university students (that is, students possessed of a lower preliminary qualification than the degree of B. A.) to all our professional colleges. This may lead, I am aware, to jealousies and dissatisfaction in particular cases. But I do not see how it is to be avoided. It is not possible either to place restrictions upon general practice at present, or to refuse instruction to all but the highest class of students. To make any attempt at the former measure would be quite preposterous, while the number of skilled practitioners is not sufficient to meet the wants of one-twentieth part of the community; even the latter measure cannot be wisely attempted, for it would infallibly result in one of two serious evils—either a fatal diminution in the number of candidates for professional employment in the lower grades of the public service, or an undue degradation of tests for the higher university distinctions. I feel constrained to conclude, therefore, that as a provisional arrangement general students must still be admitted to study at professional colleges on the same terms as at present, though the terms on which university students are to be admitted should at once be raised. If preliminary tests in connexion with the university be lowered, it will be very difficult to raise them. But if the present practice be merely tolerated while necessary by the colleges, it can be discontinued without difficulty as and when it may be possible to dispense with it.

31. And no doubt the duration of the imperfection will be directly measured by the efforts of Government to improve the prospects and status of the higher graduates. If adequate means of study and motives to study be assiduously provided, there can be no apprehension as to the ultimate result.

32. But I must now refer to the proposal of degrees in civil engineering. The subject is one of great difficulty, and I touch upon it with much diffidence.

33. The Calcutta Sub-committee have made their proposals with reference to the constitution and objects of the civil engineering colleges in Bengal. This seems to be an inversion of the proper method of procedure. The colleges should adapt themselves to the requirements of the university; the university should stand upon its own foundation, and have its own objects; it should know exactly what it intends to require of all candidates for a particular title, and should not be much affected by local peculiarities of the school.

Appendix (C.)

34. Indeed there seems to be some ground for the observation of the chief engineer (in one of the letters now circulated) that the remarks of the sub-committee "indicate a too indefinite conception of the nature and object of the civil engineering degree." They do not seem to have made any great attempt at selection. Now the best claim of such a scheme to commendation must be this, that whereas a selection has to be made, it has here been made in the most judicious manner possible.

35. In substitution of the plan propounded by the sub-committee, which is not approved by officers of experience here, I would strongly recommend an arrangement somewhat similar to that which obtains in the School of Engineering in Dublin. (See the Dublin University Calendar for 1854, pp. 56 to 59.)

36. Supposing that the curriculum in India were framed upon this model, and that no student was admitted to the first year's course until he had passed his B. A. examination, it would be quite possible to compress the professional studies of engineering candidates into three full years, as follows :

1st. 1. Mathematics (ex hypothesi, the candidates would be familiar beforehand with arithmetic, algebra, geometry, conic sections, and plane trigonometry). 2. Theoretical mechanics (they would have been introduced to this study also in the general branch). 3. Chemistry and mineralogy as applied to the arts of construction (they would know a little chemistry); and 4. Drawing and perspective.

2d. 1. Practical mechanics, machinery, and the use of instruments. 2. Mathematical physics (students would have a prior elementary knowledge of natural philosophy and astronomy). 3. Practical chemistry, with field lessons on mineralogy and botany. 4. Drawing, surveying, and levelling. 5. Practical engineering, including buildings, as well as works of communication and irrigation.

3d. 1. Geology and physical geography; of this last a little would have been previously acquired. 2. Sketching, surveying, and levelling in the field. 3. Practical engineering, including railway, manufacturing, and naval works. 4. Field work. 5. Designs and estimates.

37. In addition to this there should, if possible, be good lectures on sanitary engineering; and certainly some thorough practical instruction in the art of building, including carpenters', smiths', and masons' work, knowledge of cements, brickwork, &c.

38. I must deprecate any attempt to give high artistic instruction in architecture to engineering students during their short college curriculum. It would be a premium upon smattering, and would tend, I fear, to make the degrees ridiculous.

39. On the other hand, the suggestion of Colonel Turner and Major Crawford, for a higher degree in the engineering faculty to be conferred, after five years' successful practice, upon men of high attainments who have previously taken the inferior degree, appears to me to be extremely judicious. The association of energetic and distinguished men of this description with the university titles would establish their value in general estimation more than any other measure.

40. The remarks already made as to terms on which general students should be admitted to the medical colleges are equally applicable to those of engineering; and certainly the graduates in this faculty should also be allowed, under due

due limitations, a preferential claim to employment in the higher grades of the department of Public Works.

41. I would make no special concessions, as regards general education, to pupils in the civil engineering colleges, as proposed by the sub-committee, and earnestly hope that none will be allowed.

42. Colonel Scott, I perceive, does not consider that any useful distinction can be drawn between a mathematical and civil engineering degree, even as respects the theoretical branch of the subject. In this view I can by no means concur. Thorough mathematical knowledge is no doubt the first and greatest accomplishment of a civil engineer; though in that branch, even, his studies are specialised as they become professional. But he must also have a sound knowledge of experimental physics, especially chemistry and mineralogy; his eye must have been trained to observe, and his faculties to describe, the configuration and peculiarities of every description of country; he must be a practised draftsman, and (apart from his purely practical training) in the application of mathematical principles and formulæ to a certain class of facts; he must have made a progress and acquired a facility which is often quite foreign to the mere mathematician. Of course the purely scientific attainments of the engineer can be tested by examination with more perfect accuracy; but his practical proficiency also can be tested with a sufficient approach to accuracy, and I quite subscribe therefore to the judgment with which General Waddington closes his letter.

Appendix (C)

43. The only remaining professional report is that of the Sub-committee of Law. This committee took the London University as their model. As, however, the law examinations in London are not adapted to a country in which several systems of law and forms of procedure are recognised, they have suggested considerable modifications, especially in regard to municipal law.

44. One professor (according to their scheme) would deliver lectures on general jurisprudence, and on the elements of civil and international law; and the university would also require "a certain degree of practical and technical knowledge of the law of England, in many of its branches."

45. As regards conditions and subjects of examination. They would examine any student one year after he had taken the degree of B.A., or four years after he had entered at the university (even if he had not taken a degree), or at any time after entrance, if he were 21 years of age. They would examine on the general principles of jurisprudence by means of one paper; and on "the several systems of municipal law which obtain in this country," by means of three papers: 1. On personal rights and status, including adoption among Hindoos: 2. On property, including contracts and succession; and, 3. On rights and remedies, including principles of procedure, law of evidence, and criminal law.

46. It seems to me that these measures would be altogether insufficient to secure the object for which they are proposed. As, however, my views on this subject are almost entirely in accordance with those of Mr. Howard, as expressed in the accompanying memorandum; I will merely commend it earnestly to the attention of my colleagues, and of the committee in Calcutta, who cannot fail to be struck by his lucid and forcible statements.

Appendix (D).

47. On two points I think the suggestions of Mr. Howard may be modified with advantage: first, I see no reason for refusing honours at the bachelors' examination; and second, I would not award the doctor's degree until five years after the inferior degree had been taken, and then only to those who had intermediately risen to eminence in the study and practice of the law.

48. With these exceptions I entirely concur in Mr. Howard's remarks, which I have read with the greatest pleasure, and which are full of sound and practical good sense.

49. It cannot be repeated too often, that students must not be encouraged to pass directly from the school-room to a professional career, or to enter upon their special studies without a high preliminary training; neither is it to be imagined that a habit of sound judicial reasoning, and a thorough acquaintance with the principles of legal science, will be acquired by natives of this country in less than three full years of diligent collegiate study.

50. As to the branches of study which should be presented to the student in each year of his legal curriculum. He would have acquired as a part of his general education some knowledge of moral philosophy, logic, and the elements of jurisprudence. His first legal year might commence with a comprehensive review of these subjects, a more searching inquisition into the foundations of law and moral obligation; a systematic classification of the great branches of public and private law; a survey of the history of legal science and national constitutions, with especial details as to the Roman civil law, and the international law of modern Europe. The next year's course might be devoted chiefly to the constitutional and municipal law of England (including those subjects on which the sub-committee wish to propose examination papers), and to the principles of commercial jurisprudence. It might include instruction as to the Indian Government and Legislature; and the status and duties of a good citizen, and a good magistrate, both in India and England. The year should not close without an introductory course on the criminal law, and the laws of procedure and evidence. A more complete course upon these last subjects would open the third year, during which the student should have opportunities of going as deeply as may be necessary into the systems of law administered by the Queen's and Company's Courts respectively, including the proper branches of Hindoo and Mahomedan law.

• Appendix (E).

† Appendix (F).

51. In connexion with this subject, however, I would refer to a very interesting letter from Professor Reid, paragraphs 13 to 20*, and also to paragraph 12 of his printed introductory lecture †, both of which are among the accompaniments to this paper.

52. As regards the privileges to be associated with law degrees, I think that the graduates in this faculty should be relatively in the same position as the graduates in other faculties. The university should have nothing to do with restrictions upon practice. But its degrees should be universally recognised as certificates of fitness to practise; not that particular courts are to be prevented from requiring special qualifications in those admitted to their bar, but that nothing should exclude a university graduate from any court, except the proved absence of such qualifications.

53. And, especially, the worth and dignity of a legal degree should be openly recognised by the Government. Hereafter all the higher magisterial and judicial offices in the public service should be conferred exclusively upon those who have obtained them, and every anxiety should be shown to secure for their holders an honourable position in society.

54. Before concluding, there are one or two other points to be noticed.

55. On a former occasion I did not sufficiently express the satisfaction with which I had read the remarks of the sub-committee of arts on the study of the classical languages of India. Their observations seemed to me to be excellent, and I trust that we may soon be able to encourage the pursuits they contemplate, and comply with the wishes of the Court of Directors, by appointing European professors of Sanscrit and Arabic, in connexion with the Elphinstone College in Bombay.

56. I noticed before that the omission of chemistry from the university entrance examination seemed to be an error; that science gives such new and fruitful ideas of matter, that an early knowledge of its general principles can hardly fail to be beneficial.

57. I cannot quite account for the omission of political economy from the B. A. examination, nor for the meagre provision therein made for moral philosophy and logic. The local senates, I trust, are to be empowered finally to adjust these standards; otherwise some of them appear to be inadequate.

58. It has been suggested that some means might be adopted for expressing, in the title of a bachelor of arts, the branch, if any, in which he has graduated with honours. It is certainly true, that whereas the great object in ordinary pass examinations must be to fix and maintain a general level of merit, in the honour examination the object is to measure the special height to which individuals can rise in a particular study.

59. There

59. There should, I think, be a power in the university to confer occasional honorary degrees (without examination) upon distinguished authors and men of genius, when such may appear.

60. I may notice, in conclusion, that on perusing Mr. Lumsden's minute, I became aware that the last draft report of the sub-committee of arts differs from that which I had before perused. The original draft proposed to dispense with "the principle of affiliation;" the present draft proposes to retain it. My own view on this point is expressed in paragraph 11 of a former minute, and remains unchanged. Indeed, although I can quite understand why many persons are in favour of affiliation, even in this country, and why others are opposed to it altogether, I cannot quite understand what is signified by affiliation in the present draft of this report; it is to be an affiliation without selection, and consequently without responsibility on the part of the parent; it is to be an adoption of all and sundry of every college or school, large or small, public or private, provided only it may be called respectable. Surely this is altogether inconsistent. This unrestricted application of a restrictive principle has, no doubt, been forced upon the committee by a consideration of the difficulties to which any limitations would give rise; but, for this very reason, I would suggest and strongly urge that it will be better at once to abandon a system which, as they evidently perceive, cannot here be enforced in its integrity.

9 November 1855.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

In Bombay Public Letter (No. 43), 1856, para. 12.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department,

(No. 1521).

FROM the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

V. 442.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2803, dated the 17th September last, submitting for approval copy of rules for regulating grants in aid of education in the Bombay Presidency, and in reply to communicate the following observations.

Home Department. Education.

2. His Honour the President in Council thinks that as the present rules, following the course already taken at the other Presidencies, can be only provisional, it will be better at present to omit such generally descriptive rules as 1 and 2.

3. His Honour in Council considers the corresponding rule approved for the other Presidencies, taken almost verbatim from the Honourable Court's order, better at all events as a provisional rule than Rule 3.

4. Rule 4 should in the opinion of the President in Council be altered in conformity with the wording of the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, which have been adopted verbatim for the other Presidencies.

5. Clauses 3, 4, and 5, in the Rule 19, apply rather to the person who is to gain the scholarship than to the course of instruction referred to in that rule. Clause 5, Rule 7, should be limited to secular instruction.

6. The rest of the rules appear to his Honour in Council, in a general view, unobjectionable.

7. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council think it advisable to put forth, as provisional rules sanctioned by the Government of India, rules so much in detail as those under review, the Honourable the President in Council would authorise his Lordship in Council to do so after the amendments pointed out are made.

8. But the President in Council would suggest for the consideration of his Lordship in Council, whether it might not be advisable, as none but provisional rules can yet be settled, to follow the example of the other local Governments, by putting forth under the sanction of the Government of India, none but

very general rules founded on the Honourable Court's despatch, leaving the Government of Bombay entirely at liberty to adopt for the present any further rules of detail not inconsistent therewith (such as those now submitted), if thought proper.

9. If the Right Honourable the Governor in Council should on consideration prefer this plan, his Honour in Council authorises his Lordship in Council to adopt as provisional rules the rules now provisionally adopted either in Madras, Bengal, or the North Western Provinces, whichever his Lordship in Council may prefer, and for which purpose copies of the several rules are enclosed. I am to add that his Honour in Council decidedly prefers Rule 3 of the North Western Provinces' rules to the corresponding Bengal rule, whose modification is now under consideration.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple,*

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 23 November 1855.

PROVISIONAL RULES for Grants in Aid of Education in the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, according to the Despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated 19th July 1854.

1. THE local Government at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid, in money, books, or otherwise, to any school in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect to any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points :

1st. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school depends for support.

2d. The average annual expenditure on the school.

3d. The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the school.

4th. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the school, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

5th. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

6th. The number, names, and salaries of the masters and mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

7th. The books in use in the several classes of the school.

8th. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be supplied.

3. Any school to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its records, which may be required to show the course and method of teaching observed in it, by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek, upon the frequent reports of its inspectors, to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not ; and it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles. Grants in aid will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from

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the scholars, and whenever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects, according to the peculiar wants of each school and district.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

1. WITH reference to paras. 51 to 62 of the Honourable Court of Directors' Educational Despatch to the Government of India, dated the 19th July 1854, the Director of Public Instruction gives notice that he is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of schools either already established, or proposed to be established by private subscriptions or endowments.

2. These grants will be made with a special view to the extension and improvement of the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools, whether male or female, Anglo-vernacular or vernacular (so far as the requirements of each particular district, as compared with others, and the funds at the disposal of Government, may render it desirable), which impart a sound secular education, and the managers of which may consent to submit to the conditions mentioned below. It will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid that the schools on behalf of which they are preferred should be under the management of one or more persons who, in the capacity of proprietors, patrons, trustees, or members of a committee, elected by the society or association by which the school may have been founded, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the school, and to be answerable for its permanence for some given time.

3. No grants will exceed the amount of funds raised from local or other sources for the purposes for which the grant is sought; and as a general principle, except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be made only for special purposes, and not in the form of simple contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school.

4. Except in the case of normal schools for training teachers, grants will be restricted to those schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars.

5. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a declaration, that the applicants are prepared to subject the school on behalf of which the application is made to the inspection of a Government inspector, such inspection and examination having no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education. The applicants must further declare their willingness to conform to the conditions hereunder specified for the regulation of such grants, and no grant will be made until it shall have been ascertained from the report of an inspector—

1st. That the case is deserving of assistance.

2d. That the grant applied for will not supersede the efforts of associations or individuals.

6. The following are the specific objects for which grants will be given:—

1st. The erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

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2d. The provision of school furniture.

3d. The augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, or provision of additional teachers.

4th. The provision of stipends for pupil teachers, and of gratuities to teachers who undertake to instruct them.

5th. The provision of school books, maps, and school apparatus at reduced prices, according to the circumstances of the case.

7. The following are the conditions upon which grants will be made for the objects specified :—

1st. It will be a condition of all grants towards the erection, enlargement, or repair of school buildings, that such rules as shall be laid down in regard to the dimensions and arrangements of the school buildings, with reference to the number of scholars they are designed to accommodate, shall be duly observed, and that the permanent assignment of the buildings for school purposes shall be adequately secured.

2d. Applications for grants for the provision of school furniture must be accompanied by a declaration on the part of the applicants, that they will be personally responsible for the due preservation of the furniture of the school, and for its being reserved for the purposes for which it is supplied.

3d. Applications for grants in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, or for providing additional teachers, like other applications for aid, will be referred to a Government inspector for report on the merits of the school and qualifications of the teachers, and their continuance will depend upon the periodical reports of the inspector on the merits and proficiency of the teachers, as ascertained at his periodical examinations of the school.

4th. Grants for the payment of stipends to pupil teachers will be made only to those schools in regard to which the inspector may report that the master is competent to instruct such pupil teachers; and the continuance of such stipends, as well as the amount of gratuities to be assigned to the masters for the instruction of the pupil teachers, will depend upon the proficiency of the latter.

5th. Grants of school books, maps, or apparatus, at reduced prices, will be accompanied by the condition that the books shall be appropriated *bonâ fide* to the use of the masters and scholars, and that due means shall be taken for their preservation.

8. Grants will also be given in aid of scholarships and of stipends for normal students, the rules for which will be notified hereafter.

9. No payments will be made by Government until the proportion of funds which, under the conditions of the grant, is to be contributed from local or other sources shall have been actually paid.

10. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. W. Dalrymple,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

PROVISIONAL RULES for Grants in Aid of Education in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, according to the Despatch of the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854.

1. THE local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case (reference being had to the requirements of each district,
as

as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government), will grant aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any school in which a good secular education is given through the medium either of English or the vernacular tongue, to males or females, or both, and which is under adequate local management.

2. In respect of any such school for which application for aid is made, full information must be supplied on the following points:—

1st. The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the school depends for support.

2d. The average annual expenditure on the school.

3d. The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance at the school.

4th. The persons responsible for the management and permanence of the school, and the time for which they will continue to be responsible.

5th. The nature and course of instruction imparted.

6th. The number, names, and salaries of the masters and mistresses, and subjects taught by each.

7th. The books in use in the several classes of the school.

8th. The nature and amount of aid sought, and the purpose to which it is to be supplied.

3. Any school to which aid may be given shall be at all times open to inspection and examination, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, by any officer appointed by the local Government for the purpose; such inspection and examination shall have no reference to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

4. The Government will not in any manner interfere with the actual management of a school thus aided, but will seek upon the frequent reports of its inspectors to judge from results whether a good secular education is practically imparted or not, and it will withdraw its aid from any school which may be for any considerable period unfavourably reported upon in this respect.

5. In giving grants in aid, the Government will observe the following general principles: Grants in aid will be given to those schools only (with the exception of normal schools) at which some fee, however small, is required from the scholars; and wherever it is possible to do so, they will be appropriated to specific objects, according to the peculiar wants of each school and district.

6. No grant will in any case exceed in amount the sum expended on the institution from private sources, and the Government will always endeavour so to give its aid that the effect shall not be the substitution of public for private expenditure, but the increase and improvement of education.

7. It is to be distinctly understood that grants in aid will be awarded only on the principle of perfect religious neutrality, and that no preference will be given to any school on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Dalrymple*,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 24 of 1856.)

Ranpoor, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
4 January 1856.

REPORT by the Director of Public Instruction, as requested in Mr. Secretary
Hart's Memorandum (No. 3595), dated 11 December 1855.

In para. 7 of this letter the Government of India authorise the Bombay Government to publish, if they deem it advisable, as provisional rules sanctioned

tioned by them, the rules submitted with my letter (No. 377) of the 30th August last, after making certain amendments referred to in paragraphs 2 to 5.

See Para. 2 of the letter from the Government of India.

2. As regards the suggested amendments, there can be no objection to the substitution for rules 1 and 2 of any other heading which Government may prefer; but I must point out that these rules are mere extracts, taken almost verbatim from paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Honourable Court's despatch (No. 49) of the 19th July 1854.

3. As regards rule 3, it cannot be worth while to delay the publication of the whole notice for the purpose of discussing the superiority of one or another form of rule. I must, however, in this case also point out, with reference to the remark in paragraph 3, that the rule, as drafted by me, seems to be more nearly a literal compilation of extracts from paras. 53 and 56 of the Honourable Court's despatch than any corresponding rule which I can find in the papers now forwarded to me.

4. Adverting to para. 4 of the letter from the Government of India, I have quoted in parallel columns on the margin * the rule (No. 4) proposed by me, and the words of para. 54 of the Honourable Court's despatch from which it is taken, so that his Lordship in Council may see how far I have diverged from the Honourable Court's instructions, and may substitute the *ipsissima verba* of the despatch, if he considers it necessary. It seems to me that the term scholar had better be restricted to holders of scholarship.

5. With advertence to para. 5 of the letter from the Supreme Government, I would suggest that in clause 3 of rule 19 the words "he must know" should be omitted (at the beginning); in clause 4 the words "he should be acquainted with;" and in clause 5 the words "he should have read." The word "secular" should also be inserted before "instruction" in clause 5 of rule 7.

6. Should his Lordship in Council accede to my recommendation that the rules be now published without delay, I would suggest that the notification should be prefaced by a few words to the effect of paras. 2 and 3 of my letter (No. 377) of the 30th August last.

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Director of Public Instruction.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

V. 445.

UNDER the conditional sanction conveyed in Mr. Dalrymple's letter, I think that the rules, with the amendments suggested in para. 5 of Mr. Erskine's official memorandum of 4th January 1856, should now be published. They appear to me to possess some advantages over the more general ones which have been issued in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, inasmuch as they afford much more information as to the conditions upon which grants in aid will be given, information which must be of use to all those who may think of availing themselves of their provisions; they have also been communicated to, and are approved of by many who are anxious to benefit by them, as well as by all the officers of the Department of Public Instruction.

Upon these grounds, I prefer the more detailed rules which have been submitted by Mr. Erskine, and adopted by this Government, to the more general rules which have been published elsewhere; the very fact of their being professedly only provisional, disposes I think of the only objection which can be urged against them, as they can be modified wherever they are found to require amendment.

The

* Wording of Rule 4 as drafted by me: "Grants in aid will generally be accorded only to schools in which some fee, however small, is paid by the pupils, except normal schools."

Wording of the last clause of para. 54 of the despatch: "Grants in aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such schools only (with the exception of normal schools) as require some fee, however small, from their scholars."

The President in Council was probably not aware that the four first rules were taken almost verbatim from the Honourable Court's despatch, or he would not have directed us to omit the two first, and to modify the others. It cannot be necessary to suppress what has been already promulgated by the Honourable Court. If it is thought necessary, the verbal alterations which we are directed to make in the 3d and 4th rules can be introduced; but I cannot say that I consider them improvements.

4 January 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. J. G. Lumsden.

IN consideration of what is stated by our President, that the rules compiled by Mr. Erskine "have been communicated to, and are approved of by many who are anxious to benefit by them," I shall not object to our taking advantage of the qualified sanction to publish them as provisional rules given by the Government of India in the 7th para. of Mr. Dalrymple's letter.

V. 446.

As regards the alterations, I think the directions of the President in Council had better be followed. The identity of the first rules with the instructions in the Honourable Court's despatch can be pointed out.

12 January 1856.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. A. Malet.

I THINK Mr. Erskine's rules are very good, but that in deference to the wishes of the Honourable President in Council, it is advisable to make the alteration suggested by him.

V. 447.

12 January 1856.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

Further MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

WITH the utmost deference for the President in Council, I prefer the rules which were recommended by this Government, and I think that we should avail ourselves of his Honor's permission to adopt them provisionally.

V. 448.

18 January 1856.

(signed) *Elphinstone.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. J. G. Lumsden.

I UNDERSTAND that he only allows us to adopt them provisionally, with the alterations he suggests.

V. 449.

21 January 1856.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. A. Malet.

I do not object.

V. 450.

21 January 1856.

(signed) *A. Malet.*

(No. 297 of 1856.)

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the provisional rules for grants in aid of education proposed by you, revised as suggested in your memorandum No. 24, dated 4th January 1856, will be published in the next Government Gazette.

V. 451.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle.

NOTIFICATION.

V. 452.

The following provisional rules for grants in aid of education in the Bombay Presidency are published for general information, with the sanction of the Government of India.

This system of Government grants in aid is founded on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious doctrines inculcated in the schools to be aided. The officers who are to visit and inspect schools on behalf of Government have accordingly been instructed not to notice religious teaching either in their examinations or reports.

All parties desirous of participating in these grants, and prepared to accept them on the conditions indicated, should communicate with the nearest visitor of schools, or educational inspector.

Rules.

1. The system of grants in aid, which is stated to have been successfully carried out in England, is to be adopted in this Presidency.

2. This system is based upon an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the school assisted.

3. Aid will be given, as far as possible, to all schools in which a good secular education is imparted, or in which the secular knowledge conveyed is such as to entitle the school to consideration in the distribution of the sums applied to grants in aid; provided always—

1st. That the schools to be assisted are under the local management of private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence, and guarantee the continuance of the school for a given time; and,

2d. That the managers consent to Government inspection, and agree to the conditions by which the grants are to be regulated.

4. Grants in aid will generally be accorded only to schools in which some fee, however small, is paid by the pupils, except normal schools.

5. Grants will be appropriated to specific objects; as, for instance, augmenting the salaries of head masters and masters; supplying junior teachers; founding, wholly or in part, scholarships. They will not be given as mere contributions in aid of general expenses.

6. Aid may be given to all schools and institutions in which the required conditions are fulfilled, whether they be Anglo-vernacular or vernacular, and whether for males or females.

7. Grants will be made only upon written applications, specifying clearly,

1st. The fund appropriated from private or local sources towards the maintenance of the school.

2d. The exact charges upon those funds.

3d. The persons responsible for the management of the school, and how long they will guarantee its continuance.

4th. The average number, ages, and duration of attendance of pupils.

5th. The course of secular instruction imparted, including the books used in several classes.

8. A Government grant will in no case be paid until the proportion of local and private contributions be duly brought forward.

9. The Government grant to any school will not exceed in amount the sum expended on it by private persons or by associations, and will be conditional on increased activity on the part of the inhabitants or supporters of the school, who will certify in their applications that the sum to be annually expended on the school from private and local funds is not less than that so expended during each of the last three years.

10. The

10. The management of aided schools will be vested solely in the local committees or trustees.

11. In the first instance, aid will not generally be given to any school at which the average number of pupils shall be less than 25, or in which the pupils daily attending shall ordinarily fall below the number on the register by more than 14 per cent.

12. Aid in the shape of scholarships will not be given to any village or primary vernacular school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the pupils are therein thoroughly trained and grounded on a good system. The exact nature and extent of attainments to be required in such schools, as the condition of a grant, will hereafter be defined.

13. It will be specially noticed, in regard to each school recommended for a grant in aid, whether or not the native mode of keeping accounts, and of computing interest, be thoroughly taught there.

14. No scholarship connected with any village or primary vernacular school will be of a higher value than three rupees per mensem; or will be obtainable until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the branches taught in the school; or will be held by any but a pupil attending some Government or inspected superior vernacular school; and not even by such an one for a period exceeding two years. It will be liable to forfeiture at any time from misconduct or unsatisfactory progress.

15. There will not be more than one scholarship annually available in any village or primary vernacular school, unless the attainments and the number of pupils be both remarkably great.

16. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to masters will not ordinarily be granted to any village or primary vernacular school, unless the inspector be satisfied that the state of the local or private funds obliges the managers to fix the pay of the masters at a rate lower than that laid down in the scale of salaries on the margin,* and that he is really a competent teacher, and his pupils thoroughly instructed in the branches taught in the school.

17. In cases of extraordinary merit on the part of a teacher, the limit of pay prescribed in the above rule may sometimes be exceeded. A deserving school-master will also be encouraged to look for reward in the way of promotion in the Department of Education, or in some other branch of the public service.

18. The continuance of all grants in aid of the pay of village and primary vernacular schoolmasters will depend on the continued good reports of the inspectors.

19. Aid in the shape of scholarships will not be given to any superior vernacular school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the pupils are therein thoroughly instructed in the branches specified in the margin.†

20. No

* In a school containing from 25 to 60 pupils, 10 rupees per mensem.

"	"	"	60 to 100	"	15	"	"
"	"	"	100 to 150	"	20	"	"
"	"	"	above 150 - - -	"	25	"	"

† 1. To read his vernacular language with fluency; to write it from dictation correctly, and in a fair legible hand.

2. To correct obvious instances of false grammar, and to parse and explain the meaning of a passage in any of the class books.

3. The common rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, practice; involution and evolution; the native mode of keeping accounts; algebra, as far as simple equations, and at least the first 34 propositions of Hutton's Geometry.

4. In Geography—The definitions, the figure and magnitude of the earth, the principal mountains and rivers, the boundaries of the different countries of Asia and Europe, and the capitals or chief cities in each; the particular geography of India, and especially of the zillah in which the talookas are situated.

5. In History—The Introduction to the History of India, and History of Maharastra. (N.B. —Not yet published in Guzeratee.)

20. No scholarship connected with any superior vernacular school will be of higher value than 5 rupees per mensem; or will be obtainable until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the branches above enumerated; or will be retainable by any but a pupil attending the zillah school, or some inspected school (in the zillah) at which English is taught. Such scholarships will be tenable for three years, but liable to forfeiture at any time from misconduct or unsatisfactory progress.

21. The number of scholarships available in a superior vernacular school will not generally exceed 2 per cent. of the number of pupils regularly attending the same.

22. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to masters will not ordinarily be granted to any superior vernacular school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the state of the local and private funds obliges the managers to fix the pay of the master at a rate lower than those named in the margin;* and that he is competent to teach the branches named in the margin;† and, finally, that the pupils are thoroughly instructed in the branches taught in the school.

23. In cases of extraordinary merit on the part of a teacher, the limit of pay prescribed in the above rule may be exceeded, with the sanction of the Director.

24. The continuance of all grants in aid of the pay of superior vernacular schoolmasters will depend on the continued good reports of the inspectors.

25. Aid in the shape of scholarships will not be given to any zillah school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied that the pupils are therein thoroughly instructed in the branches specified on the margin.‡

26. No scholarships connected with any zillah school will be of a higher value than seven rupees per mensem, or will be obtainable until the candidate shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the branches above enumerated, or will be retainable by any but a pupil attending some provincial or inspected college; such scholarships will be tenable for three years, but liable to forfeiture at any time from misconduct, or unsatisfactory conduct.

27. The

* In a school containing 40 to 100 pupils, 25 rupees.

"	"	100 to 150	"	32	"
"	"	above 150	"	40	"

† In addition to the standard for pupils:—

1. The elements of Physical Geography and Political Economy.
2. History of British India and England.
3. Algebra, as far as quadratic equations; the first three books of Euclid; Practical Geometry.

‡ VERNACULAR BRANCH.

1. To read his vernacular language correctly and fluently, either from a printed book or ordinary manuscript, and to write accurately from dictation.

2. To parse and explain the meaning of a passage selected from any of the books he has read.

3. The outlines of geography and astronomy, the particular geography of India, especially of his own zillah, the geography and history of Maharastra, and the Introduction to the History of India.

4. The common rules of arithmetic; simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, interest, extraction of the square and cube root; native accounts; mensuration of planes and solids; algebra, as far as quadratic equations; 40 propositions of Hutton's Geometry; plane trigonometry; natural philosophy for beginners.

ENGLISH BRANCH.

1. To read correctly and fluently, both in his vernacular language and English, either from a printed book or ordinary manuscript.

2. To translate accurately from English into his vernacular, and from his vernacular into English, and to write out these translations, in a fair legible hand, in both languages.

3. To parse and explain the meaning of a passage selected from any of the books he has read.

4. Outlines of astronomy; general and political geography of the four quarters of the world; particular geography of India, particularly of his own zillah; outlines of the History of India and of England.

5. The common rules of arithmetic; simple and compound proportion, vulgar and decimal fractions, interest; algebra, as far as quadratic equations, the first six books of Euclid, and plane trigonometry.

27. The number of scholarships to be available in a Zilla school, will not generally exceed three per cent. of the number of pupils regularly attending the same.

28. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to masters, will not be granted to any Zilla school, unless the inspector shall be satisfied, and shall report that the master is possessed of undoubted merit and qualifications.

29. Aid in the shape of augmented salary to assistant masters will not at first be granted in the proportion of more than one assistant to 75 pupils.

30. The continuance of grants in aid of the pay of Zilla or other English schoolmasters, will depend on the continued good reports of the inspectors.

31. Masters in aided schools, whose salaries are paid wholly, or in part, by Government, will be subordinate to the local managers alone, and will not in any way be regarded as Government servants. The local managers will take care that their masters are of good moral character.

32. For private schools, girls' schools, industrial schools, and the higher kinds of educational institutions in the larger towns, no definite scales can be fixed. Special reports and recommendations will be made in each case by the inspector, who will be guided as far as possible by the analogy of the preceding rules.

33. In special cases, grants may be made, with the sanction of the director, in aid of school buildings, and also grants of school and other books, and specimens for museums, &c. But these will not generally be accorded, except in cases wherein special efforts have been made by the community, or local society thus assisted.

34. When a grant towards school buildings is desired, the local managers will undertake in the outset, to observe the Government rules relative to sites, dimensions, and arrangements of school houses, and to make a regular assignment of the buildings for school purposes.

35. When a grant for the purchase of school furniture, or a grant of school books, maps, or apparatus is desired, the local managers will undertake to be responsible for the due preservation of the same, and for their application to the purposes for which they are to be supplied.

36. No grant for the payment of pupil teachers will be made to any school unless it shall be certified that the master is fully competent to train such pupil teachers, and that the pupils to be paid have been present (after examination) at least one year in his school.

37. The inspection of aided school is regarded as a means of co-operation between Government and the local managers, who will thus have an opportunity of ascertaining what improvements in the apparatus and internal arrangement of schools, in school management and discipline, and in the method of teaching, have been sanctioned by the most recent experience.

38. The above rules indicate generally the limits within which Government grants will be made. The award of any particular grant, however, and the extent of it, will ultimately depend on the comparative merits of each school applying for aid, with reference to the total sum at the disposal of Government for distribution in that manner.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *W. Hart,*
Secretary to Government.

(True extract.)

W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1906.)

Fort William, Home Department, Education, 12 December 1856.

READ again, the despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854, on the subject of Education in India.

26 January 1855,
Nos. 147 to 159.

Read again, the papers on the subject, recorded on the Consultation of the date noted in the margin.

Read again, the letter addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 26th January 1855, reporting the measures adopted for giving effect to the Honourable Court's instructions on the subject of general education.

Read again, the Honourable Court's reply, No. 65 of 1855, dated the 27th June.

7 Sept. 1855, No.
40.
12 Oct. 1855, No.
46.

Read again, the papers recorded on the Consultations of the dates noted in the margin.

Read again, the letter, No. 88 of 1855, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 12th October.

Read the Report of the University Committee, dated 7th August 1856, with its eleven enclosures.

Read the following Minutes :—

By the Governor-General, dated the 15th November 1856.

„ Honourable J. A. Dorin, dated the 24th November 1856.

„ Major-General the Honourable J. Low, dated the 25th November 1856.

„ Honourable J. P. Grant, dated the 29th November 1856.

„ Honourable B. Peacock, dated the 1st December 1856.

Read also, the draft of a Bill submitted by the secretary, for the incorporation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

RESOLUTION.

1. In conformity with the directions of the Honourable Court of Directors, as contained in paras. 24 to 35 of their despatch in the Public Department, No. 49, dated the 19th July 1854, a committee was appointed, on the 26th January 1855, to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

2. When the committee was appointed, some doubt was felt as to whether the Honourable Court desired the Government of India to proceed at once, on receiving the report of the committee, to the establishment of universities, or whether they desired that a further reference should be made to them on the subject. This doubt has been removed by the Honourable Court, in their despatch of the 27th June 1855 (para. 6), in which they say :—“ We are of opinion, that all the measures necessary for the constitution of the universities should, in the first instance, proceed directly from your Government, and we accordingly authorise you to proceed in the matter in such a way as may seem best to you, without further reference to us. We would only remark, that we approve your intention, that the universities, at the different Presidencies, should be formed on the same general basis, leaving it to the senates of the several universities to form the detailed rules, with such variations as local circumstances may render advisable.”

3. The committee having now submitted their report, dated the 7th August last, the Governor-General in Council proceeds at once to take into consideration the establishment of the universities at the three Presidency towns, in accordance with the views of the Honourable Court.

4. In the orders of the Government of India, appointing the committee, it was observed, “ that the details of a scheme, in accordance with the outline sketched in the despatch, should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that bills for the incorporation of the universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may, at the proper time, be brought into the Legislative Council, and that draft rules for examinations, for the grant of degrees, and for other cognate matters, may be ready for discussion and adoption by the senates so soon as those bills are passed into law.” The committee, therefore, though at the commencement of their proceedings they appointed a sub-committee to prepare the drafts of bills for

for the incorporation of the universities, and though such drafts were actually prepared, considered eventually "that this was a matter beyond their province, and that the appointment of the senates, and the framing of rules for their guidance, whether under the sanction of law or otherwise, must rest, in the first instance at least, with the Governor-General in Council." They have not, in short, dealt with the constitution of the universities, or of the governing bodies, but have addressed themselves exclusively to the system of examination for entrance degrees and honours in the several branches of arts, medicine, law, and civil engineering.

5. The thanks of the Government are largely due to the members of the committee, for the careful and complete manner in which they have discharged their trust, amongst pressing avocations and claims upon their time, which, with many, can have left little room for additional labours. The work has been admirably performed, and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in adopting, unreservedly, the scheme of the committee, which, with few exceptions, is strictly in accordance with the views expressed by the Honourable Court, in their Despatch of 19th July 1854, and by the Government of India in the letter appointing the committee.

6. As regards the examination upon entrance, the Governor-General in Council entirely agrees with the committee in the opinion that it ought to be required. His Lordship in Council believes that the mode in which it is proposed to hold it is the most convenient that could be adopted, and that the standard is fixed judiciously.

7. His Lordship in Council thinks that the committee have given good reasons for not departing from the titles of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, which are familiar, and have a recognised value in England and throughout Europe; and that they have done well in making the higher degree in itself the mark of honours awarded.

8. In respect of the examination for the first degree, although it is with some distrust that the Governor-General in Council expresses an opinion different from that formed by the committee after careful consideration, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that conditions somewhat more precise might, with advantage, have been laid down as an indication of the minimum of acquirements which should entitle a candidate to that degree.

9. According to the views of the committee, this minimum is to be determined by the examiners acting under the instructions of the senate; and no doubt, whatever rules the committee might have framed, the application of them in practice, and a consistent adherence to them, would depend mainly upon the examiners. Nevertheless, his Lordship in Council would have been glad if, without attempting to define accurately the minimum to be exacted in each branch of study (which, indeed, would be impracticable), it had been declared indispensably necessary that a thorough and perfect knowledge of some branches up to a certain point, or a complete mastery of certain recognised text-books, should be exhibited, not as in itself sufficient to secure even a bare degree, but as a *sine quâ non*, without which no degree should be granted.

10. Mathematics up to a certain stage, or the elements of logic as treated in the works of one or other standard writer, might be prescribed as subjects upon which the knowledge of the candidates would be as strictly and thoroughly tested, as in the case of their own vernacular language, a critical knowledge of which is wisely insisted upon.

11. The Governor-General in Council considers, that some such rule would be beneficial, as enjoining exactness and completeness of knowledge, and as indicating that, though the amount required is described as "moderate," that which is known should be known thoroughly. The habit of discursive reading, and the acquisition thereby of superficial knowledge, are always dangerously seductive to students, and are too often encouraged by teachers; and the wide range of study to which even those who aim at the lowest degree are invited may increase the danger. That the range should be wide is, in itself, quite right; but the fact that it is so seems to call for some counteracting inducement to close and accurate study.

12. With these observations, the Governor-General in Council will leave the further consideration of this important point to the senates.

13. The Governor-General in Council cordially agrees in the decision to which the committee have come in admitting the evidences of revealed religion as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences, as one of the subjects which a candidate for honours in the mental and moral sciences may select for examination. The subject being entirely optional, and consideration being had for the studies pursued in affiliated institutions, in some of which Theology will hold a prominent place, his Lordship in Council cannot think that this will be deemed by the Honourable Court to be an infringement of the spirit of their injunction that the examination for degrees should not include subjects connected with religious belief.

14. The rules by which degrees in medicine and in civil engineering are to be governed call for no observation.

15. It is recommended that there shall be but one degree in Law, and that a degree in Arts shall be a necessary condition of obtaining it, provided that the standard of an ordinary degree in Arts is not fixed so high as to make it too severe a test of the general education of a law student. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the standard of an ordinary degree in Arts ought not to be, and is not in the committee's scheme, fixed so high as to give any reasonable ground for such an objection.

16. Whether a degree in law shall be made a condition of admission to the bar, or to the judicial service of the Company, will be determined by the Government hereafter. The question must be decided solely upon a consideration of what may most conduce to a sound administration of the law, and it would be quite premature to discuss it before the university has come into active operation, and has been proved. The course of study in the university has properly been fixed without reference to the decision which may be taken upon this point.

17. The committee have recommended that the proceedings of the senates of the several universities should be subject to the control of a central authority, such as the Governor-General in Council, so that general uniformity may be observed, and that, in the words of the Government, "at each Presidency town the same degree of acquirement, in every branch of knowledge, should entitle its possessor to the same kind of academical distinction and honour." This will be very necessary. That the several universities may differ from each other in respect of the particular branch of learning which each may most successfully cultivate, and that with time each will assume a distinctive character and merits of its own, is very probable; but it is essential that the degrees and honours which each will have to confer should, respectively, mark the same amount of acquirement and merit.

18. For this purpose, and in order to preserve a general harmony of constitution, but with no desire to enforce vigorous uniformity in matters in which local considerations and the judgment of the local governments may beneficially have free scope, it will be necessary that the proceedings of each senate should be reported to the Government of India, and that all bye-laws and regulations passed by them should receive the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. The draft of a Bill for the incorporation of the University of Calcutta, with suitable adaptations for the other Presidencies, has been approved generally by the Governor-General in Council, and will be placed in the hands of the Honourable Sir James Colvile, whom it is proposed to name Vice-Chancellor of the university, with a request that his Honor will take charge of it in the Legislative Council.

20. The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to declare, in anticipation of the Act of the Legislature, that the Governor-General of India for the time being shall be Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, and that the Governors of Madras and Bombay for the time being shall be, respectively, the Chancellors of the Universities of Madras and Bombay, and that the Lieutenant-governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of

Bengal,

Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be *ex officio* fellows of the University of Calcutta.

21. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to appoint Sir James William Colville, Knt., Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and late President of the Council of Education, to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

22. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to appoint the following persons to be fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

Charles Allen, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.
 Henry Ricketts, Esq., Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.
 Prince Ghiolam Muhummud.
 William Ritchie, Esq., Advocate-general in Bengal.
 Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.
 Colonel Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal.
 William Gordon Young, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
 Lieutenant-colonel William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India.
 Lieutenant-colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-general of India.
 Kenneth Mackinnon, Esq., Doctor in Medicine.
 Hodgson Pratt, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
 Henry Walker, Esq., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.
 Thomas Thomson, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.
 Frederick James Mouat, Esq., Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 Lieutenant William Nassau Lees, of the Bengal Infantry.
 The Reverend William Kay, Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Bishop's College.
 The Reverend Alexander Duff, Doctor of Divinity.
 Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
 Henry Woodrow, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
 Leonidas Clint, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College.
 Prosunno Comar Tagore, Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.
 Ramapershad Roy, Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.
 The Reverend William Stephenson, Rector of St. John's College.
 The Reverend James Ogilvie, Master of Arts.
 The Reverend Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts.
 Moulavy Muhummud Wujeeh, Principal of the Calcutta Mudrussah.
 Ishwar Chundrah Bidyasagor, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.
 Ramgopaul Ghose, formerly Member of the Council of Education.

23. The Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the Madras and Bombay Universities will be appointed by the Governor in Council of Madras and Bombay, respectively. A list of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows composing each Senate will be furnished to this department by the local governments for communication to the Legislative Council, and insertion in the Acts of incorporation.

24. The meetings of the Calcutta University Senate can, for the present, with the permission of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, be held in the Council-room of the Medical College Hospital and the university examinations in the Town Hall. The Senate is authorised to appoint a registrar from among the officers of the Education Department, on a salary not exceeding 300 rupees a month, and to provide him with a clerk on a salary of 50 rupees a month, and two messengers on six rupees a month each.

25. The Senate is also authorised to appoint, from time to time, as many examiners as may be required for the examination of the candidates for entrance degrees and honours, in the several faculties of the university, and to award to each examiner such remuneration as may be considered sufficient, not exceeding, for the present, 1,200 rupees a year in any case.

26. The Senate will proceed forthwith to promulgate the rules proposed by the Committee, and sanctioned by the Government of India, and to pass such other rules, and take such further measures, as may be necessary to give early and full effect to the scheme.

Ordered, that the necessary letters be addressed to the Honourable Sir James William Colville and the other fellows of the university.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to each of the local governments for information and guidance, and to the several departments of the Government of India, for information and such further orders as may be necessary.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be published in the Calcutta and Vernacular Gazettes for general information.

Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ACT No. II. of 1857.—Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

(Received the Assent of the Governor-General on the 24th of January 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto: and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.
 The Honourable John Russell Colvin, Lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces.
 The Honourable Frederick James Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
 The Honourable Sir James William Colville, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.
 The Right Reverend Daniel Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Calcutta.
 The Honourable George Anson, General, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
 The Honourable Joseph Alexander Dorin, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 The Honourable John Low, Major-general, Companion of the Most honourable Order of the Bath, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 The Honourable John Peter Grant, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 The Honourable Barnes Peacock, Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 Charles Allen, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.
 Henry Ricketts, Esq., Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India.
 Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.
 Prince Gholam Muhammud.
 William Ritchie, Esq., Advocate-general in Bengal.
 Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.
 Colonel Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal Engineers, Chief Engineer in Bengal.
 William Gordon Young, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.
 Lieutenant-colonel William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal Engineers, Secretary to the Government of India.
 Lieutenant-colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal Engineers, Surveyor-general of India.
 Kenneth Mackinnon, Esq., Doctor in Medicine.

Hodgson Pratt, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
 Henry Walker, Esq., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.
 Thomas Thomson, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.
 Frederick John Mouat, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
 Lieutenant William Nassau Lees, of the Bengal Infantry.
 The Reverend William Kay, Doctor of Divinity, Principal of Bishop's College.
 The Reverend Alexander Duff, Doctor of Divinity.
 Thomas Oldham, Esq., Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India.
 Henry Woodrow, Esq., Inspector of Schools in Bengal.
 Leonidas Clint, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College.
 Prosonno Coomar Tagore, Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India.
 Ramapershad Roy, Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.
 The Reverend James Ogilvie, Master of Arts.
 The Reverend Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts.
 Moulavy Muhammad Wujeeh, Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasah.
 Ishwar Chundra Bidya Sagur, Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.
 Ramgopaul Ghose, formerly Member of the Council of Education.
 Alexander Grant, Esq., Apothecary to the East India Company.
 Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said university, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta; and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said university by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said university; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

III. The said body corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex officio* and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the "Calcutta Gazette," hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said university. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said university, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of body corporate.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said university, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said university shall be Sir James William Colville, Knt. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said university by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette," nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said university, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India

Vice-Chancellor.

in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor herein-before nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, or of any court of judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta, and the members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be *ex officio* Fellows of the said university. The whole number of the Fellows of the said university, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than 30; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below 30, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the "Calcutta Gazette," nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said university as, with the then Fellows of the said university, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, 30. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than 30 persons to be Fellows of the said university if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the university, and as soon as such order is notified in the "Gazette," the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows to superintend the affairs of the university.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said university; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said university. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said university. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said university shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said university, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Bye-laws.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman; and, in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said university.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of medicine, doctor of medicine, and master of civil engineering; they also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several

several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of bachelor of arts, master of arts, bachelor of laws, licentiate of medicine, doctor of medicine, or master of civil engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Calcutta and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual accounts.

ACT No. XXVII OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

Preamble.

I. The following persons, namely,

Incorporation.

The Right Honourable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St. George.

The Honourable Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable Sir Patrick Grant, Lieutenant-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable Walter Elliot, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*.

Alexander John Arbuthnot, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*.

Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*.

Henry Fortey, Esq., Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*.

James Kellie, Esq., President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Thomas Pycroft, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Edward Maltby, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Henry Forbes, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government.

Colonel Charles Alfred Browne, Secretary to Government.

James Blair Preston, Esq., Physician General.

The Reverend Robert Halley, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College.

J. Townshend Fowler, Esq., Principal of the Government Normal School.

P. Soobroyooloo Naidoo, President of Patcheapah's Institution.

William Ambrose Morehead, Esq., Provisional Member of the Council of Madras.

Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq., Accountant-General.

Colonel Arthur Thomas Cotton, Commandant of Engineers.

Colonel Charles Edward Faber, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Balfour, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Reverend John Richards, Master of Arts.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conyers Cotton, Acting Mint Master.

Chittur Runganadum Sastry, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

John Emelius Mayer, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College.

The Reverend Robert Kerr Hamilton, Master of Arts.

The Reverend George Hall, Master of Arts.

The Reverend Peter Sorenson Royston, Bachelor of Arts.

James Sanderson, Esq., Surgeon in the Madras Army.

The Reverend John Braidwood, Master of Arts.

John Dawson Mayne, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic, in the Presidency College.

Richard Burgass, Esq., Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Joseph Losh, Military Auditor-General.

William Judson Vansomeran, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College.

Samuel Jesudasan, Native Surgeon.

Major John Maitland, Superintendent Gun-carriage Manufactory.

The Reverend A. Burgess, The Reverend W. Grant,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

II. The said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said university, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said university; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

III. The said body corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows, as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Fort St. George Gazette, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of body corporate.

Senate.
Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being, shall, while filling such offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

Fellows.

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the Gazette, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science,

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

Bye-laws.

science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman; and in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of examiners and officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees, marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees; and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation

approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the payment of expenses of the said University under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct. Annual accounts.

ACT No. XXII OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th July 1857.)

AN ACT to establish and incorporate an University at Bombay,

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of literature, science, and art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)— Preamble.

I. The following persons, namely,

Incorporation.

The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Sir William Yardley, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend John Harding, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable Sir Henry Somerset, Lieutenant-general, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.

The Honourable Arthur Malet, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex-officio*.

Edward Irvine Howard, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*.

Robert Haines, Esq., M. D., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex-officio*.

C. Marchand, Esq., M. D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex-officio*.

John Harkness, Esq., LL. D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex-officio*.

The Reverend James McDougall, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex-officio*.

Philip William LeGeyt, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.

The Honourable Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Sir Jansetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight.

Metcalf Larken, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education.

Jeggonauth Sunkersett, Esq., Member of the late Board of Education.

Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., Member of the late Board of Education.

Bhao Dajee, Esq., Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education.

Matthew Stovell, Esq., Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education.

Claudius James Erskine, Esq., Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction.

William Edward Frere, Esq., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay.

Major-general Charles Waddington, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works.

The Reverend John Wilson, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The Reverend Philip Anderson, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.

Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Scinde.

Lieutenant Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, Indian Navy.

Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazeer of Bombay.

James John Berkley, Esq., Fellow of the Geographical Society, M. I. C. E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company.

Henry Lacon Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one body politic and corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such body politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every court of justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said body corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, movable or immovable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said university by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, movable or immovable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

Constitution of body corporate.

III. The said body corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the Bombay Gazette, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir William Yardley, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the Bombay Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director, or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such

such offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governor of Bombay in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the Bombay Gazette, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

VII. The Governor of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the Gazette, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow. The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

Bye-laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as chairman; and, in the absence of both, a chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them. Meetings of the Senate.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion to remove, all examiners, officers, and servants of the said University. Appointment and removal of Examiners and officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act. Power to confer degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with honours, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one general fee fund for the

Annual accounts.

payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Bombay in Council may direct.

(True copies.)

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 11 February 1858.

EAST INDIA (EDUCATION).

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the Indian Government, showing the Progress of the Measures adopted for carrying out the EDUCATION DESPATCH of 19 July 1854 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 393, of Session 1854).

(Mr. Kinnaird.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 February 1858.*

[*Price 1 s. 10 d.*]

72.

Under 20 oz.

EAST INDIA (EDUCATION IN BEHAR).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—*for*,

A COPY “of a LETTER from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council in the Public Department, dated the 13th day of April 1858, relating to EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS in *Behar*.”

India Board, }
13 April 1858. }

HENRY J. BAILLIE.

DESPATCH from the Court of Directors to the Government of India.

Public Department, 13 April (No. 52) 1858.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. A VOLUME, entitled “General Report on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for 1855–56,” has been sent to us, with other books, and printed selections from the proceedings of your Government, but without any letter from you on the subject.

2. It does not appear that any proceedings were held by you, or orders passed on the receipt of the above Report from the Bengal Government.

3. Our attention has been drawn to the following passages in the reports of Mr. Chapman, Inspector of Education in Behar, which formed part of the volume referred to. The statements contained in these extracts appear to us of so much importance that we have deemed it expedient to address you at once on the subject of them, without awaiting the resolutions of your Government on the general Report, with which we expect to be furnished in due time :

“In addition to such obstacles as are peculiar to no special period, I must here remind you that, in judging of the results of our first quarter’s operations, due weight should be given to the special accidents which have militated against us during that period. The principal of these was the design of depriving the gaol prisoners of their lotahs. This is still universally believed to be the opening act of a general scheme, of which the educational system is supposed to be a part, for the forcible conversion of the natives to Christianity. The fact is, the presentiment is strong, and by no means transitory, that Government will not only attempt to make its subjects Christians, but will succeed in doing so. The conviction is shared in alike by all classes and all sects, and I do not think it is in the power of government to remove it. This uneasy feeling is ready to display itself on the most trivial occasions; and the circulation lately of a controversial appeal to the influential Mahomedans throughout the country, by some person in Calcutta, was at once attributed to Government, and has excited universal alarm among both Hindoos and Mahomedans, adding materially to the difficulties which beset our plans.” And,

190.

“The

"The reception of my subordinates by the people generally continues tolerably satisfactory, though they report to me that it is often impossible to persuade the people that the sole object of Government is not a proselytising one. I have already said that I believe it to be out of our power altogether to get rid of this feeling." Also,

"I am now able to confirm my own experience, the existence of the strongest prejudices against the educational measures on the part of the people, prejudices that are only strengthened by any attempt to reason against them. 'How are we to believe,' said one set of villagers to me, 'that Government will not interfere with our religion, when we see the missionaries who are paid by them?' and from this ground I could not drive them." And afterwards,

"While, therefore, keeping up the theory of eliciting voluntary effort, I find it to be the most effectual and satisfactory course in practice, to take for my starting point, and to allow my subordinates to do the same, that it is the order of Government that people should now educate their children, and that the people ought to be satisfied that Government would not command that which is not good for them. Having laid down this principle, we then proceed to prove by every argument at our command, that, in so doing, the Government has no intention whatever to interfere with the religion of its subjects.

"I have been strengthened in my belief, that the mode of proceeding described in the preceding paragraph is that which promises the most speedy success, by the fact, that Mr. H. S. Reid arrived at the same conclusion in the North Western Provinces, after a much more lengthened and full experience than I have had. If we can induce attention to education by any means, experience will soon enable the people to appreciate our present motives."

4. We desire that you will express to Mr. Chapman the serious displeasure with which we have viewed his conduct in thus inducing the natives to believe that it was the order of the Government that their children should attend the schools under his inspection.

5. It is our intention that it shall be entirely optional with the natives, whether they will avail themselves of the facilities of education which we afford to them or not.

6. It is the duty of all public servants to carry out with good faith, the declared intentions of the Government under which they act. There is no safety for a state, if over-zealous individuals be permitted, in the execution of the duties entrusted to them, to substitute their own policy for that of the Government.

7. A Government must not be supposed to say one thing and mean another.

8. We have no reason, in reference to the reports which have been before us from the North Western Provinces, to think that the statement that Mr. H. S. Reid has there adopted the same mode of proceeding is correct. But if there should be any official information in your possession to satisfy you that it is so, or if, on inquiry from Mr. H. S. Reid, you shall find that the same objectionable course has been pursued in the North Western Provinces as that which is reported to have been taken in Behar, you will intimate to that officer also our serious displeasure.

9. In the above passages, and in many other parts of Mr. Chapman's reports, there are statements of the most important character with respect to the apprehensions entertained by the natives of interference with their religion on the part of the Government, in their educational proceedings.

10. The Government will adhere, with good faith, to its ancient policy of perfect neutrality in matters affecting the religion of the people of India; and we most earnestly caution all those in authority under it not to afford, by their conduct, the least colour to the suspicion that that policy has undergone, or will undergo, any change.

11. It is perilous for men in authority to do as individuals that which they officially condemn. The real intention of the Government will be inferred from their acts, and they may unwittingly expose it to the greatest of all dangers, that of being regarded with general distrust by the people.

12. We

12. We rely upon the honourable feelings which have ever distinguished our service for the furtherance of the views which we express. When the Government of India makes a promise to the people, there must not be afforded to them grounds for a doubt as to its fidelity to its word.

13. You will take such measures as you may think fit, for giving the fullest publicity to this letter.

We are, &c.
(signed) *R. D. Mangles,*
F. Currie,
 &c. &c.

London, 13 April 1858.

(True copy.)

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House,
13 April 1858.

EAST INDIA (EDUCATION IN BEHAR.)

**COPY of a Letter from the Court of Directors
of the East India Company to the Governor
General of India in Council, in the Public
Department, dated 13 April 1858, relating to
EDUCATIONAL PROCEEDINGS in Behar.**

(Mr. Henry Baillie.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1858.*

190.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE).

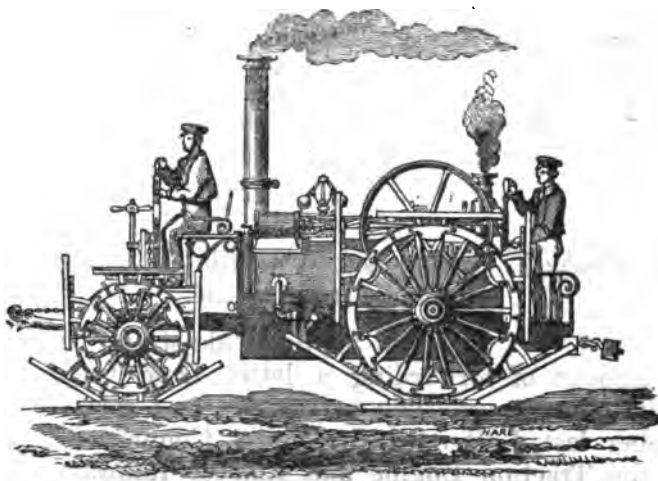
RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 April 1858;—for,

A COPY “ of the REPORT upon the Capabilities of BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE, made by Sir *Frederick Abbott*, in February last, to the Honourable East India Company.”

East India House, }
29 April 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

BOYDELLS' TRACTION ENGINE.



Military College, Addiscombe,
11 February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, agreeably to instructions conveyed in your letter, dated 23d October 1857, I have, in company with Sir Proby Cautley, attended one meeting of the Ordnance Select Committee, and one full trial of Boydell's Traction Engine.

2. Sir Proby Cautley having already made known to you very fully his opinions regarding this engine, has begged me to report on this occasion my individual sentiments. I shall, however, send this letter through his hands, in order that he may add any observations that may occur.

3. The engine experimented with, on Thursday the 4th instant, is one which when working under a steam pressure of 120 lbs. per inch, is calculated at 37 horse power. Having been constructed for agricultural purposes, and in the most economical manner, it drives only one wheel (the "off-wheel"). At the Royal Arsenal, it took in tow four 8-inch guns, two mounted on ordinary, two on devil-carriages; the whole load being estimated at about 43 tons. This load it drew at the rate of about 3 miles per hour on level ground, and at about 2½ miles up a steep hill, part of which was inclined 1 in 13. Its power of draught was very great; but, owing to its driving only one wheel, it was unmanageable with a load, as it could scarcely be turned to the right hand.

4. The experiment, in so far as regards this individual engine for general purposes of draught, must be pronounced a failure. But the powers and capabilities, as exhibited on Thursday, and on previous trials, reports of which I have seen with the Select Committee, inspire me with the greatest confidence in its final success, when the machinery shall be perfected to work both

wheels together, or either wheel singly. An engine so constructed and equipped with a train of carts of peculiar, though simple form, would be able to traverse any country where an ordinary bullock-cart could travel; and, being able to move continually at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles per hour, would perform journees of little less than 100 miles in the 24 hours. An establishment of such engines and carts would enable Government to dispense with half the ordinary military force in India. Seeing that troops could then be concentrated in one-fifth of the time required by even "forced" marches, such self-acting railways, though immeasurably inferior in speed to fixed railways, will be more generally useful for military purposes, as they will travel in any direction, and will be safe from the designs of enemies.

5. Prompted in these views, I urged the patentee to perfect one engine with train. He pleaded want of funds, having expended large sums in the invention as directed to agricultural purposes. He has, however, addressed to me a letter, extract from which I annex, proposing to complete for the Honourable East India Company a smaller engine with train of carriages to carry 120 men, at the cost of 680 £.

6. I feel no hesitation in recommending the Court of Directors to accept the offer, on the proviso that the engine and train shall be found to travel with ease and safety on ordinary roads and lanes. If successful, it will mightily aid in the economical tenure of our Eastern Empire.

Sir J. C. Melvill, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) F. Abbott, Colonel.

From Colonel Sir *Proby T. Cautley*, K.C.B., to *Sir James Cosmo Melvill*, K.C.B.
Secretary, India House.

Sir, 31, Sackville-street, 12 February 1858.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding a letter from Colonel Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., with whom, agreeably to the orders I received in your letter, dated 23d October last, I attended the Select Committee at Woolwich, and also a trial of the Traction Engine and Endless Railway, as described by Colonel Abbott.

2. I may remark, in continuation of my letters to your address of the 17th September and the 25th October last, in the first of which I entered fully into the value of the machine, that I see no reason of changing the opinion therein expressed. My views then (as they are now) were, "that with a perfect engine the Endless Railway apparatus would, at the present time, be most useful in India for the carriage of troops, where there are neither railroads nor steamers in sufficient abundance available.

"It would be useful attached to arsenals and yards where the carriage of heavy material is required, and where speed is no object.

"It would be most useful in dragging weights over sandy and shingly beds of rivers, or where guns or heavy weights have to be dragged out of or through heavy ground.

"As an adjunct, in fact, I look upon the Traction Engine and Endless Railway as possessing high qualifications."

3. I join with Colonel Abbott in the recommendation made in his sixth paragraph.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Proby T. Cautley*, Colonel.

(True copies.)

Philip Melvill.

**EAST INDIA (BOYDELL'S TRACTION
ENGINE).**

**COPY of REPORT upon the Capabilities of
BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE, made by Sir
Frederick Abbott, in February last, to the
Honourable East India Company.**

(Mr. Garnett.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 April 1858.*

EAST INDIA (ADDITIONAL TROOPS).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 December 1857;—for,

COPIES “of any RECOMMENDATION or DESPATCHES during the Governor-Generalship of *India* by the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, received by the Court of Directors, or by the President of the Board of Control, from the Supreme Government or Commander-in-Chief in *India*, for an INCREASE of EUROPEAN TROOPS, subsequent to the acquisition of the *Punjaub*, *Pegu*, *Nagpore*, *Oude*, *Sattara*, *Jhansi*, *Berar*, or other Districts; and the Replies to the same; and, also, of any Paper showing the Number of Additional Troops sent.”

East India House, }
11 February 1858. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

EXTRACT MINUTE by the Governor-General in the Secret Department, dated
30 September 1848.

I HAVE suggested that the Home authorities should be earnestly requested and urged to add at least three European regiments of infantry to the army in India, from which so large a number of British troops has lately been withdrawn.

Sir,

East India House, 22 November 1848.

HAVING this day communicated to a Secret Court of Directors extracts from the Minute recorded by the Governor-general in the Secret Department on the 30th September 1848, relative to affairs in the Punjab, we have the honour, on behalf of the Court, to request that, in accordance with the desire expressed by the Governor-general in Council and concurred in by the Court, arrangements may be made for sending to India three of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. L. Lushington.
A. Galloway.

The Right Hon.
Sir John Hobhouse, Bart., M.P.

EXTRACT Secret Despatch to the Governor-General in Council, dated
24 November 1848.

Para. 6. WE have the satisfaction to inform you, that immediately on the Court of Directors being made aware of your desire for an addition to your European regiments, the Court forwarded, through the usual channel, a requisition to Her Majesty's Government for three more regiments of infantry; and we have to assure you, that arrangements will be made forthwith for sending them to India with as little delay as possible.

DESPATCHES RELATING TO

Sir,

East India House, 7 March 1849.

In reference to the intelligence recently received from India regarding the military operations in the Punjaub, we have the honour, at the instance of a Secret Court of Directors, held this day, to request that arrangements may be made for sending to India two of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry.

We have, &c.

(signed) J. L. Lushington.
A. Galloway.

The Right Hon.

Sir John Hobhouse, Bart., M.P.

Gentlemen,

India Board, 12 March 1849.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in compliance with the requisition of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, Her Majesty has been pleased to command that two regiments of infantry shall be added to the number of the Queen's forces serving in India.

I have, &c.

(signed) John Hobhouse.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

RETURN of the Strength of Five Regiments of Infantry sent to India in the Year 1849.

Each regiment was composed of--

1 Colonel.	7 Ensigns.
2 Lieutenant-colonels.	1 Paymaster.
2 Majors.	1 Adjutant.
9 Captains.	1 Quartermaster.
20 Lieutenants.	1,067 Non-commissioned, rank and file.
TOTAL - - - 220 Officers.	
" - - - 5,335 Non-commissioned, rank and file.	

EXTRACT India Secret Letter, dated 5 February (No. 12) 1853.

HAVING communicated to you in our despatch, No. 3, dated the 5th ultimo, the annexation of the Province of Pegu to the British Territories, it becomes our duty to consider the regular military force which will be required for the permanent occupation of the province.

At present there are employed in Pegu and in the Tenasserim Provinces, five regiments of European infantry, and 11 regiments of Native infantry, besides cavalry and artillery.

General Godwin, in his memorandum, specified 9,000 men as a sufficient force for the occupation of Pegu.

During the present year, perhaps, it may be advisable to retain more Europeans across the Bay than it is intended to keep there permanently. The barracks at Moulmein will enable the Government to keep the troops there with safety to their health, and without any risk to the public interests in India, if the present general tranquillity should continue.

Ultimately, we conceive that three regiments of European infantry and eight regiments of Native infantry with an ample proportion of artillery, will suffice for Pegu. Less than that, we are of opinion, it would not be prudent to employ, at least for some time to come, or unless some great change should take place in our relations with the Burmese.

Whence is this force to be derived?

The question shall be considered with reference to the Europeans and the Native troops separately.

In former minutes it was stated that the European troops required for the war in Burmah could be spared from the several Presidencies without danger to the public interests within them. We have just now stated that several European regiments may in like manner be spared for the occupation of Pegu during the

the present year. But it will not be understood that we intended to state that these regiments could be spared permanently, or that the troops which sufficed for the Indian Empire before, will suffice now that another remote half kingdom has been added to it.

It is not our intention to enter here upon a detailed consideration of the amount and sufficiency of our European force in India. That large and important question we reserve for separate consideration and for early submission. It is enough for us now to say, that having long and anxiously considered the question, we are very decidedly of opinion that the aggregate European force in the three Presidencies is not more than is required for the complete security of the Indian Empire.

It follows from this conclusion, that although the Presidencies may safely spare a garrison for Pegu temporarily, they cannot do so permanently; and that whatever European regiments may be required for the occupation of Pegu, must be added to the present Indian establishment either by applying for more of Her Majesty's regiments, or by adding more European battalions to the Company's forces.

We beg very strongly to advise that the latter alternative be adopted, and that a third European regiment be added to the Company's army at each of the three Presidencies, all of them having contributed to the present war, out of which the addition has arisen.

There are now in India five regiments of European cavalry and 30 regiments of European infantry. Of the cavalry, not one corps is in the Company's service; and of the 30 infantry corps, it has only six. It is obvious, therefore, that the Indian Empire is almost exclusively dependent for the protection of European troops upon the Queen's forces serving there.

Her Majesty's Government, doubtless, would never lightly expose India to the imminent risk which would attend the total withdrawal of the European force from it. But circumstances might possibly arise which would render some withdrawal absolutely necessary.

Such a weakening of the European force in India at any time, and especially at a time when England was herself at war, would be of very serious moment. This Government, be it remembered, has no means of recruiting in India, and thus a long and perilous delay would occur in restoring the military strength so diminished, even if it should be practicable to do so at all during the war.

The addition at this time of three more European regiments to the Company's force will not avert the risk to which we have adverted, but it will lessen that risk by the full amount of the addition made, and it will ensure the Government of India having always 3,000 more European troops at its command than it can now count upon with certainty.

A European regiment may thus be afforded for Pegu by each Presidency, in lieu of the battalion now to be added to it. If hereafter it be thought expedient to place the whole military arrangements of Pegu in connexion with the Presidency of Bengal, it may be done by merely transferring to the Bengal Establishment one Queen's regiment from Madras and Bombay respectively.

We earnestly solicit the attention of your committee, and of Her Majesty's Government to these views, and respectfully recommend them for your sanction.

The financial effect of this addition will more properly be considered when we are examining the future revenues and charges of Pegu. It may, however, be observed in this place, that the above-mentioned augmentation will not add to the existing military expenses of India a charge equal to the cost of the whole three regiments.

That cost would be in round numbers 15 lakhs.

But some months ago the Governor-general had requested *semi-officially*, the Chairman of the Honourable Court to stop, if possible, the relief of the 3d Dragoons by the 6th Dragoons, which his Lordship had learnt was intended, but of which we could not write officially, because we had no official intimation regarding it.

The late Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, on receiving the request from the Chairman, with the utmost consideration at once stopped the 6th Dragoons, though they were in the act of embarking.

Thus on the departure of the 3d Dragoons before the close of this year, the establishment in Bengal will be reduced by the 3d and Supernumerary Cavalry Regiment. The cost of a cavalry corps is, in round numbers, eight lakhs. By

this saving then, the addition of three infantry corps will only add seven lakhs to the present military charges of the State.

If our object had been to make out a good balance sheet for Pegu irrespective of all other considerations, we could have done so by drawing a European regiment for it from Bombay, diminishing that establishment to four Queen's corps, like Madras.

We believe it might be so diminished safely, though not expediently.

There are now, as heretofore, two European corps in Sinde. If two European corps were enough for Sinde when the possession of the Punjab was in the hands of the formidable Sikh power, and when Upper Sinde was under the sovereignty of Meer Ali Morad, surely the same European force is not required in Sinde now, when the Punjab has long been British territory; when the possessions of Meer Ali Morad have nearly all passed into our hands, and when no enemy anywhere exists.

If, however, the Government of Bombay should object to spare one regiment from Sinde, one may still be got from Deesa. The European corps was placed there mainly with reference to Rajpootana. Our opinion, entirely borne out by the agent for the Governor-general in Rajpootana is, that in the present and long established condition of affairs there, the regiment may be at once withdrawn from Deesa.

If it were transferred to Pegu, two regiments only would be needed besides; and the saving of eight lakhs by the reduction of the cavalry corps would pay for the two infantry corps, excepting only two lakhs of rupees.

But our object is not to dress up a balance sheet; our object is to provide fully for the security of the whole empire, including the new province. To that end, though two additional corps might possibly do, three would be better, while the addition of three would have the advantage of giving whatever benefit attached to the raising of a new corps equally to each of the three Presidencies, which have all contributed materially to the conquest of Pegu.

We apprehend it may be found expedient to have some increase of European artillery. We refrain, however, from making the proposal until we shall see our way more clearly before us than is possible at present.

Military Letter to India, dated 7 September 1853. (No. 13.)

1. THE Secret Committee communicated to us in April last, your letter of the 5th February 1853, in which the Governor-general in Council represented the necessity, consequent on the annexation of the province of Pegu, for an addition to the European force in India, and recommended that it should be made by adding one regiment to the number of our European infantry at each Presidency.

2. We should at that time, on the grounds set forth in your letter, have authorised you to carry this recommendation into effect, had we not been prevented by the limit then imposed by statute upon the number of European troops which the Company might raise and pay. The law having now been altered, so as to allow of the addition which you propose, and the Queen having been graciously pleased to approve of the same, we authorise you to augment the number of our European regiments accordingly.

3. The augmentation is to bear the same date at all the Presidencies, one month from the receipt of our present despatch being allowed for this purpose.

RETURN of the Number of additional Troops sent to India consequent on the raising of three Regiments of European Infantry of 10 Companies each, viz., one at each Presidency.

Each regiment was composed of—

1 Colonel.	20 Lieutenants.
2 Lieutenant-colonels.	10 Ensigns; and
2 Majors.	920 Non-commissioned, rank and file.
12 Captains.	
Total.—Officers	71
Non-commissioned, and rank and file	2,760

Military Letter to India, dated 7 June 1854. (No. 10.)

1. We have to apprise you that it is intended that the following regiments now serving in the East Indies shall return to this country; viz., Her Majesty's 22d, 25th, 96th, and 98th, and that the 22d and 96th are to be relieved by the 27th and 35th now under orders for embarkation.

2. We have also to announce to you, that the services of Her Majesty's 10th Light Dragoons, Hussars, now at Poona, have been put in requisition by Her Majesty's Government for employment elsewhere.

3. We have communicated this information to the Government of Bombay, and we have informed the Government of Madras of the intended return of Her Majesty's 25th Regiment from that Presidency.

(No. 239, of 1854.)—Military Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has communicated to us a letter addressed to his Excellency by the Right honourable the General Commanding-in-Chief Her Majesty's forces, dated 5th of July last, intimating the desire of Her Majesty's Government that the 25th and 98th Regiments, serving respectively in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, may be at once sent home, without being relieved by other regiments from England until the close of next year.

2. In that letter Lord Hardinge alludes to a communication which it was understood your Honourable Court had sent to us, requesting that this measure might be carried into effect, should we consider that the European force in India might, without risk, be diminished by two regiments for the time. We have not received any such communication; the only despatch from your Honourable Court relating to the proposed relief and recal of regiments in India, being that dated 7 June 1854 (No. 10), received by us on the 1st of August last.

3. We have now the honour to transmit for the consideration of your Honourable Court, in communication with Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying Minutes, in which with reference to the present state of India and to the war in Europe, we have deemed it our duty to deprecate in the most earnest manner the diminution, for however short of a period, of the British force now at our disposal.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.

Fort William,
18 September 1854.

MINUTE by the Governor-General.

Withdrawal of European Infantry from India.

(signed) *D.*

1. SOME time since a despatch from the Honourable Court informed the Government of India that Her Majesty's 22d, 25th, 96th, and 98th Regiments would this year return to England, and that Her Majesty's 27th and 35th Regiments would relieve the 22d and 96th. The despatch did not state that other two regiments would be named to relieve the 25th and 96th, but neither did it state that they would not be named; and thus the Government has hitherto been left in a state of uncertainty

uncertainty as to whether, or not, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw two regiments from India, without relief at the end of this year.

2. The Commander-in-Chief has now transmitted to the Government a letter from the General Commander-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge, from which it appears that it is his desire that the 25th and 98th Regiments should return to England this year, without relief, on the understanding that they will be relieved next year by Her Majesty's 82d and 90th Regiments. Lord Hardinge adds, "I have understood that a communication has been made by Her Majesty's Government to the Governor-general, requesting that this measure may be carried into effect, if his Excellency should consider that the force in India might, without risk, be diminished by two regiments for that time." (5 July 1854).

No communication of the nature alluded to by Lord Hardinge has been received by me personally, or by the Government of India. It is necessary, however, that an answer should be given to the Commander-in-Chief, for his Excellency's guidance in the course he is to take under the letter from the Horse Guards, which he has now submitted to the Government. I propose, therefore, to record the opinion which I should have felt it my duty to express, if the question of removing the 25th and 98th regiments from India without relief, this year, had been referred to this Government by the Home authorities.

3. The natural impulse of my mind (springing from a long settled and often expressed conviction, that of European infantry soldiers, the Government of India has now not a man too much), was to inform the Commander-in-Chief at once that the Government entertained the strongest objection to the diminution of the European infantry arm at the present time, even as a temporary measure. But desirous of showing all deference to the declared wish of Her Majesty's Government, that with reference to "the demand for troops in Europe," two regiments might be sent home from India, without present relief, I have postponed our reply, in order that I might again most fully, and from every point of view, consider the practicability and prudence of complying with that wish.

4. The more I have considered this grave question—the more I have reflected upon our present position in India—the more closely I have calculated the chances and the risks of the times and the circumstances in which we are placed;—the more I am confirmed in my first impression, that it is the duty of the Government to object to the withdrawal of two regiments of European infantry at this moment, and most earnestly to urge that such a measure may not be resolved upon by the Home authorities, unless under circumstances of much greater exigency than can as yet be alleged to exist.

5. The imprudence and impolicy of weakening our force of European infantry at the present time will be made evident, I think, by a brief review of the amount of that force which we actually possess, of the position in which we stand, and of the contingencies and risks to which we are liable.

6. The force of European infantry in India has been very inconsiderably augmented during the last seven years, notwithstanding the great changes which have occurred in the interval. In a Minute relative to the Punjaub, recorded last year, I showed that the European infantry force was larger then, by only two regiments, than it was in the year in which I was appointed to the Government of India, although a distant kingdom had since that time been added to our empire. The same may be said now. For, although authority has been given in the meantime to raise three new regiments of Company's infantry, those regiments are still in embryo, and cannot, for some time to come, be regarded as a portion of the effective force of the army.

The available force, therefore, of European infantry in India at the present time, exceeds the force employed upon the 1st January 1847, by only two battalions.

Yet how vast a mass of territory has been acquired in the interval. The annexation of the Punjaub in 1849, calling for the presence of an immense army, whose chief station is 1,560 miles distant from the capital; the unwelcome conquest of Pegu in 1852—a province separated by 1,000 miles of sea from the rest of India, and demanding therefore a self-sustaining force of all arms within itself; the recent lapse of Nagpore, where formerly a regiment of European infantry

was always kept; these new possessions have added immense tracts of country to the British possessions, imposing upon us the duty both of defending and of controlling them

6. It is true, that in the acquisition of these territories one formidable enemy has been wholly crushed, and that the power of another enemy has been greatly shaken. But the advantage thus gained in the actual diminution of hostile force which could be arrayed against us, is in a great degree counterbalanced by the larger extent of space over which our own force is of necessity spread, and the consequent diminution to us of the power of combining and concentrating our European strength.

7. Thus, partly from this cause, and partly from the condemnation of the barracks at Cawnpore as no longer fit for human habitation, the Bengal army has at present but a single European battalion intermediate between Calcutta and Agra, a distance of 800 miles.

Thus, too, the Madras army, called upon to aid in the protection of Pegu, has left within itself a force of European infantry quite incommensurate with the great extent of territory which it is called upon to control, and inadequate for the purpose.

The establishment of European infantry regiments in Madras was reduced, in 1847, to four regiments of Her Majesty's and two of the Company's infantry. Since that time two regiments have been employed in Pegu. The new 3d European regiment is not yet in existence. Thus far the whole vast space which the Madras army garrisons, from Nagpore to Cape Comorin, it has but four battalions of European infantry. Fort St. George and Bangalore have long had each but a single wing, and the Ceded Districts have none at all.

8. Such is the amount of European infantry now at our command, and such is its scattered condition under a necessity imposed upon us by the enormous extent of the territories with whose defence we are charged, and by the remoteness from each other of the principal points at which our precautions must be taken.

9. I confidently submit to the candour of Her Majesty's Ministers that, placed as it is amidst distances so vast—amidst multitudes so innumerable—amidst people and sects various in many things, but all alike in this, that they are the lately conquered subjects of our race, alien to them in religion, in language, in colour, in habits, in all feelings and interests, the Government of India has had solid ground for the declaration more than once made of late years, that the European force at its command is not more than adequate for preserving the empire in security and tranquillity, even in ordinary times, much more, then, has the Government solid ground for declaring that the force on which it mainly depends cannot rightly or safely be weakened now, when the course of events has led the British nation into formidable war with a race, whose enormous power is not less known, and is even more largely estimated, in the East than it is in Europe itself.

10. The war with Russia does not at present directly affect the British dominions in the East. The navy of Russia in these seas is inconsiderable, both in numbers and force; and privateering by the universal consent of Europe and America appears to be most justly proscribed: by land, the invasion of a Russian army, most doubtful at all times, is I conceive at the present time a physical impossibility.

But although the war with Russia does not directly affect our Indian dominions, yet it is unquestionably exercising at this moment a most material influence upon the minds of the people over whom we rule, and upon the feelings of the nations by which we are surrounded, and thus it is tending indirectly to affect the strength and the stability of our power.

11. The authorities in England cannot, I think, be aware of the exaggerated estimate of the power of Russia which has been formed by the people of India. I was myself unaware of it until the events of the past year have forced it upon my convictions. Letters from various parts of India have shown me that the present contest is regarded by them with the deepest interest, and that its issue is by no means considered so certain as we might desire. However mortifying to our pride it may be to know it, and however unaccountable such a belief may

appear in people living amidst the visible evidences of our might, it is an unquestionable fact that it is widely believed in India, that Russia is pressing us hard, and that she will be more than a match for us at last.

12. We know by our correspondence in the East that the King of Ava has declaredly been acting on this feeling, and that influenced by it he has been delaying the despatch of the mission, which many months ago he spoke of sending to Calcutta.

The flood of reports with which we are inundated from the west, bearing along rumours of Russian embassies to Khiva, and Russian treaties with Bokhara, and Russian armies in Kokan, show the same notion prevailing of approaching danger to us from that quarter.

13. Simultaneously with the exhibition of this feeling regarding Russia to the east and west of us, Nepal has begun to arm. The preparations made are ostensibly for attack on a province of Thibet; there is every reason to believe that that is their real object; but at the same time we cannot fail to remark the significant fact that Nepal armed in a similar manner, on the last occasion on which it was believed we were about to come into collision with Russia. I know privately from the Resident at Katmandoo, that great interest has been exhibited there of late in the events occurring in Europe; that there (as at Umeerapoor, and other native courts) the English newspapers are regularly translated for the durbar; that much speculation has been a-foot as to the large military preparations in progress, and that there are not wanting those who hint that the army now assembling may ultimately have another destination than Lassa.

14. The Court of Directors are well aware, for the events of the last seven years have given them opportunity of judging, that I am very far from being an alarmist; they will therefore I trust be the more disposed to place reliance on my judgment when I say that in full knowledge of the state of affairs around us, and in the face of that feeling which I have just described to exist, it would be culpable imprudence in this Government to permit the European infantry in India to be lessened at this time by even a single man, if by remonstrance or protest it can possibly avert the measure.

15. India is now in perfect tranquillity from end to end. I entertain no apprehension whatever of danger or disturbance. We are perfectly secure so long as we are strong, and are believed to be so; but if European troops shall be now withdrawn from India to Europe; if countenance shall thus be given to the belief already prevalent, that we have grappled with an antagonist whose strength will prove equal to overpower us; if, by consenting to withdrawal, we shall weaken that essential element of our military strength, which has already been declared to be no more than adequate for ordinary times, and if, further, we should be called upon to despatch an army to the Persian Gulf, an event which, unlooked for now, may any day be brought about by the thralldom in which Persia is held, and by the feeble and fickle character of the Shah; then, indeed, I shall no longer feel, and can no longer express the same confidence as before, that the security and stability of our position in the east will remain unassailed.

16. Already on a recent occasion, I have acknowledged the obligation under which we lie, and have proclaimed the desire by which we are actuated to aid the Imperial Government in the great contest on which it has entered. Already the Government of India has given proof that these were not empty words, by placing at the disposal of Her Majesty's Ministers the four regiments of Dragoons now serving in India.

But it must be borne in mind, that India has to play her own part in this contest; that, unlike Canada, and the colonies of the Crown, she is in close proximity to some of those powers over which the influence of Russia is supposed to extend; that, although the war does not directly affect her now, yet she is already affected indirectly by the feelings to which the war has given rise; and that it is at least possible that those feelings may be quickened into hostile action, which she will then be called upon to meet by force of arms.

If this be borne in mind, I entertain a confident conviction that Her Majesty's servants, and the Honourable Court of Directors will feel that the Government of India will have duly borne its share of this great struggle, if while contributing the four regiments, which it has already offered to the army in the

field,

field, it shall preserve the Indian Empire in security and tranquillity with the means which are now at its disposal.

17. If it should be the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government to direct that the two regiments now required shall be withdrawn from India, without relief, the Government of India will of course at once obey the order, and accept whatever risks it may involve. But unalterably fixed in the belief that the European infantry force in India is not more than adequate for the ordinary purposes it has to serve, and keenly alive to the consideration, that if the European force be weakened, the Government of India, unlike the colonies of the Crown, has no element of national strength on which it can fall back, in a country where the entire English community is but a handful of scattered strangers, I feel it to be a public duty to record that in my deliberate judgment the European infantry force in India ought in no case to be weakened by a single man, so long as England shall be engaged in her present struggle with the Russian powers.

18. I propose, if my honourable colleagues shall coincide in these views, that they should be laid before the Honourable Court of Directors by the ensuing mail.

19. If after consideration of the representations proceeding from the Government which is responsible for the safety of the Indian Empire, Her Majesty's Ministers shall still require that the 25th and 98th Regiments shall be despatched to England this year without relief, orders can be received here in the month of December, so as to admit of the embarkation of both regiments at the usual season of the year.

20. The Commander-in-Chief should be informed of the resolution of the Government, and of the course it has proposed to take.

13 September 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

MILITARY LETTER to India, dated 29 November 1854, No. 65.

1. IMMEDIATELY on the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th September 1854, No. 239, and of its enclosures, expressing the grounds upon which the Governor-general in Council deprecated the withdrawal from India, without relief, of two regiments of Her Majesty's infantry, now serving there, we communicated a copy of these documents to the president of the Board of Commissioners for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. We have been informed in reply, that Her Majesty's Government by no means underrate the considerations so strongly urged in the Minutes of the Governor-general, and those of the Members of Council; and that they have no intention of permanently reducing the force of Queen's infantry stationed in India; but that, looking to the exigencies of the war in Europe, and the general tranquillity of India, Her Majesty's Government wish the Queen's regiments to be sent home according to the arrangement signified in our military letter of the 7th June, No. 10 of 1854.

3. You will take immediate measures for carrying this desire into effect.

MINUTE by the Governor-General.

(No. 2.)

Military Department.—Military Establishment in India.—European Infantry in Her Majesty's Service.

1. WHEN, 50 years ago, the Governor-general revised the European Military Establishment of India, he thus laid down the principle by which the amount of such establishment ought to be determined. "The only safe mode," said Lord

Wellesley, "of estimating the strength of European force in India is to exhibit a detailed statement of the distribution of every corps with reference to our wants, and to the different stations which it is indispensably necessary to occupy by European troops. Great errors would arise from fixing the European military establishment by any given proportion which may be supposed to exist generally between our European and native establishments; it would be impracticable, under the real state of the case, to devise any accurate principle by which such general proportion between our European and native troops should be regulated." * * * "The most safe principle of calculation which can be used for determining the strength of our European military establishments must be derived from a detailed examination of the question, determining the number of European troops by a consideration of our detailed wants at every station of our armies."

I can conceive that the principle thus laid down by Lord Wellesley as the only one by which the amount of European force required for India could be safely and rightly determined, is as sound at the present day as it was half a century ago. The application of it now will differ widely from that which was given to it in 1805, but the rule itself is still one only sure and practical guide.

2. Following this guide then, I shall endeavour to determine what are the wants of the Government of India in respect of European infantry throughout the territories for which it is responsible, and, thereafter, to show how those wants may best be supplied.

Before attempting to determine the necessary amount of European infantry, I referred to the Governors of Madras and Bombay in communication with the Commanders-in-Chief of those armies respectively. I have consulted also the Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, his Excellency Sir W. Gomm. I believe that the proposals which I am about to make regarding European infantry in India will be substantially in accordance with the opinions which those officers held.

3. It may be assumed that it is the duty of the Governor-General in Council to maintain such a force of European infantry in India as shall be adequate to provide for the preservation of internal tranquillity, and, at the same time, to furnish for the field such army or armies as shall be sufficient for the effectual defence of British territory against every enemy to whose attacks it may be exposed.

In order to determine whether the present establishment is sufficient for these purposes, it will be necessary to examine in detail the means at the command of the Government in each of the three Presidencies, and the necessities which are to be met. In doing so, it will be convenient to treat the European infantry force, in the first instance, as a whole. The Royal infantry and the Honourable Company's infantry will afterwards be considered under separate heads.

5. The establishment of European infantry in the Presidency of Bengal consists at the present time of 19 battalions, of which one battalion has, from temporary causes, been recalled to Europe. Those temporary causes have, in some small degree, altered the usual distribution of the several regiments; but, in ordinary course, the force would be distributed as follows:—

Peshawur	-	-	-	3*	Meerut	-	-	-	2
Rawul Pindee	-	-	-	1	Agra	-	-	-	1
Sealkote	-	-	-	1	Cawnpore	-	-	-	1
Lahore	-	-	-	1	Dinapore	-	-	-	1
Ferozepore	-	-	-	1	Calcutta	-	-	-	1
Jullunder	-	-	-	1	Pegu	-	-	-	2
Umballa	-	-	-	1					
The Hills	-	-	-	2	Regiments	-	-	-	19

6. Certain of these stations must be provided with a permanent force, which could not, at any time, be removed from it without imprudence and risk.

The

* Including the regiment which is to be at Nowshera when the barracks are finished.

The province of Pegu, remote from the great body of the Bengal army, separated by a thousand miles of sea from the Presidency recently conquered, and, as yet, liable to the risks of internal disturbance, and of hostilities from Burmah, cannot for the present be left without a force capable of sustaining itself under any circumstances which might arise.

Although Fort William and the capital are little exposed to the risks either of internal disturbance or of war, it will be universally admitted that the fort, the arsenal, the trade, and the many important establishments of Government which are collected round Calcutta, should always have the protection of one regiment of European infantry.

Dinapore, in the close vicinity of Patna, has long been, and is still regarded as a station which requires the presence of a European regiment at all times, if possible.

The Doab could not prudently be altogether deprived of European infantry; if the operations of war should call the main force of the army to a distance, one regiment should always be retained in that tract of country.

The protected Sikh states, still enjoying a considerable measure of independence, and more likely perhaps than any other district within our bounds to show disaffection, if a fair opportunity for doing so should offer itself, undoubtedly require that a corps of European infantry should be kept between the Jumna and the Sutlej. Similar consideration and risks would indicate the prudence of reserving one European battalion also for the plains of the Punjaub.

Thus, there are seven points* at which a necessary regard for the preservation of internal tranquillity and for the general security of our interests, would require that regiments of European infantry should be reserved whenever an army may be called upon to take the field within the Presidency of Bengal.

7. There will therefore be 12 regiments available for active operations.

8. In order to determine whether 12 battalions free to take the field do certainly constitute a sufficient European force for the Bengal Presidency, it is requisite that we should consider the number and the strength of those powers by whose hostility we may be threatened.

9. Having regard to the description of the present condition of the native States, which was given in the first of this series of Minutes on the Military Establishments of India, it may, I think, be safely assumed that our present European force is amply sufficient to meet any danger which could possibly arise among the powers which are enclosed within the limits of the British Empire in India.

10. The only external powers of sufficient magnitude and resources to engage in a war with the Indian Government in this part of our dominions, are the King of Ava, the Rajah of Nepal, Maharajah Gholab Sing, of Jummoo, and the Ameer of Cabool.

11. Since all reinforcements for Pegu, in the event of a renewal of war with the King of Ava, would probably be most conveniently drawn from the Madras and Bombay armies, a war with that power may be considered as not likely to affect the available strength of the Bengal army.

12. The extreme improbability of any attack by the rulers of Jummoo has already been pointed out on a former occasion. "The hostility," I then wrote, "the hostility of Maharajah Gholab Sing, which has sometimes been anticipated, will assuredly never be exhibited, so long as he has life in himself or strength to prevent its exhibition in others. The interest of future rulers of Cashmere will hardly be less urgent than his own to induce them to cultivate friendly relations with the Government of India. If they should not be friendly, neither the wealth and power they hold, nor the character of the people they rule, are sufficient to make them formidable to us."†

The

* In Pegu, 2; Calcutta, 1; Dinapore, 1; Cawnpore or Agra, 1; Umballa, 1; Lahore or Sealkote, 1: Total, 7.

† Minute, 20 April 1853, para. 19.

The points, then, on which attack is most probable are the frontiers of Cabool and the borders of Nepal.

13. Whatever may be the feelings of the Affghans towards us at the present time, or whatever they may become hereafter, I think it highly improbable that they would ever venture to attempt an attack in force on the British territories, of their own motive or for their own purposes only; but such an attack, at the instigation of a European power, is not so improbable an event; and, if it should be seconded by a rising among our own subjects on the borders, closely connected with the Affghans by many ties, and if it should be further swelled by any outbreak of the old Khalsa spirit among the Sikhs of the Manjha, the occasion would call for the full exercise of all our strength.

In such an event, after providing for the several points (para. 6) which it has been shown will always require a permanent protection or control, the Government of India would be able to bring 12 regiments of European infantry into the field for the western frontier; and, as there are already 11 regiments cantoned beyond the Jumna, comparatively little time would be consumed in the assembly of that force. Once assembled, I regard it as sufficient to destroy any army which is at all likely to be brought against us in that quarter.

14. An attack upon British territories by Nepal is, at least, as improbable as an Affghan invasion. Nearly 40 years have now passed since our war with Nepal was ended. During all that time the states have been in close contact along an extensive frontier, but the peace which was framed in 1817 has never been broken. There is nothing at the present day which renders a breach more probable than at any time since the treaty was signed.

Nevertheless, such an event is not impossible, and we ought never to be unprepared for its occurrence. The propriety of this prudent precaution received strong illustration not long since. For some months in 1854 Nepal was arming. A very large force was gathering; great stores were being prepared near our Darjeeling frontier, and Jung Bahadoor had intimated that it was his intention to march a considerable body of men along the Terai from Katmandoo eastward. The durbar had announced that all those preparations were intended for the attack of a province of Thibet. There was no reason to doubt that this was their real end; but we could not fail to see that they might at any time have been diverted suddenly from that end, and might have been employed in an attack on our lower provinces.

The ultimate result of so mad an outrage would have been beyond doubt. But it cannot be denied that at the present moment, and for many years past, the Government of India has been insufficiently prepared for promptly meeting such an attack.

Even so late as the time of Lord William Bentinck, little more than 20 years ago, after Bhurtpore had been taken, after the Burmese war had been long successfully concluded, and when our posts had already been pushed beyond the Jumna, it was thought prudent always to keep a strong force in these Lower Provinces. Six European infantry regiments were at that time stationed below Allahabad.* When I assumed the government of India, I found but two regiments within that space, and the means at my command have never yet enabled me to strengthen this very insufficient force, however sensible I may have long been of the prudence and propriety of doing so.

It must further be observed, that even of the inconsiderable European force which we have in the Lower Provinces, one-half, viz., the regiment in Fort William, is more than 400 miles distant from the spot which is most likely to be the first threatened by the Nepalese; while the position of the great mass of our European force, far removed to the westward, would render it impossible to collect even a small army upon the lower frontier until after a long and injurious delay.

15. These considerations alone must, I think, suffice to convince any one who may consider this question, that the European infantry in Bengal ought to be reinforced. The necessity of a greater force of that arm being permanently stationed

* Calcutta, 1; Chinsurah, $\frac{1}{2}$; Berhampore, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Bhaugulpore, 1; Dinapore, 1; Ghazepore, 1
Total, 6.

stationed in the Lower Provinces will become still more apparent when it is remembered that, although in these later times the native States in India have shown little aptitude for combination against a common enemy, still such a combination is never impossible in itself. We ought, therefore, to contemplate the contingency of our being attacked by both our border neighbours at once, and, inasmuch as in such case no aid could well be given from the more distant and more critically situated positions in the west, we ought so to strengthen ourselves in good time upon the frontier where we now are weak—in the east—as to be able to present a sufficiently strong front to both our antagonists at the same time.

16. The force which is detailed below is the least which would enable the Government of India to assume the attitude I have just described.

	Battalions.				Battalions.		
Peshawur	-	-	3	Agra	-	-	1
Rawul Pindee	-	-	1	Cawnpore	-	-	1
Sealkote	-	-	1	Dinapore	-	-	1
Lahore	-	-	1	Calcutta	-	-	1
Ferozepore	-	-	1	Berhampore	-	-	1
Jullundur	-	-	1	Hazareebaugh	-	-	1
Umballah	-	-	1				
The Hills	-	-	2	In all	-	-	19
Meerut	-	-	2				

I mention 19 battalions as the minimum force of European infantry which ought to be maintained upon the Bengal establishment. Twenty battalions would be better, and even more would not be superfluous. If, however, this force of 19 European infantry regiments shall be allotted to the stations which I have enumerated, the Governor-general in Council, by bringing up a regiment from Madras as a temporary garrison for Fort William, would have it in his power to hold securely the several districts to which I have referred above; and, at the same time, to bring into the field two armies on the frontier of Cabool and Nepal, which should each contain * eight regiments of European infantry, or which should include † ten regiments in the one army, and six regiments in the other.

17. To maintain this force permanently would require three regiments more than are now present within the limits of the Presidency of Bengal. I proceed to state in what manner I propose that those regiments should be obtained.

18. The province of Pegu is now garrisoned jointly by the armies of Bengal and Madras. The general officer commanding the division may be selected from either army, and a Bengal and a Madras officer have already held it in succession. But considerable inconvenience seems to be involved in this permanent mingling under one general officer of the troops of two armies, differing from each other in many details of regulation and practice; obviously it would greatly simplify all arrangements and correspondence if the province were to be held by the troops of one army, the general reporting, of course, to the Supreme Government, as at present.

Accordingly

* Sealkote and Umballa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In the Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									10
Agra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In the Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									9
									19
† Sealkote and Umballa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In the Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									12
Agra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In the Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
									7
									19

Accordingly I propose that the Pegu division should be made over entirely to the Madras army. The details of the transfer will be explained when I come to consider the establishment of the Madras army in its several branches.

The transfer of Pegu will liberate two regiments of European infantry belonging to the Bengal army, which are now cantoned there, and, with the corps now temporarily withdrawn to Europe, but hereafter to be restored, will supply the three corps which are required for the proper occupation and adequate defence of the Bengal Presidency in the manner described in paragraph 16 by an establishment of 19 battalions of European infantry.

19. I have only further to observe, with reference to the Bengal Presidency, that I have mentioned Hazareebaugh and Berhampore as the stations for the two additional regiments, because experience has proved the former to be exceedingly healthy for European troops, and because the latter already possesses excellent barracks, which appear to me to have been abandoned without any sufficient cause. The final selection of stations, however, may be made hereafter.

20. The establishment of European infantry in the Presidency of Madras, including one battalion, which is temporarily withdrawn to Europe, consists of seven battalions, which are distributed thus:—

Pegu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Secunderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fort St. George	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cannanore and the Hills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

In the Presidency of Madras, as in that of Bengal, there are certain points which ought never to be left without the protection or control of European infantry.

So long as the Nizam retains in his service at Hyderabad the large bodies of Arabs whom he has long entertained, the presence of those formidable and lawless bands will continue to render it indispensably necessary that a regiment of European infantry should form part of the British subsidiary force which is maintained in the cantonment of Secunderabad.

For general reasons, which have been already given (para. 6), Fort St. George and the seat of Government of Madras will call for the services of one regiment; and one regiment should, in prudence, be kept to the southward, or on the western coast.

But if these points are held, as they undoubtedly ought to be, the Government of Madras could not place more than three regiments of European infantry in the field, whether in the north* or in the south.†

21. It will be apparent, I think, that this force is inadequate to provide security against all the contingencies which belong to a tract so wide as that which is held by the army of the Madras Presidency, and that the establishment ought to be restored to the scale on which it stood previous to the reduction ordered in 1847; while such proportionate additions should be made as may be required by the subsequent conquest of the province of Pegu.

22. I have already proposed, in a previous paragraph (p. 18), that Pegu should be made over entirely to the Madras army. The force which was originally suggested for that province, and which will be fully adequate for the purpose in time of peace, was three regiments.

Wherefore

* Pegu, 2; Madras, 1; Cannanore and Bangalore, 1; in the Field, north, 3: Total, 7.

† Pegu, 2; Madras, 1; Secunderabad, 1; in the Field, south, 3: Total, 7.

Wherefore the force which is detailed below is the least which can be regarded as sufficient for the military want of the Presidency of Madras :—

Pegu -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Secunderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cannanore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

A 10th regiment, to be stationed also at Bangalore, would render the establishment more complete. If this establishment of nine infantry regiments should be conceded, the Government of Madras will have it in its power to hold securely the several points which need protection or control, and, at the same time, to place a force in the field sufficient for any necessity which we can contemplate as likely to arise.

23. If the King of Ava should renew the war, three European regiments could be sent from the Presidency of Madras to reinforce the European troops which are ordinarily to be kept in Pegu. This aggregate force will be amply sufficient for every purpose in Pegu. For, if five regiments of European infantry were enough to conquer the province, six regiments will assuredly be more than enough to hold it.

24. In like manner, if hostilities should occur to the northward in the state of Hyderabad, or in the Mysore and the southern countries, the Government would be able to hold the requisite points, and to place in the field a force of four battalions of European infantry, which might at once be increased to five battalions, if the garrison of Fort St. George should be temporarily supplied from the Bengal army.

25. But, to accomplish these objects, two regiments of European infantry must be added to the present Madras establishment. I propose to obtain these regiments in the following manner.

I propose that a fourth European regiment should be raised for Madras. But, inasmuch as it is desirable to avoid, if possible, all augmentation of military expense, and as the Madras regular native infantry regiments are very numerous in proportion to those of the other two armies, I have to suggest that the 4th European Infantry Regiment should be raised on the same principle on which it has already been proposed to raise the European cavalry for the Company's service.

The native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 51st and 52d Regiments of Native Infantry should be disbanded with pensions and gratuities, or should be absorbed into the other 50 Regiments of the Line, and the European officers of those two regiments should be transferred to the 4th European Infantry, the men of which corps must, of course, be sent from England.

Thus the first regiment will be supplied.

2. The second regiment may be formed by transferring from the Bengal to the Madras establishment one regiment of Queen's infantry, thus restoring the Madras establishment of Royal regiments to its former scale.

26. The deficiency created by this withdrawal of one Queen's regiment from the Bengal establishment may be supplied by raising a fourth regiment of European infantry for that presidency; also transferring the European officers of the 73d and 74th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry to the new 4th European regiment, and disbanding or absorbing the native officers and Sepoys, as before described. If 20 regiments should be allowed to Bengal, I would pursue still further the principle above mentioned by converting the 71st and 72d Regiments Bengal Native Infantry into a fifth European regiment.

The proportions of European regiments in the three presidencies would then be; five for Bengal, four for Madras, three for Bombay; while the proportions

of native infantry regiments would be, 70 for Bengal, 50 for Madras, 30 for Bombay, including the Marine Battalion.

27. The establishment of European infantry in the Presidency of Bombay consists of seven regiments, which are distributed thus :

Belgaum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dessa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scinde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL								7

Of these stations, Bombay, the capital of the presidency, and Aden, a fortified post of importance, could certainly never be left with smaller garrisons than the wing of a regiment by which each is now held.

One regiment I apprehend would be quite sufficient for the temporary control of the country above the Ghats ; and Scinde would be perfectly safe with one European corps, now that Meer Ali Morad has been deprived of even the semblance of power, while the Punjab has become a British province.

Wherefore the Government of Bombay would have it in its power at any time to bring a force of five European infantry regiments into the field, in any part of the Presidency, or to detach a force of four such regiments beyond its bounds.

28. Under these circumstances, the European infantry force now in the Bombay Presidency does not seem to me to be inadequate for the purpose it has to serve.

29. Having thus considered the wants of the several presidencies in succession, I am brought to the conclusion that the smallest amount of European infantry which can be relied upon as fully adequate for the defence of India, and for the preservation of internal tranquillity, is 36 battalions, of which 19 should be allotted to the Bengal Presidency, nine to Madras, and seven to Bombay.

30. The European infantry force, according to the establishment of the several presidencies, is made up of Queen's and Company's troops, in the following proportions :

PRESIDENCIES.	QUEEN'S REGIMENTS.	COMPANY'S REGIMENTS.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - - - -	16	3	19
Madras - - - - -	4	3	7
Bombay - - - - -	4	3	7
In all India - - -	24	9	33

The European infantry force which I propose for the Indian military establishment in future will be distributed in the following proportions :

PRESIDENCIES.	QUEEN'S REGIMENTS.	COMPANY'S REGIMENTS.	TOTAL.
Bengal - - - - -	15	4	19
Madras - - - - -	5	4	9
Bombay - - - - -	4	3	7
In all India - - -	24	11	35

Thus

Thus it will be seen that the establishment of Her Majesty's regiments of infantry to be employed in the Indian territories is proposed to consist hereafter of 24 battalions, as at the present time, including two battalions which are only temporarily withdrawn; no addition to the present establishment is immediately asked for, but it is my deliberate and decided opinion that no permanent diminution of it ought to be made.

31. When in the course of years railways shall have been constructed throughout the whole of Bengal and Hindoostan, when connecting lines shall have united the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay with that of Bengal, so that their three armies shall be rendered rapidly and almost equally available in every part of these dominions, great changes may perhaps be made. I purposely abstain from offering any suggestions regarding a future, over which I shall have no control, and with which I have no right to meddle; my proposals refer only to the circumstances of the present period, and are intended to provide only for the necessities and contingencies by which the Government of India is now, and will still for some time to come, be affected. These proposals will in no respect hamper the free action of those who may hereafter be charged with the administration of India. They are not framed on any ideal standard of fitness, but are limited to the very minimum of sufficiency; I trust therefore that the Honourable Court of Directors and Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to maintain the establishment of European infantry, which I now propose as not more than is adequate and necessary for the security and defence of the Indian Empire.

32. I beg further respectfully to represent, that it is of great moment that the Government of India should have confidence, not only in the sufficiency of this vitally important force, but also in its permanency.

At this time the only portion of the European infantry whose services the Governor-general in Council can count upon without fail, are the nine battalions in the Honourable Company's service. There is no fixed establishment of Royal infantry; any portion of it might be at any moment recalled, and although the Government of India can feel no reasonable apprehension that Her Majesty's Government would ever act on the published suggestion of a distinguished officer, lately deceased, and would suddenly withdraw the Royal infantry in India to meet troubles and dangers which might have arisen in Europe, yet serious evils may readily be seen in the uncertainty of the hold which the Indian Government has upon Royal troops, without supposing any resort to so extreme a measure as that to which I have just referred. For since the establishment of European infantry in India is in its normal condition kept down at a minimum, even a partial and temporary reduction of it by the orders of Her Majesty's Government must always cause great and well founded anxiety to the Indian Government, and might lead to very serious embarrassment. The supposition is by no means an imaginary one. The Government of India has already been placed in the very position I have represented.

33. I do not now propose by way of remedy for this evil, either that the regiments of Royal infantry should be increased in number, so as to admit of some being withdrawn when they are needed, or that the European regiments in the Company's service should be largely and permanently increased, while the Royal regiments are diminished in number.

The remedy which I beg respectfully to propose, is, that the number of 24 regiments of Her Majesty's infantry, already mentioned, shall be declared by Her Majesty's Government to be the establishment of Royal infantry for India, and that a formal assurance shall be given that no one of those regiments shall at any time be withdrawn without relief, unless with the full consent of the Honourable Court of Directors.

34. I venture to think that there is nothing which is not reasonable in this proposal. The establishment named is that which was fixed five years since. Even half a century ago Her Majesty's army gave no less than 13 regiments of infantry to India. Having regard to the vast additions of territory which have since been made, bearing in mind that, although by conquests our enemies have been diminished in number, yet the extension of our limit has widely scattered our European troops, and has thus rendered the larger force which we now possess less compact and effectual perhaps than the lesser force of 50 years ago;

keeping in mind that the whole maintenance of a very large proportion of the infantry of the Royal army is borne by the Indian Treasury, considering that the service in India gives to that army the richest command which it possesses, and that the chief of those commands has always been reserved hitherto exclusively for officers of the Royal army; lastly, above all, looking to the vast importance and value of these Indian possessions to the British Crown, in every point of view, military, political, and commercial, I venture to entertain a confident expectation that the suggestion which I have submitted regarding the permanency as well as the numerical amount of the Royal infantry, which should be set apart for service in India, will be considered as no more than is reasonable and right.

35. If, for any reasons, it may seem good to Her Majesty's Government, or to the Honourable Court of Directors, to determine that the establishment of Royal infantry shall henceforth consist of less than 24 regiments, I would then propose that the Indian establishment should be made up to its full amount, by converting a further number of regiments of native infantry of the Bengal and Madras armies into European regiments in the Company's service.

But still, and in every case, I beg permission to urge that whatever may be the number of Royal regiments attached to the Indian establishment, that number shall be fixed and unalterable, except with the consent of the Honourable Court.

36. If, by thus, in many instances, converting two native regiments of infantry into one European corps, the number of native regiments should be diminished more than seemed expedient, irregular native regiments may be embodied in their room. These will serve every requisite purpose for the time, and may easily be got rid of when they are no longer needed.

37. In conclusion of this part of the question of military establishments in India, I have the honour to recommend—

1st. That the Indian establishment of European infantry shall consist, at the very least, of 35 battalions.

2d. That the present establishment of 24 regiments of Royal infantry shall be continued.

3d. That 15 Royal regiments shall be allotted to the Bengal Presidency, five to Madras and four to Bombay.

4th. That the establishment of Royal regiments, whatever may be the number determined upon, shall be declared fixed, and shall not be altered without the consent of the Honourable Court of Directors.

5th. That a fourth regiment of European infantry shall be added to each of the armies of Bengal and Madras, by converting two regiments of native infantry into one of European infantry, in each respectively disbanding the native officers and sepoy, and transferring the European officers to the new European corps.

5 February 1856.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

(True copy.)

(signed) R. J. H. Birch, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Military Department.

EXTRACT Letter from Colonel *Birch*, c. s., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Secretary to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 29 February 1856.

I AM directed by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you the accompanying series of minutes on military subjects, numbered from 2 to 10, placed on the Council table on the 28th instant, by the Marquis of Dalhousie, who requested that they might be sent to the India House with merely a covering letter from the Secretary to Government, intimating that these minutes have been written in fulfilment of the expressed intention of his Lordship

ship "to examine, first, the larger divisions of the military expenditure, namely, the Queen's army in India, and the body of the Honourable Company's armies in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay successively," and "thereafter to proceed to a scrutiny of the staff of each Presidency, of the departments, and of the various adjuncts of the several armies."

* * * * *

Those now transmitted are as follow :—

No. 2. European infantry in Her Majesty's service.

* * * * *

It has been determined to consider the whole of the minutes, and to bring them eventually under the consideration of the Honourable Court, with the opinions upon them of the Government of India. *

(True copies and extracts.)

Philip Melvill,
Secretary Military Department.

* This intention has not yet been fulfilled.—East India House, 3 Feb. 1858.

EAST INDIA (ADDITIONAL TROOPS).

COPIES of RECOMMENDATION or DESPATCHES during the Governor Generalship of India by the Marquis of Dalhousie, received by the Court of Directors, or by the President of the Board of Control, from the Government or Commander-in-Chief in India, for an Increase of EUROPEAN TROOPS, subsequent to the acquisition of the *Punjab, Pegu, Nagpore, Sattara, Jhansi, Berar*, or other Districts; and the RAPIDS to the same; also RETURNS of the Number of ADDITIONAL TROOPS sent.

(*Mr. William Vassittart.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 February 1858.*

70.

Under 3 oz.

CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO INDIA

FROM THE COLONIES OF

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, CEYLON, AND MAURITIUS.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
December 1857.**



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1857.

2298

SCHEDULE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HON. H. LABOUCHERE.

Right Hon.
H. Labouchere.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	June 29, 1857 (207) -	Conveying the Wish of Her Majesty's Government that a Regiment should be despatched to Calcutta as speedily as possible, in consequence of the Intelligence received from India - -	9
2	July 14, 1857 (Private).	Requesting that a Regiment be at once sent to Ceylon to replace the Troops which have been drafted to Calcutta, and instructing him to purchase 1,000 Horses for Artillery and Cavalry, if Tonnage can be obtained for their Conveyance to Bombay - - - -	9
3	Aug. 1, 1857 (Confidential).	Expressing the Confidence of Her Majesty's Government in his Discretion in continuing to take Measures for sending such Troops to India as can be spared - - - -	10
4	Aug. 5, 1857 (Private)	Enclosing a Letter from the India Board on the Subject of the Purchase of Horses for India -	10
5	Aug. 26, 1857 (Confidential).	Instructing him, if he has not already done so, to send Six Regiments to Point de Galle for subsequent Distribution - - - -	10
6	Aug. 31, 1857 (Confidential).	Stating that Major Apperley and Vet. Surgeon Rogers have been sent to the Cape to assist in purchasing and embarking Horses for India -	11
7	Oct. 5, 1857 (242) -	Enclosing the Copy of a Despatch which has been sent to the Government of India in reference to the Conveyance of Troops from the Cape to India - - - -	11
8	Oct. 21, 1857 (250) -	Expressing Her Majesty's entire Approbation of the Measures he has taken for rendering Assistance to the Indian Government - -	12
9	Oct. 23, 1857 (251) -	Stating that Lord Panmure has expressed his entire Approval of the Measures he has taken, and enclosing a Letter from the Admiralty, expressive of their Thanks for his Suggestions as regards the Ships and Transports at the Cape -	12
10	Nov. 27, 1857 (263) -	Acknowledging his Despatch of the 24th Sept., and expressing the desire of Her Majesty's Government that he should render all assistance in his power to the Indian Government -	13
11	Dec. 5, 1857 (268) -	Acknowledging his Despatch of the 28th August, containing his Proposal made to the Indian Government to receive at the Cape and Natal any disaffected Sepoy Regiments which it may be considered desirable to remove from India -	13

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

Sir G. Grey.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Aug. 7, 1857 (115) - (Extract).	Reporting the Measures taken on the receipt of the Intelligence of the Outbreak in India -	14
2	Aug. 9, 1857 (116) -	Reporting that the Steam Transport "Cleopatra," with a Detachment of the 23rd Fusileers, has been sent direct to Calcutta - - -	22
3	Aug. 10, 1857 (117) -	Reporting the probable Amount of the Force he will be enabled to forward to India - -	23
4	Aug. 19, 1857 (118) -	Reporting the Departure of 500 Men of the 80th Regiment for Calcutta, in the East India Com- pany's Steam Transport "Madras" - -	23
5	Aug. 25, 1857 (131) -	Reporting that he has directed the 13th Regiment to proceed in the "Madras" to Calcutta, in lieu of the 80th Regiment - - -	23
6	Aug. 25, 1857 (132) -	Reporting the Arrangements made for the Con- veyance of the 95th Regiment to India -	24
7	Aug. 27, 1857 (134) -	Acknowledging Mr. Labouchere's Despatch of 29th June 1857, reviewing the Measures that have been taken, and suggesting that young Regiments should be sent to the Cape to be trained, and stating the available amount in Cape Town of accommodation for invalids -	25
8	Aug. 28, 1857 (135) -	Enclosing the Copy of a Proposal which he had made to the Indian Government to receive at the Cape and Natal any disaffected Sepoy Regi- ments which it may be deemed desirable to remove from India - - -	25
9	Sept. 24, 1857 (143)	Acknowledging Mr. Labouchere's Despatch of 1st August, and expressing his desire to afford all possible aid to the Government of India -	27
10	Sept. 24, 1857 (Sepa- rate).	Stating that he had anticipated the instructions of Her Majesty's Government relative to the Purchase of Horses - - -	27
11	Oct. 3, 1857 (146) -	Acknowledging Mr. Labouchere's Despatch of the 14th July, and reporting that Orders have been given for the despatch to India of 750 Men by the Ships "Boscawen" and "Megæra." 200 Horses ready for shipment, making, with those already sent, a total of 560 Horses - -	27
12	Oct. 3, 1857 (147) -	Enclosing the Copy of a Despatch which he has addressed to the Indian Government, stating that the account of the atrocities committed by the mutineers has created such a feeling in the Colony, that no disaffected Regiments can be received there until he had consulted the Colo- nial Parliament - - -	28
13	Oct. 21, 1857 (Private) (Extract).	Stating that the ship "Game Cock" has been engaged to take the 80th Regiment to Ceylon -	29
14	Dec. 9, 1857 - -	Enclosing Copy of Despatch from the Governor General of India in Council to the Colonial Secretary at the Cape, in reply to Governor Sir G. Grey's offer to receive certain disaffected Sepoy Regiments in the Colony - -	29

Copy of Letter from the India Board, Henry D. Seymour, Esq. to Herman Merivale, Esq.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR H. G. WARD.

Sir H. G. Ward.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	June 6, 1857 (91) - (Extract).	Reporting the Measures taken by him for the Despatch of Troops, in compliance with the Requisition of the Governor General of India -	32
2	June 26, 1857 (Confidential). (Extract).	Reporting that since the departure of the Troops for Calcutta, the Island has enjoyed the most perfect Tranquillity - - - -	35
3	Sept. 5, 1857 (159) - (Extract).	Acknowledging Mr. Labouchere's Despatch of the 30th July, and stating that the Regiment ordered from the Cape will be sent on to India	35
4	Sept. 7, 1857 (160) -	Remarking on the salutary effect of sending a small Squadron to the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon - - - -	35
5	Oct. 29, 1857 (Confidential). (Extract).	Acknowledging Mr. Labouchere's Despatch of the 5th Sept., reporting the further steps taken for the Despatch of Troops, and enclosing Return of the Troops and Steamers that have touched at Galle on their way to India -	36

DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HON. H. LABOUCHERE.

Right Hon.
H. Labouchere.

1	July 30, 1857 (100) -	Conveying the Approval of Her Majesty's Government of the Measures taken for the Despatch of Troops to India, in compliance with the Requisition of the Governor General - - -	37
2	Aug. 10, 1857 (106) -	Stating that a small Squadron will be sent to the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon - - -	37
3	Sept. 5, 1857 (Confidential). (Extract).	Thanking him for the Expression of his views on the general State of the Island, and stating that the Reinforcements for India will probably call at Ceylon for orders as to their distribution -	37

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR HIGGINSON.

Governor
Higginson.

1	July 28, 1857 (Confidential).	Reporting the Measures taken by him for the Despatch of Troops to India in compliance with the Requisition of the Governor General -	40
2	Aug. 10, 1857 (148) -	Reporting the Despatch of the 4th Foot to Bombay - - - -	44
3	Sept. 5, 1857 (172) - (Extract).	Reporting the further Despatch of Troops -	45

MAURITIUS.

DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HON. H. LABOUCHERE.

Right Hon.
H. Labouchere.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Sept. 27, 1857 (35) -	Enclosing a Letter from the Indian Board conveying the Thanks of the Government of Bombay to Governor Higginson and the Commander of the Forces for the Measures taken by them for the Despatch of Troops to India -	47
2	Nov. 10, 1857 (71) -	Expressing the entire Approval of Her Majesty's Government of the Measures taken by Governor Higginson and Major-General Hay in sending Troops to India -	47

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 207.)

SIR,

Downing Street, June 29, 1857.

IN consequence of the intelligence received from India, it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that a regiment of infantry from the Cape of Good Hope should be despatched to Calcutta as speedily as possible, if in your opinion it can be safely spared, as Her Majesty's Government hope may be the case, from the tenor of your recent Despatches.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have sent instructions to the senior Naval Officer at the Cape with regard to the arrangements to be made for the conveyance of the regiment to India, if it can be spared, and it will be desirable that you should place yourself in communication with that officer on the subject.

I have furnished Lord Panmure with a copy of this Despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(Private and confidential.)

SIR,

Downing Street, July 14, 1857.

THIS Despatch will be conveyed to you by the "Boscawen," which sails to-morrow.

The object of it is to request that you will, if possible, send a regiment forthwith from the Cape to Ceylon to replace the troops which have been drafted from thence to Calcutta.

The Government also wish me to instruct you to purchase horses for artillery and cavalry to the amount of 1,000, if tonnage can be obtained for their conveyance to Bombay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

10 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE. 1
No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(Confidential.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 1, 1857.
FROM the last accounts which have been received from India, I conclude that you will have received applications direct from thence for all the assistance that you can afford the Government of that country in the present emergency, by sending to it whatever troops you can spare. I have no doubt but that you will have acted with your accustomed judgment and zeal for the public service in this matter, and will have complied with the wishes of the Indian Government, and especially with the request which Lord Elphinstone has addressed to you, so far as a due regard to the security of the colony which is under your administration will have enabled you to do it.

Her Majesty's Government place the most entire reliance in your discretion in continuing to take such measures with regard to the movement of troops in communication with the Indian authorities which the interests of the public service may require.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(Private and confidential.)

* Page 9.

Enclosure.

SIR, Downing Street, August 5, 1857.
WITH reference to my private and confidential Despatch* of 14th ult., relative to the purchase of horses for India, I transmit for your information and guidance a copy of a letter from the President of the India Board on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

SIR, India Board, August 5, 1857.
WITH reference to the despatch which you have addressed to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, respecting the purchase of horses for India, I have the honour to request that Sir George Grey may be informed that the animals may be geldings or mares, and that they should be sent to Calcutta, in preference to any other port in India, as another arrangement has been made for obtaining a supply of horses at Bombay.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, I have, &c.
(Signed) R. VERNON SMITH.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(Confidential.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 26, 1857.
It has not yet been possible to receive accounts of the amount of military assistance which you have been able to afford to the Government of India in the present circumstances of that country.

I make no question but that you will have used every exertion to render that assistance as prompt and effective as possible.

From the description you give of the tranquillity of the colony, the Government trust that you will have been able to spare six regiments, which will still leave you four, besides the embodied troops of the German Legion and the Mounted Rifles. In case, however, you should not have already sent six regiments to India (including the one which has gone to Ceylon), I have to instruct you to do so with as little delay as may be practicable; unless, indeed, the circumstances of the colony should have so materially altered since the date of your last Despatches as to render this step manifestly dangerous to its security.

The Admiral at the Cape station has received directions respecting the means of transport for the troops.

The Government further propose to send two regiments from this country, to remain at the Cape, which will then enable you to send on from thence two other regiments in the same ships to India, where seasoned troops are of great value.

Unless your communications with India give you reason to believe that the troops which you have occasion to send there are wanted at any particular place, it will be best that they should be sent to Point de Galle for subsequent distribution.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Downing Street, August 31, 1857.

WITH reference to my private and confidential Despatch* of the 5th of this month, I have to inform you that Major Apperley, accompanied by Veterinary-Surgeon Rogers, has been deputed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Cape of Good Hope to assist the local authorities in purchasing horses for India, and in superintending their shipment.

Major Apperley is not only highly esteemed as a judge of horses, but is also experienced in putting them on board ship, having had much experience of that kind when employed in New South Wales on a similar duty.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir George Grey, (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 242.)

SIR,

Downing Street, October 5, 1857.

I TRANSMIT for your information a copy of a Despatch which it is proposed to send to the Government of India, indicating certain arrangements to be made for the conveyance of troops from the Cape of Good Hope for service in India.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir George Grey, (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Encl. in No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH to the Government of India in the Marine Department,
dated September , 1857.

IN our Military Letter dated the 9th instant, we informed you of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to furnish, in the whole, five regiments of the line from the Cape of Good Hope for service in India.

12 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

We are informed that your Government have despatched the "Himalaya," and the Government of Bombay the "Assaye," to the Mauritius and to the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of bringing reinforcements. As more than part of a regiment could certainly not have been obtained at the Mauritius, one of these steam vessels will have proceeded to the Cape, and will have, doubtless, conveyed a regiment thence to India.

In addition to the above the screw-steamer "England," of 1,000 tons, has been chartered at the Mauritius to proceed to the Cape to take troops thence to Bombay, and the screw steamer "Madras" and "Chusan" have also gone on, with Captain Griffith Jenkins, for the same purpose.

We are further informed that the Lords of the Admiralty will undertake to convey two regiments, and probably a third regiment, from the Cape to India.

If there shall still remain any portion of the five regiments to be brought from the Cape of Good Hope, we believe that the service can best be fulfilled by the despatch from Calcutta or Bombay to the Cape, of a steam vessel victualled for the voyage from the Cape to India; and we desire that, in the case supposed, immediate measures may be taken for that purpose.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 250.)

SIR,

Downing Street, October 21, 1857.

* Page 14.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 115,* of the 7th August, with its enclosures, and have laid it before Her Majesty.

I am commanded by the Queen to express to you the sense which Her Majesty entertains of the zeal and public spirit which you have evinced on this occasion, in which you appear to have been ably supported by the other officers at the Cape,—and Her Majesty's entire approbation of the measures which you have taken to render the most prompt and efficient succour to the Administration of India.

Her Majesty also commands me to assure you that she has received with the most heartfelt pleasure the accounts which you give of the loyal and patriotic manner in which the inhabitants of the colony have come forward to co-operate with you in supporting the honour of the Crown and the interests of the country.

The succour which you have afforded has doubtless been most timely and valuable, and Her Majesty's Government rely with the utmost confidence on your continuing to assist the Indian Administration by every means in your power, as circumstances may require and may enable you to do so.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No.
116, 9 Aug. 1857.
117, 10 " "
118, 19 " "
131, 25 " "
132, 25 " "

P.S.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several Despatches noted in the margin relative to the removal of troops to India.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 251.)

SIR,

Downing Street, October 23, 1857.

* Above.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 250,* of the 21st instant, I have to acquaint you that Lord Panmure has expressed his entire approval of the measures which you have taken for despatching troops from the Cape of Good Hope to India.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure.

P.S.—I enclose also a copy of a letter from the Admiralty on the same subject.

Enclosure in No. 9.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE

Encl. in No. 9.

SIR,

Admiralty, October 22, 1857.

I HAVE received and laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 19th instant, with its enclosures, from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, reporting the measures which he had taken for sending troops from that colony to India, and I am commanded by their Lordships to request you will move Mr. Secretary Labouchere to cause their thanks to be conveyed to Sir George Grey, for the measures which he suggested as regards Her Majesty's ships and transports at the Cape of Good Hope, and to inform him that they have already desired Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir F. Grey, to signify to Captain Sir W. Wiseman of the "Penelope," their approval of his having acted on the suggestions of his Excellency, the Governor.

C. Fortescue, Esq., M.P.
Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ROMAINE.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 263.)

SIR,

Downing Street, November 27, 1857.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 143,* of the 24th of September last.

* Page 27.

You are fully apprised of the desire of Her Majesty's Government that you should avail yourself of the circumstance of so large a number of troops being assembled in the British provinces of South Africa to render the utmost assistance in your power to the Indian administration, and I trust that you will have been able to despatch considerable additional succours to that country, where seasoned troops will be especially valuable.

I should hope from the accounts which I have lately received from you, that the present condition of the British provinces in South Africa, as well as of the native tribes in their vicinity, will have rendered such measures quite compatible with the due security of the colonists.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 268.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 5, 1857.

I HAVE received your Despatch, No. 135*, of 28th August, forwarding a copy of a proposal which you have on certain conditions made to the Indian Government to receive at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal any Sepoy regiments which it may be considered desirable to remove from India.

* Page 25.

Your proposal has been transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but the Commissioners for the Affairs of India have stated to me that they entertain no favourable idea of the practicability of disposing of the Sepoys in Bengal in the way proposed, and I have reason to believe that you will have received an answer to the same effect from India.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

Despatches from Governor Sir George Grey.

No. 1.

No. 1.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, dated Cape Town, August 7, 1857. (Received October 16, 1857. Answered, No. 250, October 21, 1857, page 12.)

(No. 115.)

I HAVE the honour to state that I yesterday received, by a special messenger, letters dated 29th June and 8th of July, from the Bombay Government, to the following purport:—

That the British power in India had never been so seriously menaced as it was at the present moment; that the whole of the Bengal army was either in open mutiny, or had been disarmed to prevent their mutinying.

That the Bombay Government still received urgent calls for further aid, and was anxiously watching events in the adjoining territory of the Nizam, among whose troops a mutinous spirit had already displayed itself; and that if this spirit should become general in the Nizam's territory the whole eastern frontier of the Bombay Presidency would require to be protected against any sudden inroad.

By another letter from Lord Elphinstone, dated the 29th of June, I was informed that Sir Henry Barnard's force, then besieging Delhi, could not exceed 2,400 men, of which only sixty were trained artillerymen. The rebels were daily receiving large reinforcements, whole regiments and brigades were mutinying, and were marching to Delhi, carrying with them their arms and any money which they could plunder from the public chests on their way. The mutineers were said to be very strong in artillery, and to have 120 heavy guns mounted and admirably served, and to be in every respect well supplied with Ordnance stores and ammunition.

In Bombay itself serious elements of disturbance had just been detected; at Sattarah a plot had been discovered for seducing the Sepoys from their allegiance, massacring the European inhabitants, and for placing the adopted son of the deposed Rajah upon the throne.

Another letter from Lord Elphinstone, dated 8th of July, informed me that a very bloody and inconclusive action had been fought at Delhi on the 23rd of June, and that we had lost a great number of officers; that our force was daily becoming weaker, whilst the rebels were constantly increasing in strength and boldness. That Sir John Lawrence began to think that he would be obliged to abandon Peshawur, and all the country beyond the Indus, and the state of affairs generally continued to grow more unsatisfactory. You will have heard the above circumstances before this reaches you, but it was necessary that I should detail them as a justification of the measures I have adopted, and of the responsibilities which I have incurred.

Under these circumstances the Bombay Government sent down a special messenger to me, Captain Jenkins, of the Indian Navy, with the steam transports the "England" and the "Madras," and urgently requested me to send, without an instant's delay, two infantry regiments to Bombay, and a force of artillery to Calcutta, together with draught horses and any supplies of specie which could possibly be spared.

The Bombay Government stated this assistance to be absolutely necessary, and urgently pressed me to send every farther aid that could possibly be spared to the Government of Bengal, which must be placed in a position of the most imminent peril.

I have therefore directed that all vessels arriving here with troops for China shall proceed direct to Calcutta, instead of to Singapore. At this season of the year it only takes four days longer to reach Calcutta than Singapore. The voyage from Calcutta to Singapore can be performed in about four days; thus, if the troops are not required at Calcutta, their voyage will only be lengthened by about nine days; whilst, if the safety of our Indian empire is threatened, their arrival at Calcutta ten or twelve days earlier than if they went round by Singapore may prove to be a matter of the most vital consequence. I have also directed that the coaling of the steam transports arriving here with troops for China should be proceeded with day and night, so that not one hour's delay will take place at the Cape of Good Hope. These arrangements have been communicated to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, and to Lord Elgin.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure 1.

Enclosure 2.
Enclosure 3.

Enclosure 4.

The inhabitants of Cape Town have in this emergency most nobly offered with their Volunteer Corps to perform gratuitously the whole garrison duty of this place, which, from the number of Kaffir prisoners here, will be heavy; and I have consequently been able to spare for service in India every man serving in this portion of South Africa.

I have therefore detained the company of Royal Artillery which arrived on the 3d instant in the "Ocean Wave," under the command of Major Messurier, for the purpose of relieving Captain Hardy's company of the same corps, and have also detained Captain Hardy's company, which was to have returned to England. Half of this latter company was quartered in Cape Town, forming part of the garrison of this place; and I have directed Captain Sir William Wiseman to embark on board Her Majesty's steam ship "Penelope" Major Messurier's company of Royal Artillery, and the half of Captain Hardy's company, which was in Cape Town, with Captain Travers of the Royal Artillery, and fifty excellent draught horses (thus forming a force of 207 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery, with nine officers, together with their proper complement of horses), and to proceed without any delay direct with this force to Calcutta.

I have also taken the sum of 60,000*l.* in specie out of the Colonial Treasury, being all the specie that we had, and have paid it over as a loan into the military chest, directing the Senior Commissariat Officer to ship this sum of specie on board the "Penelope," to be paid over at Calcutta to the order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India. The "Penelope" will sail for Calcutta to-morrow or the next day.

The 89th Regiment having been concentrated; one half as the garrison of Cape Town, and the other half at the Buffalo Mouth, for the purpose of proceeding to New Zealand, I was able to put my hand upon this regiment at an hour's notice, and have, as you will find from the enclosed correspondence, directed that the "Ocean Wave" should be chartered to take 200 men of the 89th Regiment to Bombay, whilst the remainder of the same regiment will be able to find accommodation on board the "England." The 89th embarks to-day, and proceeds without delay for Bombay.

Enclosure 5.
Enclosure 6.
Enclosure 7.

From Sir Charles Yorke's letter to Sir James Jackson of the 4th of June 1857, it appears that the 95th Regiment, which was to relieve the 89th, may be expected to arrive here hourly. I will then send that regiment on to Bombay, allowing no longer detention here than is requisite for completing their supplies. In case of any difficulty arising on this subject, I have detained for the present the steamer "Madras" to take troops on to Bombay. The 89th and 95th, together with the reinforcements which have been furnished from the Mauritius, will, apparently, sufficiently increase the European force in the Bombay Presidency.

I have, however, written to Sir James Jackson requesting him to make every exertion to spare another regiment from this command; if we can with any safety accomplish this, such regiment shall immediately be sent on to Calcutta.

To enable us to do this, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of authorizing our Local Mounted Border Force to be increased by 200 men; which will entail an additional charge of at least 20,000*l.* per annum upon the

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

colonial chest, raising the sum which the colony pay for their own frontier force to 60,000*l.* per annum.

In the emergency of the moment I have been compelled to take this step without the authority of the Colonial Parliament, which has only just been prorogued ; but I feel confident that the loyalty of the people of this colony is so great, and that such is their gratitude for the aid which Great Britain has afforded to them through so many years of adversity, that a strong public feeling would be raised against me if I hesitated at the present moment to take all such steps as the Colonial Parliament would feel it was consistent with their honour that the Governor of the Colony should take to show their attachment to their Sovereign, and their desire by every means in their power to evince their gratitude to Her Majesty, and their anxiety in an important crisis to contribute to their utmost ability to secure the safety of the Empire.

I am afraid Her Majesty's Government may think that I have incurred too heavy a responsibility in directing all these movements, but I beg to point out, that any error which I have in this respect made, can be remedied in a few weeks, whilst, not only is the safety of our whole Indian Empire now at stake, but the present is a crisis of great political significance.

The British Empire is so vast, and so unwieldy, that it is all important that the whole world should see it has not overgrown its strength, but that it possesses quite as much energy, vitality, and power of action at its extremities as at its centre, and that if any vital portion of it is seriously endangered, all parts of it can, without communicating with the centre, simultaneously stir themselves to meet the emergency, as if each part were the head and centre of action for the whole body, so that the whole weight and force of the Empire can at once be brought to bear from every part upon the menaced point.

If this is done, the strength and safety of the whole of Her Majesty's dominions is greatly increased, and their varied populations become animated by common sentiments, and by a common pride in the greatness and strength of the Empire of which they form a part, the effect of which can hardly be exaggerated. For instance, there is not one of the gentlemen in this part of the country who will now in his turn abandon his bed to sleep for the night in the guard-house, and to walk his beat as sentry, who will not think that he has made some sacrifice for Her Majesty's honour, and for the safety of even a distant part of her Empire, and who will not henceforth regard any persons who assail the interests of the Queen, or her possessions, very much in the light of personal antagonists. In fact, all here now feel that they are useful members of a great body corporate, in which they have that personal interest which arises from having made some sacrifices to promote the common good of the whole. Such a feeling pervading the Empire must immeasurably increase its strength, unity, and stability ; I trust, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will, upon every ground, bear me out in what I have done.

It will be necessary that Her Majesty's Government should, if they approve of the arrangements I have made, procure the sanction of Her Majesty's advisers for the responsibility I have incurred in directing that the troops intended for China should be sent direct to Calcutta.

That they should also obtain the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty for my having sent Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope" with troops to Calcutta, thus taking her from this station, and delaying her return to England, which has been ordered. I have done this in the absence of the Admiral, Sir Frederick Grey, who is at present on the west coast, the loss of whose advice and assistance at such a moment has been very unfortunate for me.

The sanction of the Secretary for War must also be obtained to my having sent the 89th Regiment to Bombay, instead of to New Zealand, and to my detaching the 95th Regiment from this command, as well as any other regiment which I may send on to Bengal, as also, to the fact of my having sent the above stated detachment of Royal Artillery to the Bengal Presidency.

I shall not fail to keep you fully informed of any other steps which it may be in my power to take to aid the Government of India in the present emergency, and I have now enclosed copies of all communications which have

been by my directions addressed to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, and to the several Naval and Military authorities. I beg to bring particularly to notice the assistance which I have received from Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., R.N., the senior Naval Officer here, and from Colonel Ferryman, of the 89th Regiment, in carrying out with the greatest promptitude the various arrangements detailed in this Despatch.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

Enclosures 8, 9,
10, 11, 12.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

SIR,

Cape Town, August 6, 1857.

You have already perused the letters I have received from the Indian Government, regarding the alarming state of affairs existing in that part of Her Majesty's empire. It is unnecessary therefore for me to trouble you with any details regarding the reasons which lead me to request you to give immediate effect to the following measures:—

1stly. To issue orders that all transports arriving here with troops for China shall, instead of proceeding on their voyage to Singapore go direct from hence to Calcutta with all possible speed, there obeying such orders as may be issued to them by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

2ndly. That orders for the conveyance of detachments of Royal Artillery on board the "Megæra" to Natal and back again to this station, should be considered as cancelled.

3rdly. That you will receive on board H.M.S. "Penelope," under your command, Major Travers, R.A., and Major Messurier's company, and half of Captain Hardy's company of the same corps, together with fifty artillery horses, and 60,000*l.* in specie, and proceed with all speed to Calcutta, there taking such orders regarding the landing of the troops and disposal of the specie as may be given by the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

4thly. That H.M.S. "Megæra" be ordered to receive on board the head-quarters of the 89th Regiment, proceeding with them without delay to Port Elizabeth, there transshipping them on board the "England" transport, which will convey 600 men of the 89th to Bombay, and that the "Megæra," may be further ordered to bring back to this place from East London, the officers' wives, women, and heavy luggage of the 89th Regiment, together with such Kaffir prisoners as the Kaffrarian authorities may desire to send to Cape Town.

I have the honour to inform you that I have reported to Her Majesty's Government in detail, the measures which I have requested you to carry out.

Captain Sir Wm. Wiseman,
Senior Naval Officer,

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

(No. 54.)

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

SIR,

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that he has taken upon himself the responsibility of ordering the screw steamer "Cleopatra," which arrived here yesterday, with the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers, destined for China, to proceed with all despatch for orders to Calcutta, instead of Singapore, and that he will despatch all vessels touching at the Cape with troops for China, to proceed in like manner to Calcutta.

2. If, therefore, the Governor-General should have reason to believe that this diversion of the forces destined for China is inexpedient, or if, by the restoration of tranquillity in India, it should no longer be necessary, his Excellency requests that a communication to that effect may be made to him without delay, and that it may be forwarded by several routes and opportunities, in order that he may receive it as soon as possible.

The Honorable the Secretary
to the Government of India, &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

(No. 56.)

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

SIR,

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, that a steamer arrived here yesterday, with despatches from the Government of Bombay, communicating the intelligence of the wide-spread revolt of the Native troops in India, and of the menacing state of affairs in Her Majesty's territories; and representing the urgent demand for immediate and large reinforcements of European troops in the Bombay and Bengal presidencies.

2. His Excellency has lost no time in despatching Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, and 220 men of the Royal Artillery, being the whole of the troops in this part of the colony, by steamers to India.

3. Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, which is expected here daily, destined to relieve the 89th Regiment, will be despatched to Bombay immediately on its arrival.

4. His Excellency has also communicated with the Lieut.-General commanding the forces, who is at head-quarters on the frontier, with the view of despatching a third regiment; and if his Excellency should find that any larger number of troops can possibly be spared from the colony, at the present critical period as regards the safety of its own frontier, they will be forwarded.

5. Having thus employed all the resources at his command in this colony, his Excellency has taken upon himself the responsibility of determining to order all vessels touching at the Cape, with troops bound for China, to call at Calcutta for orders, instead of Singapore, in the belief that in so doing, he has only anticipated the wishes of his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, and averted the delay of their proceeding to Singapore, and finding orders there to proceed to Calcutta.

6. His Excellency has informed the Governor-General of this proceeding, and loses no time in communicating it to the Earl of Elgin, with a request that in the event of its not meeting with their Lordships' concurrence, or of the necessity for it having happily ceased by the restoration of tranquillity in India, they would lose no time in informing his Excellency of their wishes; and I am to request that you will, by the earliest opportunity after the receipt of this, inform his Excellency of Lord Elgin's views upon the subject, and that if his Lordship should desire his Excellency not to change the destination of any further vessels, you will send an intimation to that effect by several routes and opportunities, in order to ensure its reaching his Excellency with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

The Private Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, (Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
&c. &c. &c. Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 4 in No. 1.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

SIR,

Audit Office, Cape Town, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that immediately on coming to my office yesterday morning, I was met by Mr. J. D. Thomson, of the firm of Thomson, Watson, & Co., informing me of the melancholy and disastrous news just received by the steamer "Madras," of the mutiny and outbreak of the Native troops in India, and that all the troops in this garrison were to embark immediately for India.

Mr. Thomson at the same time informed me that the Volunteer Corps, which I have the honour to command, and in which Mr. Thomson serves as a captain, was most anxious in this crisis of affairs in India, and which must affect the whole British empire, to show its readiness to assist Her Majesty's Government, in any way that might be thought the corps could be most useful, and that the corps was very desirous to be allowed to do the military duty of the garrison, so that no inconvenience should be felt if the troops in garrison were embarked.

Mr. Thomson also stated that numbers of gentlemen in Cape Town, who were not members of the corps, had offered their services to mount guard at night.

I waited upon the Brigade-Major, having received the sanction of your Excellency so to do, and tendered the services of the Volunteer Corps, and I arranged with him that the corps should furnish the guards of the garrison previous to the troops embarking.

I think it right to inform your Excellency, that I have received offers of service from several gentlemen, and that a considerable number enrolled themselves as new members of the corps yesterday, as soon as it was known that the offer of service had been accepted.

The good feeling and spirit displayed upon this occasion is most creditable to the inhabitants of Cape Town, and cannot but be gratifying to your Excellency, and I trust that the arrangements which have been made will meet with the approval of your Excellency.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir George Grey,
Governor.

(Signed) WM. HOPE, Auditor,
Commanding Cape Town Volunteers.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.
Encl. 5 in No. 1

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

SIR,

Government House, Cape Town, August 2, 1857.

I HAVE so fully acquainted you personally with the nature of the alarming intelligence which has reached me from India, and have so fully explained my views upon the matter, that it is useless for me now further to advert to this subject.

2. I have, therefore, only to request that you will give orders for the embarkation to-morrow of the head-quarters, and portion of Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, now under your command, on board the "Megara," to proceed from hence to Port Elizabeth, there to be transferred on board the steamer "England," which will then take you to East London, where the remaining portion of the 89th has been concentrated.

3. When arrived at East London, you will embark on board the "England" as many of the remainder of the 89th Regiment as accommodation can be found for, it being calculated that that vessel will take at least 600 men, with their full complement of officers.

4. The regiment being thus completed, to as great a strength as practicable, the "England" will proceed direct to Bombay.

5. The 89th being required for immediate service in India, the women and heavy baggage will be sent after it; and as you are Commandant here, and can give all requisite orders, and as you have been fully informed of the state of affairs in India, you will, I am aware, take care that your regiment takes everything with it which will enable it to land in the highest state of efficiency, and fit for immediate service.

Colonel Ferryman, C.B.,
89th Regiment, Commandant, Cape Town.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

Encl. 6 in No. 1.

SIR,

"Penelope," in Simon's Bay, August 6, 1857.

As your Excellency has decided on sending the 89th Regiment to Bombay, immediately, in the Royal mail steamer "England," and as that vessel will only carry 600 men, I beg to suggest that the ship "Ocean Wave," at present in Table Bay, and fitted for conveying troops, should be chartered for carrying the remainder of the 200 men and the heavy baggage of the regiment.

She can be chartered at the rate of 10*l.* (ten pounds) per man, and the baggage included.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. WISEMAN,
Captain and Senior Officer.

Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 7 in No. 1.

Encl. 7 in No. 1.

SIR,

Cape Town, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, suggesting that the "Ocean Wave," at present in Table Bay, and ready fitted for conveying troops, should be at once chartered to take to Bombay the 200 men for whom transport cannot be provided on board the "England," and the heavy baggage of the 89th Regiment at the rate of 10*l.* per man.

As no other means presents itself for the conveyance of the entire of the 89th Regiment to Bombay, I have to convey to you my approval of and sanction for the arrangements you have proposed.

Sir W. Wiseman, Bart, R.N.,
Simon's Bay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure 8 in No. 1.

Encl. 8 in No. 1.

(No. 53.)

SIR,

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency the Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General of India, that the steamer "Madras" arrived in Simon's Bay yesterday from Bombay, bearing despatches from the Government of that Presidency, dated 29th June, and letters from his Excellency Lord Elphinstone, up to the 8th July, conveying the first intelligence of the disastrous state of affairs in India, and representing the urgent demand in that country for troops, and especially for artillery.

2. His Excellency has lost no time in arranging for the despatch of all the troops which can be spared from this colony, at a moment when our own position, although much improved, is still very critical.

20 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

3. The head-quarters of Her Majesty's 89th Regiment embark to-day in Her Majesty's steamer "Megæra" for Port Elizabeth, where they will be transferred to the screw steamer "England," which will then proceed to East London, and embark those companies of the regiment which are now serving in British Kaffraria. The "Ocean Wave," a hired transport, will embark the remainder of the regiment in Table Bay.

4. Her Majesty's 95th Regiment is expected daily from England, destined to replace the 89th, which was under orders for New Zealand, and it will also be despatched without any delay.

5. These two regiments will proceed with all despatch to Bombay, in compliance with the request of the Government of that Presidency.

6. His Excellency has also despatched in Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," which will leave Simon's Bay to-morrow, 220 men of the Royal Artillery, with a sufficient complement of officers, being all the force of that arm at present available in this part of the colony. According to the request of the Bombay Government, they will be accompanied by fifty horses, being as many as could be procured on the spur of the moment, the guns in this garrison not being mounted, and will be sent to Calcutta.

7. I have addressed you in a separate despatch upon the subject of Capt. F. J. Travers, Royal Artillery, attached to his Excellency's personal staff, who has volunteered, and been permitted to join this detachment.

8. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Government of India will be gratified at learning that, as by these arrangements Cape Town will be denuded of troops, the Cape Town Rifles (a volunteer corps), and the inhabitants of the town have come forward, and undertaken to perform the necessary garrison duty, while the interests of Her Majesty's Government in India call for the presence of Her Majesty's troops in that part of her possessions.

9. Indeed, his Excellency cannot exaggerate the feeling of grief and sympathy with which the disastrous intelligence from India has been received in this colony.

10. His Excellency hopes that it will be in his power, after communication with the Lieut.-General commanding the forces, who is at head-quarters on the frontier of the colony, to despatch another regiment hence, which will proceed, according to the suggestion of the Bombay Government, to Calcutta; and if it should be in his power to forward any more troops, either infantry or artillery, without endangering the safety of the colonial frontier, the Governor-General may rely upon his making every exertion to effect this object.

11. I have to add that his Excellency, having been informed by Captain Jenkins, that specie is much required in Bengal, has forwarded in the "Penelope," sixty thousand pounds (60,000*l.*), being the whole of the cash in the Treasury vault in Cape Town, and the largest amount which can at the present time be spared from the Government chest. His Excellency regrets that it is not a larger sum.

12. In conclusion, I am directed to express his Excellency's deep anxiety at the recent occurrences in India, and the earnest desire of himself and Her Majesty's subjects in this colony to contribute to the utmost of their power to the restoration of tranquillity, and of the supremacy of Government throughout Her Majesty's territories in India.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Secretary to the
Government of India,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 9 in No. 1.

Enclosure 9 in No. 1.

(No. 55.)

MY LORD,

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency the Governor of this Colony, to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of your Lordship in Council, dated the 29th June, conveying the first intelligence of the general revolt of the Bengal army, and of the menacing aspect of affairs in India, which was delivered by Captain Jenkins, who arrived by the "Madras" in Simon's Bay yesterday morning.

2. Sir George Grey has directed me to express to your Lordship the deep pain and anxiety which this intelligence has caused him, and the grief and sympathy which the account of the sacrifice of so many valuable lives has excited in this colony, as far as it has yet become known to the inhabitants.

3. The Government of India may rely upon his Excellency, and upon the inhabitants of this colony making every exertion to spare as many troops as possible to strengthen the European forces in India; and his Excellency has lost no time in arranging for the despatch of all that are available at this end of the colony.

4. Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope" will embark to-morrow 220 men of the Royal Artillery, with a sufficient complement of officers, and 50 horses, as many as can be procured at so short a notice, the guns in this garrison not being mounted. These will be despatched with all speed to Calcutta, according to your Lordship's suggestion.

5. Her Majesty's steamer "Megæra" embarks this afternoon the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, and will proceed to Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, where they will be transferred to the steamer "England," which will then proceed to East London, and

take on board the companies of the regiment which are now serving in British Kaffraria. The remainder of the regiment will be forthwith despatched from Table Bay in the hired transport "Ocean Wave."

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE

6. Her Majesty's 95th Regiment is expected daily from England to relieve the 89th, which was under orders for New Zealand, and it will be sent on immediately upon its arrival.

7. These two regiments will be sent, according to your Lordship's request, to Bombay.

8. Your Lordship and the Government of Bombay will be gratified at learning that, as by these arrangements Cape Town will be denuded of troops, the Cape Town Rifles (a volunteer corps), and the inhabitants of the town have come forward to undertake to perform the necessary garrison duty, while the interests of Her Majesty's Government in India call for the presence of Her Majesty's troops in that part of her possessions.

9. His Excellency hopes that it will be in his power, after communication with the Lieut.-General commanding the forces, who is at head-quarters on the frontier of the colony, to despatch another regiment hence to Calcutta; and if it should be in his power to spare any more troops, either infantry or artillery, without endangering the safety of the colonial frontier, which is still in a critical position, although the prospect for the future is much more encouraging than at any previous period, he will not fail to do so.

10. His Excellency having thus made arrangements for meeting the demand of your Lordship, and the wants of the Indian Government, as far as the force within this command will allow, has further taken upon himself the responsibility of ordering the screw steamer "Cleopatra," which arrived here yesterday with the head-quarters and 400 men of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusileers, to proceed to Calcutta, instead of Singapore, for orders, and His Excellency will give similar orders to any other vessels which may touch here with troops bound for China. His Excellency has written to the Government of India, and to the Earl of Elgin, to apprise them of this proceeding.

11. As Captain Jenkins has informed his Excellency that specie is much required in Bengal, he has forwarded by the "Penelope," to Calcutta, the whole of the coin in the Treasury vault, amounting to sixty thousand pounds (60,000*l.*), and he only regrets that the state of the Government chest does not admit of his sending a larger sum.

12. In conclusion, his Excellency trusts that what he has been able to accomplish will prove useful to your Lordship's Government, and to the Government of India, and that it will show to the people of that country that the Colonial Governments of Great Britain are inspired with the same determination and zeal which animate Her Majesty's Government and the people of England, to maintain the honour of the British Crown, and the supremacy of Her Majesty's Government throughout every part of Her dominions, however distant they may be from the seat of the Throne.

To His Excellency
the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.,
Governor of Bombay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 10 in No. 1.

Encl. 10 in No. 1.

(No. 57.)

SIR, Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 8, 1857.

WITH reference to the enclosed Duplicate despatch, No. 54, of the 7th instant, the original of which has been forwarded by Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," bound to Calcutta with a detachment of 220 men of the Royal Artillery, I have the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to request that his Excellency the Governor-General may give orders with regard to the future destination of the "Cleopatra," and of the troops on board of that vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary to the
Government of India, Calcutta.

Enclosure 11 in No. 1.

Encl. 11 in No. 1.

(No. 58.)

SIR, Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 8, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to acquaint you, for the earlier information of his Excellency the Governor of Madras, that upon the receipt of despatches from the Government of Bombay, dated 29th June to 8th July, which arrived here on the 6th instant per Honourable East India Company's steamer "Madras," conveying the disastrous intelligence of the wide-spread revolt of the Native troops in the Bengal Presidency, and representing the urgent demand for troops both at Bombay and Calcutta, his Excellency has made the following dispositions, in accordance as regards details, with the request of the Government of Bombay.

22 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

2. Her Majesty's 89th Regiment, the only regiment immediately available here, will be despatched forthwith, per screw steamer "England" and hired transport "Ocean Wave," to Bombay. The head-quarters, stationed in Cape Town, are already embarked.

3. Her Majesty's 95th Regiment, which is daily expected from England, will be despatched forthwith to Bombay.

4. A detachment of Royal Artillery, 220 men strong, being all at present in Cape Town, will be sent forthwith, in Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," to Calcutta, with 50 horses.

5. The screw steamer "Cleopatra," with the head-quarters and 400 men of Her Majesty's 23rd Fusileers on board, bound to China, which arrived here this week, have been ordered direct to Calcutta instead of Singapore; and all vessels with troops for the same destination which may touch here,—and several are expected,—will be ordered in like manner to Calcutta.

6. His Excellency expects to be able, after communication with the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces, who is at head-quarters on the frontier, to be able to spare another regiment of infantry, which will be sent to Calcutta, together with any further number of troops, either infantry or artillery, that can be sent away from this command without endangering the safety of the colonial frontier, which, although at present in a greatly improved condition, is passing through a crisis which requires the utmost vigilance and a considerable display of strength.

7. His Excellency trusts that the Madras Presidency may continue to be free from the danger and be spared the scenes of violence to which the Presidency of Bengal has been exposed; and that even there the revolt will have been ere this put down, and the supremacy of the Government fully established.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary to Government,
Madras.

Encl. 12 in No. 1.

(Separate.)

Enclosure 12 in No. 1.

SIR,

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, and of the Commander-in-Chief in India, that Captain Frederick John Travers of the Royal Artillery, serving on his Excellency's staff as Secretary to the High Commissioner, on leave from his corps, has volunteered to join the body of artillery which is being despatched from the colony to Bengal; and Sir George has given him leave of absence for that purpose, in consequence of the representations which he has received from the Government of Bombay, that artillery are specially and urgently required in the present emergency.

2. His Excellency has, however, directed me to represent, that the state of Captain Traver's health is such that, although he is not disqualified from embarking in any service to which his duty may call him, it may not improbably give way under a tropical climate. His Excellency hopes, therefore, that if he should find it giving way, and if the state of affairs in India should admit of his services being dispensed with, he may be allowed upon his application to return to his post on his Excellency's staff.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary to the
Government of India.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 116.)

Cape Town, August 9, 1857.

(Received October 16, 1857.)

(Answered, No. 250, October 21, 1857, page .)

SIR,

ADVERTING to my Despatch, No. 115,* of 7th instant, in which I stated that I had directed all vessels arriving here with troops for China should proceed direct to Calcutta instead of Singapore, I have the honour to report that the steam transport "Cleopatra" having arrived with a detachment of the 23rd Fusileers on board, of the strength noted in the margin, that vessel has proceeded from hence direct to Calcutta.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

* Page 14:

21 Officers.
387 Men.

No. 3.

† From the Cape of Good Hope :-
For Bombay, 89th - - 750
" 95th - - 800

1,550

For Bengal, Regt. * - 800
" R. Artillery 209

* Left blank in original
despatch. 1,009

‡ Of which have sailed—
For Bombay, 89th, - - 750
For Calcutta, R. Artillery 209

959

§ For Bengal, (being diverted
from their route to China),
"Cleopatra," 23d Fusileers 387
"Bellisle," 93d Highlanders 319

706

|| Of which have sailed—
For Bombay, 89th - - 750
For Calcutta, R. Artillery 209
" 23d Fusileers 387
" 93d High-landers - 319

1,665

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY
to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 117.) Cape Town, August 10, 1857.

(Received October 16, 1857.)

(Answered, No. 250, October 21, 1857, page 12.)

SIR,

ADVERTING to my Despatch, No. 115,* of the 7th instant, regarding the steps I had taken for affording aid to the Government of India at the present important crisis, I have the honour to report that I think I shall be able to forward, immediately, from the Cape of Good Hope, a force in the whole of 2,559 privates and non-commissioned officers, as detailed in the margin, † exclusive of officers.

2. Of this force 959 men, ‡ with their due proportion of officers, as noted in the margin, have already sailed, or will sail by the vessel which carries this Despatch.

3. A further force of 706 men, § exclusive of their officers, as detailed in the margin, have already been diverted from their destination of China, and have been sent direct to Bengal. A total reinforcement of 1,665 men || has thus already been directed upon Bombay and Bengal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

* Page 14.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 118.)

Cape of Good Hope, August 19, 1857.

(Received October 16, 1857.)

(Answered, No. 250, October 21, 1857, page 12.)

SIR,

ADVERTING to my Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,* in which I acquainted you that I had sent on the 89th and 95th Regiments, 1,500 strong in the whole, exclusive of officers, to Bombay, and that I had sent on 209 men of the Royal Artillery, with their due proportion of officers, to Calcutta, I have now the honour to report that I have directed that the East India Company's steam transport "Madras" should proceed, without delay, to Calcutta, with 500 men of the 80th Regiment, and their officers. The remaining portion of this regiment, with the women and heavy baggage, shall be sent on as soon as transport can be obtained, although I fear some little time must elapse before this can be done. In the meantime I trust that the strong reinforcements which have already been despatched from the Cape of Good Hope may be a most material assistance to the Indian Government at the present critical moment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 115, Aug. 7,
page 14.
No. 117, Aug. 10,
above.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 131.)

Cape Town, August 25, 1857.

(Received October 16, 1857.)

(Answered, No. 250, October 21, 1857, page 12.)

SIR,

ADVERTING to my Despatch, No. 118,* of the 19th instant, in which I informed you that I proposed to send the 80th Regiment to Calcutta, with the

* Above.

24 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

view of aiding the Government of India in the crisis, which has arisen in that country, I have now the honour to state that I find that it would take some considerable time to concentrate that regiment, and that, therefore, after consultation with the Lieut.-General commanding the forces, I have directed that the 13th Regiment should proceed to Calcutta in lieu of the 80th Regiment, and 500 men of the 13th Regiment, together with a due proportion of officers, will embark under the orders of Lord Mark Kerr, for Calcutta, at Algoa Bay, on the 28th instant, on board the steam transport "Madras."

2. I have, therefore, to beg that you will obtain the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary for War for this arrangement.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 132.)

Cape Town, August 25, 1857.

(Received October 16, 1857.)

(Answered, No. 250, October 21, 1857, page 12.)

SIR,

THE Secretary for War had arranged that the transports which brought out the 95th Regiment to this country should here embark the 89th Regiment, and convey it to New Zealand to relieve the 58th Regiment, and that they should there receive on board the 58th Regiment, and return with it to England.

Enclosure.

2. I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Senior Naval Officer on this station, requesting that the transports which bring out the 95th Regiment should be engaged to convey that regiment to Bombay, instead of completing the voyage agreed for in the contract which the Government concluded with them.

3. I have already so fully reported in my Despatches, of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,* the reasons which have led me to adopt this course, that it seems unnecessary for me to do more on the present occasion than to transmit to you the copy of the letter which is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

* No. 115, Aug. 7,
page 14.
No. 117, Aug. 10,
page 23.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

SIR,

Government House, Cape Town, August 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the accounts which I have received from the Government of Bombay, of the present state of affairs in India, are so alarming, and their application for immediate military assistance is so urgent, that I have deemed it my duty to send on to Bombay the 89th Regiment, which was destined for New Zealand, as also the 95th Regiment, which was to have been stationed in this colony; it will, therefore, be requisite that the transports, which were to bring the 95th Regiment here, to convey the 89th Regiment to New Zealand, and to return from thence with the 58th Regiment to England, should be now diverted from the voyage prescribed for them, and be employed in conveying the 95th Regiment to Bombay, with the least possible delay, as we have no other means of transport for that regiment; and I have to convey to you my sanction for and approval of the arrangements which have been made with the agents of the hired transport "Polnaise" for this purpose.

The Senior Naval Officer, &c.,
Simon's Bay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 134.)

Cape Town, August 27, 1857.

(Received November 2, 1857.)

SIR,

I HAD yesterday the honour of receiving your Despatch, No. 207,* of the 29th of June, acquainting me that it was the wish of Her Majesty's Government that I should at once send a regiment of infantry from the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta, if, in my opinion, their services could be safely spared from this Colony.

* Page 9.

2. You will already have been apprised by my Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, that before I had received any notification of the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, I had sent on the 89th and 95th regiments to Bombay, and the 13th regiment and a detachment of 220 of the Royal Artillery to Calcutta; and that I intended, if a necessity arose for sending further reinforcements to India, to endeavour to meet this necessity, if transport for troops could be procured here.

No.
116, Aug. 7, p. 14.
117, Aug. 10, p. 23.
131, Aug. 25, p. 23.

3. I shall also endeavour to keep one or more picked regiments from this command concentrated. * * * I shall, if any regiments arrive at the Cape, en route to India, composed of young and untrained men, detain them here, and send on in their place regiments in the highest possible state of efficiency and discipline, the services of which will, I am sure, be found of the greatest value in India at the present moment.

4. As it is possible that transports with troops may not call here, I would suggest, if Her Majesty's Government are compelled to send further reinforcements from England, that they should carry out this suggestion, sending here young regiments to be reared and trained in this fine climate and most excellent field for forming soldiers, and letting me send on to India thoroughly trained and effective men in their place.

5. I beg further to state that we have ample accommodation for 2,000 invalids in Cape Town, and that a great part of the duty in holding posts on the frontier of this colony could be performed by nearly worn out soldiers who would be quite unfit for duty in India; I would therefore recommend that Cape Town should be made a dépôt for invalids, who, as soon as they were in so far recovered as to be able to take mere garrison duty, I would move on to occupy garrisons and forts upon the frontier, thus setting free a fine and effective force for active operations in India, if their presence is required there.

6. On the supposition that Her Majesty's Government will adopt these propositions, which will evidently prove so beneficial for the interests of the Empire, if we are obliged to put forth our strength in India, I shall continue to augment the Border Mounted Police Force, and to get it into the highest state of efficiency; and if we are compelled to enter upon any active operations against the native tribes, such operations shall be principally carried on by rapid movements of the Cape Corps and the Mounted Border Police.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 8.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 135.)

Cape Town, August 28, 1857.

(Received November 2, 1857.)

SIR,

(Answered, No. 268, December 5, 1857, p. 13.)

I HAVE the honour to submit for your information copy of a proposal I have made to the Indian Government regarding our receiving in this Colony

D

Enclosure.

26 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

and Natal any disaffected Sepoy regiments which it may be deemed desirable to remove from India to some other territory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 8.

Enclosure in No. 8.

(No. 64.)

SIR,

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, August 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to submit for the consideration of the Governor-General of India a proposal which his Excellency is induced to make by his anxiety to aid in the policy and to anticipate the wishes of the Indian Government at the present important crisis, trusting that these considerations will serve as his justification with Her Majesty's Government for acting in this manner without previous communication with them.

2. I must premise that the cost of the military force maintained in South Africa for the protection of Her Majesty's possessions and subjects is defrayed by the Imperial Government.

3. His Excellency is prepared, if the Government of India is desirous of transporting any Sepoy regiments which have mutined, or of sending abroad any regiments whose loyalty is distrusted, to receive ten of such regiments for service in Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa; namely, two to be stationed in Cape Town; one to be divided between the Paarl and Stellenbosch, both of which towns are within thirty miles of Cape Town; five for service on the frontier and in British Kaffraria, and two in Natal, upon the condition that the expense of their transport from India and back, if they should return, and the cost of their pay and rations, should be defrayed by the Honourable the East India Company, unless by future arrangement between the Honourable Company and Her Majesty's Government, any portion of this expense should be undertaken by the latter in consideration of any reduction which this introduction of Indian troops may enable the Commander-in-Chief to make in the strength of Her Majesty's forces now stationed in South Africa. Upon this point his Excellency cannot, of course, in any measure anticipate or fetter the actions of Her Majesty's Government. But the Governor-General will readily understand that the accession of a strong force of Indian troops will aid his Excellency in his endeavours to despatch a still further number of European regiments to assist the Government of India in re-establishing and consolidating its supremacy in that country.

5. His Excellency considers it essential that the Sepoys should be accompanied by their wives and families. He proposes, if it should suit the policy of the Indian Government, that they should, on their arrival, be allowed to take employment on public and private works; that if any men should at any time be disposed to take their discharge for the purpose of entering into service or other employment, they should be allowed to do so, and that those who desire to remain behind, when the time for their return arrives, should be discharged for this purpose.

6. His Excellency has no doubt that the inhabitants of this colony will gladly receive and be ready to afford employment to a large body of Sepoy soldiers. The public works about to be undertaken in the Cape Colony, including a breakwater and harbour in Table Bay, and a railway from Cape Town to Wellington, will absorb a large amount of such labour, and the Sepoys will find in the interest and excitement of such employment, as well as in the novelty of the scene and of their mode of life, a distraction from those incentives to discontent which have urged on so large a portion of the Bengal army to mutiny and insurrection.

7. The Governor-General and Government of India are too well acquainted with the physical and social condition of this colony and of Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa to render it necessary for his Excellency to furnish any information on this subject. It may not, however, be superfluous to state, that the colony is making rapid strides in material progress and social improvement; that the continuance of peace on the frontier, and the prospect of a complete exemption for the future from Kafir wars and alarms are working important changes throughout the colony, which may be traced in the enclosed statements of the finances and trade of the colony during the quarter just expired, and which offer an assurance of a positive advantage to every industrious man, of whatever race or country, who may cast his lot in this part of Her Majesty's dominions.

8. His Excellency has not deemed it irrelevant to advert to the present position of the colony, because it might have some influence with the Governor-General in sending hither even regiments who have not in any way forfeited the good opinion of the Government, but whose presence here might enable his Excellency to send on one or more European regiments to India.

9. In the event of the Governor-General adopting this present proposal, Sir George Grey would point out that Her Majesty's steamer "Penelope," which he has lately despatched with artillery to Calcutta, as advised by my letter No. 53, of the 7th instant, will be available for bringing down a certain number of troops, and he hopes to be able shortly to despatch another of Her Majesty's steamers, with part of Her Majesty's

S. 671

13th Regiment, which can on its return bring another detachment, and thus facilitate and reduce the expense of transport to the Honourable Company.

10. His Excellency feels assured that the Governor-General and the Government of India will view the present proposal as an earnest of the desire which animates his Excellency, and is most strongly felt by Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this colony, to support to the utmost the honour of the British Crown and name in India, and to assist his Lordship and his Government in his most arduous and critical task of restoring tranquillity and maintaining the supremacy of Great Britain in India.

The Honourable the Secretary
to the Government of India

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 143.)

Cape Town, September 24, 1857.

(Received, November 26, 1857.)

(Answered, No. 263, November 27, 1857, p. 13.)

SIR,

Your confidential Despatch* of 1st August last, upon the subject of my continuing to take, in conjunction with the authorities in India, such measures with regard to the movement of troops as the interests of the public service might require, only reached me at a late hour last night. It was a great satisfaction to me to receive that Despatch, as fully bearing out the measures I have taken for the security of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, and Her Majesty may rely that I will continue to exert myself to the utmost in every possible way to aid the Government of India in the present crisis.

* Page 10.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY..

No. 10.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE.

(Separate.)

Cape Town, September 24, 1857.

(Received November 26, 1857.)

I HAD the honour of receiving last night your Despatch* of the 5th of August, marked Private and Confidential, relative to the purchase of horses for India. Your Confidential Despatch of the 14th July, which is alluded to in the Despatch I have just received, has not yet reached me. This is a matter of no consequence, as I have long since anticipated your instructions, by gradually purchasing horses for the Indian Government, and I shall continue to do so as rapidly as possible.

* Page 10.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 146.)

Cape Town, October 3, 1857.

(Received December 14, 1857.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state that your private and confidential Despatch* of the 14th of July last, which was sent to me by Her Majesty's ship "Boscawen," did not reach me until late upon the evening of the 25th of September last.

* Page 9.

2. In that Despatch you instructed me to send forthwith, if possible, a regiment to Ceylon to replace the troops which have been drafted from thence to Calcutta, and to purchase horses for artillery and cavalry to the extent of 1,000, if tonnage can be obtained for their conveyance to India.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE

3. In pursuance of these instructions the "Boscawen" will, as soon as her refitting after her long voyage is completed (that is, in eight or ten days), proceed to Ceylon with 500 men and a due proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, being the largest number which she can carry.

4. I intend, further, to take all our trained artillery horses from the field batteries in this country and to send them to India, where they will be of the greatest use at the present moment. These horses and 250 additional men, with their due proportion of officers, shall be sent on to Calcutta in Her Majesty's steamer "Megæra" at the same time that the "Boscawen" sails; I cannot have her sent at an earlier date as a steamer is required on this dangerous coast to assist the "Boscawen" in embarking troops. No further tonnage can at the present moment be procured, but 200 men of the Cape Corps have been dismounted, and their picked and trained horses are now ready for embarkation, as also 200 other horses which have been purchased for shipment to India, making with those already sent on a total of 560 horses.

5. The first Despatch sent to me, instructing me to procure horses for the Indian market, only reached me late on the 24th of September, so that in little more than eight days the preparations I have above detailed have been made. I am sure, therefore, you will feel that great credit is due to Sir James Jackson, and to the other military and naval authorities in this country, for the energy with which they have met the present emergency. I should feel much obliged to you if you would bring particularly under the notice of the Secretary for War the services of Assistant Commissary-General Davenport, the senior Commissariat Officer at Cape Town. Both Sir William Wiseman, when senior officer on this station, and Captain Jenkins, of the Indian Navy, who was sent here by Lord Elphinstone to ask for assistance, brought Mr. Davenport's services under my especial notice, and I beg to state, that from my own observation I can testify as to the unusual zeal and intelligence with which he has discharged his duty; in fact, his conduct has been very praiseworthy, and deserves some reward.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Honourable H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 147.)

Cape Town, October 3, 1857.

(Received, December 14, 1857.)

* Page 25.

SIR,

IN reference to my Despatch, No. 135,* of the 28th August last, informing you of the willingness of this Government to receive for a time certain Sepoy regiments from India, I have now the honour to enclose a Despatch I have had written to the Indian Government stating that the accounts which have since been received of the revolting atrocities committed by the mutineers in India have created such a feeling in this Colony that no Sepoy regiments could now be received here until I have had an opportunity of consulting the Colonial Parliament upon the subject.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

SIR,

Colonial Office, September 22, 1857.

* Page 26.

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 64,* of the 25th August, proposing, on the part of the Governor of this Colony, to receive here a certain number of Sepoy regiments, if the Indian Government should desire to remove them for a while from native influences, I have the honour, by command of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to state, for the information of the Governor-General of India, that the accounts which have since been received of the revolting atrocities committed by the mutineers in India have created such a feeling

in this Colony, that his Excellency is compelled to request that no action may be taken upon my previous communication, nor until you hear further from me upon the subject, after his Excellency shall have had an opportunity of consulting the Colonial Parliament upon it.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

The Honourable the Secretary
to the Government of India.

(Signed)

I have, &c.
RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 13.

No. 13.

EXTRACT of PRIVATE LETTER from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, to the Right Honourable H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., dated Government House, Cape Town, October 21, 1857. Received December 10, 1857.

THE "Game Cock" has been engaged to take the 80th Regiment to Ceylon, and will sail in a few days.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of LETTER from the India Board.

HENRY D. SEYMOUR, Esq., to HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq.

SIR,

India Board, December 9, 1857.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, an extract of a Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 8th October 1857, No. 65, and a copy of a Letter, dated the 5th of that month, which was addressed to the Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, by order of the Government of India, respecting the offer made by Sir George Grey to receive from India, for service at the Cape, ten regiments of Sepoys.

The Board presume that Mr. Labouchere is in possession of the Letter of the 25th of August* by which the above-mentioned offer was conveyed.

Encl. 1.

Encl. 2.

* Vide page 26.

I am, &c.

H. Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY D. SEYMOUR.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

Encl. 1 in No. 14.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 8th October 1857. No. 65.

WE beg to forward for your information a copy of a letter from the Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 25th August, No. 64, proposing to receive ten regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, and our reply, from which you will learn our reasons for not availing ourselves of the offer.

It is a great satisfaction to us to express to your Honourable Court, and through you to Her Majesty's Government, our appreciation of the spirit in which the Governor's offer has been made.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

COPY of a Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.

SIR,

October 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 25th of August, No. 64, conveying on the part of his Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope a proposal to the Government of India to receive ten regiments of Native Infantry for service at the Cape.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires to express his cordial acknowledgments of the thoughtful and liberal spirit which has dictated it, as well as the other measures adopted by the Governor and the authorities of the Colony, upon the receipt by his Excellency of the representations made to him from Bombay.

30 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.
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3. The proposal, however, is one, the adoption of which, in the actual condition of the Bengal army, would not relieve the Government of India of any difficulties.

4. One of the wants which will be most immediately felt by the Governor-General in Council will be that of native troops efficient and trustworthy for the discharge of the ordinary duties of military service in Bengal.

5. The native army in Bengal may be divided broadly into three classes:—

I.—The mutinied regiments, which are *ipso facto* dissolved, and the elements of which would be of course utterly untrustworthy for any purpose:

II.—The regiments which, as a precautionary measure, have been disarmed, but are still doing duty, and a portion of which may again be trusted:

III.—The regiments which retain their arms, and have been faithful and unsuspected.

6. The first is much the largest, and the third is much the smallest class.

7. The number of trained native soldiers who can be counted as deserving to be trusted henceforward will assuredly be far below the requirements of the service.

And as regards those who could not be trusted at once, the Governor-General in Council would not wish to attempt their retention, by transferring them for a time to service out of India. He prefers that the army should be rid of them altogether.

8. For this reason the Governor-General in Council, though deeply grateful for the proposal of relief so considerably tendered by Sir George Grey, will not have need to avail himself of it.

9. I am to add that it will be a great satisfaction to the Governor-General in Council to express to the Court of Directors and to Her Majesty's Government his appreciation of the spirit in which Sir George Grey's offer has been made.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Government of India.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

Despatches from Governor Sir H. G. Ward.

No. 1.

No. 1.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, dated Pavilion, Kandy, June 6, 1857. (Received July 15, 1857. Answered No. 100, July 30, 1857, page 37).

(No. 91.)

Encl. 1.

I RECEIVED, on the evening of the 29th ultimo, the enclosed Despatch from the Governor-General of India, dated May 19th, and containing an urgent request "that a portion of the European regiment stationed in Ceylon might be spared temporarily for the purpose of restoring safety to our Indian possessions.

Major Bazely, who was the bearer of this Despatch, was also charged with letters for Lord Elgin and General Ashburnham, who had unfortunately left Galle for Hong Kong twelve hours before the arrival of the Calcutta steamer, and he brought me a private letter from Lord Canning, stating that the object of the Indian Government was to obtain, if possible, the services of the regiments on their way to China. His Lordship adds, "I beg you to listen favourably to the request addressed to yourself. The case is urgent. Pray send me every man that you can spare, and with all possible expedition. I will not keep them a day longer than necessary. Of course no part of the expense shall fall upon the colony."

I had been apprised of Lord Canning's intentions some hours before Major Bazely reached Kandy, by a letter from Lord Harris, dated Madras, 24th May, and sent by express from Galle, which informed me that, assuming that I should comply with his request to the utmost extent in my power, the Governor-General had directed Lord Elphinstone to send the "Semiramis" from Bombay, with a transport in tow, for the conveyance to Calcutta of any troops that I might be enabled to furnish. And Major Bazely received, at Madras, a telegraphic message stating that two steamers would leave Calcutta for Galle on the 22nd May with the same object.

Encl. 2.

Encl. 3.

The Major-General being at Kandy, I lost not a moment in communicating with him upon the subject; and we agreed that it was our bounden duty to assist the Indian Government at this most unlooked-for crisis. I consequently made an official application for 500 men to be held in readiness to embark so soon as the steamers reached Colombo, to which I received the accompanying answer.

By this you will perceive that the numbers of men required could only be made up by taking troops from four different points,—Kandy, Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee,—a company of the 37th having been marched from Kandy to Colombo, in order to make up the 450 rank and file required, and a company of the Royal Artillery, 50 strong, being taken on board at Trincomalee, with a due proportion of officers. The steamers from Calcutta were ordered to coal and water at Galle, and then to proceed to Colombo; as, although the roadstead there is not so good for embarking the troops, it would have taken a week to march them to Galle, with the chances of sickness occurring upon the road, and diminishing their efficiency.

I cannot express too strongly my obligations to Major-General Lockyer for the cordiality of his co-operation in this matter, and for the manner in which all the preliminary arrangements were conducted.

I have sanctioned a considerable addition to the police force, both at Colombo and Kandy, the estimates for which I shall shortly submit for your approval. This measure was absolutely necessary, as the police must now be entrusted with many of the duties hitherto discharged by the military. If,

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In addition to these precautions, the Admiralty could spare a steamer, to be stationed at Galle until the garrison can be restored to its proper strength, I think that we should have done all that is required under present circumstances; and I need not assure you that no effort will be spared on my part to conduct the Government in such a spirit as to secure the co-operation of the most intelligent natives.

CEYLON.

Two of the three steamers sent by the Indian Government, the "Semiramis" from Bombay, and the "Cape of Good Hope" from Calcutta, reached Colombo at 10½ A.M. on the 4th instant, and by 4 P.M. the whole of the troops were embarked, and the steamers on their way to Calcutta; the "Cape of Good Hope," with 300 men, direct, and the "Semiramis," with 100, on her way to Galle and Trincomalee.

I enclose my letter to Lord Canning, announcing the arrangements made for the departure of the troops.

Encl. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

SIR,

Government House, Calcutta, May 19, 1857.

I WRITE for the purpose of representing to your Excellency the urgent need in which India now stands of assistance by European troops, and of inviting your Excellency to consider whether a portion of the European regiment at the disposal of your Excellency cannot be spared temporarily for the purpose of restoring safety to our Indian possessions in Bengal.

A mutiny of the native troops has broken out at the military station of Meerut, in the North-west provinces. The city of Delhi is in the possession of the mutineers. The European officers of more than one regiment have been shot by their men. European women, children, and unarmed men have been butchered. The numbers are not yet known to me, but it is reported that at Meerut not less than 40 have perished. From Delhi no trustworthy report has been received, but some of the chief civil officers of Government are amongst those who have been killed; and although all this has happened in a part of the country which is by no means the weakest in respect of European troops, more than a fortnight must pass between the commission of these atrocities and the collection of an European force strong enough to punish the rebels effectually.

I have drawn from Madras the only European regiment which that Presidency can safely spare. The withdrawal of two more regiments from Pegu, which will take place the moment that conveyance can be procured, will exhaust that province. The European force from the Persian Gulf cannot be at Calcutta for some weeks, and may be many weeks on its journey. The need, therefore, is very great and very urgent.

Five hundred soldiers, if your Excellency should not be able to give more, will be of the utmost value to the Government of India at this crisis. But I beg you will give to the Government of India your utmost aid in European troops, and send me every man that you can safely and consistently with your own duty spare to me.

Major Bazely, the bearer of this letter, to whom I refer your Excellency for information on details, will make arrangements for the shipment and conveyance of the force to Calcutta.

His Excellency Sir H. G. Ward, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CANNING.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Kandy, May 30, 1857.

I AM directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, that his Excellency the Governor has received despatches from the Governor-General of India, containing the most urgent request for as large a reinforcement of European troops as the circumstances of the colony will admit of.

2. The reasons given by Lord Canning for making this application are, the disaffected spirit that has manifested itself in the Bengal army, the excesses committed at Meerut and Delhi, where disaffection has broken out into open mutiny, and the imminent probability that the success of the first attempt will give encouragement to others of a similar nature, especially in the Valley of the Ganges, which is almost denuded of British troops, in consequence of the demands for the Persian expedition.

3. Under these circumstances Lord Canning most earnestly requests that at least 500 men of the 37th Regiment may be sent to Calcutta with as little delay as possible, and in anticipation of a compliance with this request he has directed two steamers to leave Calcutta on the 22nd instant for Galle, one of which will carry 300 men and the other 200.

E

34 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CEYLON.

4. Having had an opportunity of consulting the Major-General personally, and fully concurring with him in thinking that it is the duty of the Ceylon government to make every effort, and even to incur some risk, in order to afford the assistance sought, the Governor is prepared to take the responsibility of this decision, and he has consequently to request that arrangements may be made for sending 500 efficient men to India, from such ports and in such proportions as the Major-General may consider best.

5. His Excellency has sent orders to Captain Twynam, the master attendant at Galle, to direct the steamers after coaling to proceed to Colombo, which he understands to be the most convenient place for embarking the troops, and he has directed Captain Higgs, the master attendant at Colombo, to place himself in communication with Colonel Garvoek, in order to secure a sufficiency of boats for this operation. The steamers will have their water on board, but must be victualled by the Ceylon commissariat; and, as it is uncertain whether there is a sufficient supply of salt meat and biscuit on hand, the Deputy Quarter-master-General should be informed that any deficiencies may be supplied at Trincomalee, whither the Governor has sent the necessary requisition to the naval storekeeper.

6. His Excellency feels confident, that under the orders of the Major-General not an hour will be lost in embarking the troops after the arrival of the steamers; and he has Lord Canning's authority to say, that whatever expenses are incurred in carrying out these arrangements will be gladly borne by the Indian Government.

The Assistant Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. MACARTHY.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

SIR,

Kandy, May 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply I am desired by the Major-General commanding the Forces to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that 450 rank and file of the 37th Regiment, with a due proportion of officers and serjeants, together with a company of the Royal Artillery (50 strong) have been instructed to be in readiness for immediate embarkation on the arrival of the steamers from Bengal. The troops thus ordered to proceed to Bengal are stationed at Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee, and positive instructions have been given by every means to accelerate the embarkation and despatch of this force.

The Major-General wishes his Excellency to be informed, that although the fullest aid in compliance with the demand from the Governor-General of India has been afforded, the Major-General could not recommend the withdrawal of another single European soldier from this command. The remaining European military force in the island being rather under 300 effectives of the 37th Regiment, and a weak company of the Royal Artillery, about 40.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WOODS, A.M.S.

Encl. 4 in No. 1.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

MY LORD,

Pavilion, Kandy, June 1, 1857.

I HAVE received with the deepest concern your Lordship's Despatch of the 19th May, which was delivered to me on the evening of the 29th by Major Bazely.

2. A letter from Lord Harris, stating that it was your Lordship's intention to apply for whatever aid this colony could afford had reached me by express some hours previously, and having communicated this to Major-General Lockyer, the order to hold 500 men in readiness to embark the moment the steamers sent for their conveyance reach the roadstead, had been sent to Colombo two hours before Major Bazely arrived in Kandy.

3. I mention this to show that not a moment has been lost here in complying with your Lordship's wishes at so critical a moment. But in justice to the Major-General, as well as to myself, I must add, that nothing but the strongest sense of duty could have induced us to hazard the step which we have taken. We feel that it is in India at the present moment that the battle of British supremacy must be fought; that it is upon India that the prestige of England depends; and that all minor considerations must be lost sight of, to sustain the national honour. Although, therefore, I see clearly that by reducing the English element in the small military force maintained here too low, we lose our best security for the good behaviour of the rest, and that with large capitals invested and small groups of planters scattered over separate districts, we might be reduced by any sudden combination against us to the state of the European communities in the Valley of the Ganges, whose perils your Lordship so feelingly describes, I prefer this responsibility to that of withholding the aid which your Lordship asks, and which circumstances so imperiously require.

4. As the march of the troops from Colombo to Galle would take seven or eight days, and as it is most desirable to embark them in the most efficient state, I have ordered Captain Twynam, the master attendant at Galle, to send the steamers on to Colombo the

moment they have coaled, and arrangements have been made for embarking 400 of the 37th Regiment as soon as they arrive; 50 men more will be taken on board at Galle, and 50 artillerymen, with a captain and 2 lieutenants, at Trincomalee, where any deficiency in the provisioning of the vessels may be supplied from the dockyard, for which I have sent the necessary authority to the naval storekeeper.

5. Not an hour will be lost in carrying out these arrangements after the steamers reach Colombo, and I can only express my heartfelt hope that the force, however small, will be found effective, and that its presence in Calcutta may contribute to the restoration of tranquillity.

6. Ceylon at the present moment is in a state of perfect quiet and apparent contentedness. But so was India three months ago; and experience shows the ease with which the most dangerous combinations may be organized in perfect secrecy, where differences of language and creed favour the designs of the disaffected.

The Right Honourable Viscount Canning,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

CEYLO,

No. 2.

No. 2.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, dated Queen's House, Colombo, June 26, 1857. (Received August 1, 1857. Answered, Confidential, September 5, 1857, page 37.)

(Confidential.)

I HAVE much satisfaction in acquainting you, that during the three weeks that have elapsed since the departure of the troops for Calcutta, this island has enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity. The conduct both of the Malay troops, and of the population generally, has been unexceptionable; nor have I been able to discover the slightest ground, in fact or word, for the uneasiness which a few (and they are very few) of the European residents have expressed.

No. 3.

No. 3.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, dated Queen's House, Colombo, September 5, 1857. (Received October 23, 1857.)

(No. 159.)

I HAD the honour of receiving yesterday your Despatch No. 100,* of the 30th July.

* Page 37.

It is most gratifying to me to learn that Her Majesty's Government has approved of the measures taken to furnish assistance to the Governor-General of India at the commencement of the recent troubles, and I beg you to accept my humble thanks, both for the terms in which this intimation is conveyed and for the promptitude with which instructions were given for replacing the troops detached upon this service.

It is probable that Lord Canning's application for aid will have reached the Cape before the arrival of the "Boscawen," and that the regiment intended for Ceylon is already on its way to Calcutta. But whether this be the case or not, I am happy to be able to inform you that its services here are not at present required, and that if it should reach Galle I should instruct the officer in command to place himself at once under Lord Canning's orders.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 160.)

Queen's House, Colombo, September 7, 1857.

SIR,

(Received October 23, 1857.)

IN acknowledging your Despatch No. 106,* of the 10th ultimo, informing me that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had apprised you of their

* Page 37.

36 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CEYLON.

intention to send a small squadron to the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon, I beg to state that I feel confident that the step taken by Her Majesty's Government will have very salutary effects.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

No. 5.

No. 5.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Honourable H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., dated Queen's House, Colombo, October 29, 1857. (Received November 30, 1857.)

(Military. Confidential.)

I HAVE had the honour to receive in duplicate your Confidential Despatch of the 5th September,* and am much gratified to find that the measures taken here have met with your approbation.

Since the date of my last Despatch (October 15th) the "Medina" has arrived with the second half of the 50th Regiment; the "Auckland" has sailed for Calcutta with the companies of the 37th that were stationed at Galle, Colombo, and Kandy; and Her Majesty's steamer "Fury" has conveyed to Trincomalee two companies of the 50th to replace the company of the 37th which still remains there until steam conveyance can be provided for it by Sir William Wiseman, the heavy weather that has accompanied the change of the monsoon rendering it unadvisable to put more than 300 men, with their baggage, on board the "Auckland."

The "Fury" will take in stores for the fleet, and proceed to rejoin the Admiral's flag.

The island continues in a state of perfect tranquillity.

I enclose the returns of the troops and steamers that have touched at Galle, where Sir William Wiseman is stationed, with full powers to superintend the transshipment of troops from the sailing vessels that are expected, and to forward them by steam to Calcutta.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Steamer.	Men.	Arrived.
"United Kingdom" - -	406	20th October.
"Australian" - - - -	290	25th October.
"Robert Lowe" - - -	388	25th October.

"Candia" arrived at Galle on the 25th, bringing 46 officers and 10 privates of various regiments.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor Sir H. G. WARD.

(No. 100.)

SIR,

Downing Street, July 30, 1857.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 6th June, No. 91,* forwarding, with other documents, the copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General of India representing the mutiny which has broken out amongst the Native troops in Bengal, and urgently requesting that a portion of the European regiment stationed in Ceylon might be sent to India.

* Page 32.

I have no hesitation in signifying to you the approval of Her Majesty's Government in the decision you at once formed, and so promptly acted upon, of despatching 500 men to the assistance of the Governor-General; and I earnestly hope that the present tranquillity of Ceylon may continue, and relieve you from any apprehension arising from the absence from the island of so large a proportion of European troops.

On the same day on which your Despatch reached me I intimated to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope the wish of Her Majesty's Government that he should spare, if possible, a regiment for service in Ceylon. I inclose for your information a copy of that Despatch.

14th July 1857,
vide p. 9.

I have communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your suggestion for stationing a steam-vessel at Galle until the garrison of Ceylon can be restored to its proper strength, and I will apprise you as soon as possible whether it is in their Lordships' power to give effect to it.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. G. Ward,
&c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor Sir H. G. WARD.

(No. 106.)

SIR,

Downing Street, August 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, with reference to the intimation contained in my Despatch No. 100,* of the 30th July, that I would address the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the subject of stationing a steam-vessel off Galle, that their Lordships have apprised me that they will send a small squadron to the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon.

* Above.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. G. Ward,
&c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor Sir H. G. WARD, dated Downing Street, September 5, 1857.

(Confidential.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Confidential Despatch,* dated the 26th of June.

* Page 35.

38 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH *of* TROOPS *to* INDIA

CEYLON.

I have to express my acknowledgments of the clear views which you have afforded me of your opinions of the condition of affairs, and I am very sensible of the public spirit and the regard for the general interests of the empire which led you so promptly to send away upon the first demand from India so large a proportion of the European forces at Ceylon.

You are aware that orders have been sent to the Governor of the Cape to send a regiment to Ceylon, and that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty intend to despatch a small squadron to the Bay of Bengal and Ceylon. It is also probable that many of the reinforcements proceeding to India will call at Point de Galle for orders as to their distribution.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

Despatches from Governor Higginson.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE.

(Confidential.)

Mauritius, July 28, 1857.

(Received September 25, 1857.)

(Answered No. 71, November 10, 1857, page 47.)

Encl. 1.

SIR,

Encl. 2.

Encl. 3.

Encl. 4.

I BEG leave to transmit herewith for your information copies of a correspondence that has passed between the Government of Bombay, the Major-General commanding the Troops, and myself, respecting the despatch of troops from hence to that Presidency.

2. I did not hesitate to immediately comply with the requisition made upon me ; and I look with confidence for the approbation of Her Majesty's Government to the course which I considered it my duty to take on the occasion.

3. I have to express my appreciation of the active co-operation rendered by the Major-General, and of his exertions to prepare the troops for embarkation with the utmost promptitude and despatch.

Encl. 5.

4. I likewise enclose, for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of a letter addressed by my desire to two agents of the contractor for the carriage of the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Indian mails, on the pressing application of Captain Jenkins, the officer employed by the Government of Bombay to engage steam tonnage for the transport of any troops that could be spared from this colony, or from South Africa.

5. Conscious of the extreme urgency of the service for which the "England" was required, having reason to believe that steam tonnage would not be procurable at the Cape to the extent needed (if the demand of the Government of Bombay were responded to), and learning from Captain Jenkins that the Government of India has already taken up one or more vessels of the same line for a similar purpose, I conceive that I was justified in giving my approval to the measure. But if I should be held to have erred in so doing, I crave an indulgent judgment,—my only and earnest object being to accelerate the progress of timely succour to our army in India, contending against fearful odds for the stability of British supremacy, for the moment so gravely menaced.

6. The "Canning," with a company of the 33rd Regiment and one of Artillery, sailed for Bombay on the 25th instant. The "England," and Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer "Madras" (arrived from Bombay on the same day) sailed yesterday for the Cape,—the two vessels being, I understand, capable of carrying about one regiment and half of another.

7. This colony has never, since the capture, been left with so small a garrison ; but I entertain no apprehensions whatever for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. Learning, however, that some distrust of our Indian population was felt in other quarters, I deemed it expedient to address the magistracy and police on the subject, and a copy of the circular in question is annexed.

Encl. 6.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

MAURITIUS.
Encl. 1 in No. 1.

RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE SIRS,

Mauritius, Government House,
July 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt by Captain Jenkins, at midnight on the 19th instant, of your despatch, with its annexure of the 29th ultimo, intimating that, in the alarming crisis through which our Indian empire is now passing a very important service would be rendered if a Royal regiment could be spared from this command, and despatched immediately to Bombay on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Pottinger;" and in reply to assure you of my earnest desire, and that of the major-general commanding the troops in this island, to afford you the utmost assistance in our power at this critical conjuncture.

In furtherance of this important object, five companies, consisting of 500 rank and file, of the 33rd regiment of foot, being all the troops that the "Pottinger" can accommodate, will be embarked on board of that vessel to-morrow, with orders to proceed to Bombay with all practicable despatch.

Observing in your letter to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope that the want of artillery is specially noticed, it has been determined that one of the only two companies of this arm in garrison here, together with another company of the 33rd, shall follow in the sailing vessel "Canning," which has been chartered for the service, and which, at this very favourable season of the year, it is hoped may reach Bombay not many days after the "Pottinger." She is to sail on the 25th instant.

I regret much that the whole of the 33rd regiment could not have been despatched by the same opportunity; but, unfortunately, the usual strength of the force serving in this command has lately been reduced by the departure of the 5th Fusiliers for China; so that there will be at disposal only two companies of infantry for the performance of colonial duties, on which two regiments are ordinarily employed. We have, however, reason to expect that the garrison will very shortly be reinforced by another regiment from England, its embarkation having been notified by the last mail, when the remainder of the 33rd will be sent on to Bombay, immediately a ship for this purpose can be taken up.

If there had been a steam ship of war here, or any other adapted to the service, under my orders, it should at once have been placed at Captain Jenkins' disposal, to carry him on to the Cape of Good Hope, in further prosecution of his mission; but I trust that no serious delay will be incurred, as I am informed that he expects the "Chusan" daily, in which he proposes to proceed to his destination as speedily as possible.

I need hardly add that the barbarous and sanguinary proceedings of the mutineers have elicited our most lively sympathies; and that the perilous position in which the British power in India appears to be for the moment placed has produced universal anxiety and concern amongst the colonists of Mauritius—all of whom unite with me in a fervent prayer that, under Divine Providence, the vigorous measures adopted to meet the crisis may prove equal to the great emergency, and so avert the danger by which the supremacy of our common country is menaced in its Indian possessions.

The Right Honourable the Governor and
Members of Council, Bombay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

To the Officer administering the Government of the Mauritius.
(No. 703 of 1857, Secret Department.)

HONOURABLE SIR,

WE have the honour to enclose for your information copy of a Despatch addressed by us to his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

The accompanying summaries of Indian news, prepared for circulation in England, will put you in possession of the principal facts connected with the alarming crisis through which our Indian empire is now passing.

Should you be able to spare a regiment from the force at the Mauritius, a service of the very greatest importance would be performed if that regiment were immediately placed on board the "Pottinger," and despatched to Bombay.

In the event of your being able to place a regiment at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, we shall esteem it an additional favour if you would assist Captain Jenkins, of the Indian navy, the officer who is the bearer of this letter, in proceeding to the Cape with as little delay as may be practicable, in order that he may prefer an application to the government of that colony for the despatch of troops to Calcutta.

Bombay Castle, June 29, 1857.

We have, &c.
(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.
(Signed) J. R. LUMSDEN.
(Signed) A. MALET.

29 June 1857.

42 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

MAURITIUS.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Sub-Encl. to
Encl. 2 in No. 1.

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
Cape of Good Hope.

(No. 702 of 1857.—Secret Department.)

HONOURABLE SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration the following circumstances:—

2. On the 10th of May a mutiny broke out among the native troops of the Bengal army at Meerut, an important station under the government of the North-western provinces of India. Several Europeans were murdered. The mutiny immediately extended to Delhi, where the lives of many officers, civil and military, and of several ladies, were sacrificed. The mutineers, on gaining possession of the city of Delhi, proclaimed a member of the old imperial family as king, and called on their countrymen to co-operate in the annihilation of British power in India.

3. The evil example exhibited at Meerut and Delhi has been followed throughout the whole of Northern India. From Calcutta to the Punjab there is hardly a station in which mutiny has not broken out, or in which it has not been found necessary to disarm the native troops. At several stations many officers and other European inhabitants have been murdered by the mutineers.

4. The armies of Madras and Bombay have, up to the present time, remained firm in their allegiance.

5. The accompanying copies of summaries of Indian news prepared for circulation in England will place your Excellency in possession of the principal events in this extraordinary movement, the most momentous in the annals of our Indian empire. The ostensible cause of the mutiny, your Excellency will observe, was the introduction of the new cartridges for the Enfield rifles, which, as being prepared in some degree with tallow, were regarded as offensive to the religious feelings of the native troops. A sentiment through the exertions of evil agents appears to have been engendered that the introduction of these cartridges was designed as an insult to the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions, and as the first indication of a policy having for its object the destruction of these religions. It would be out of place now to speculate how far other motives have conduced to the mutinous spirit so widely and so violently exhibited. It will be sufficient to regard the actual facts alone, and to state that British ascendancy in India has never received so serious a menace.

6. Your Excellency will immediately understand, with nearly the whole of the Bengal army either in open mutiny or disarmed in order to prevent them from mutinying the presence of strong reinforcements of European troops is an absolute necessity. The government of Bombay has reason to feel a just confidence in the fidelity of its native army; it has stood firm, and we believe it will continue to stand firm, but it is recruited in a great part from the same provinces as the Bengal army, and with the evil example of that army before them it would be of very doubtful policy to trust implicitly to troops surrounded by such temptations to revolt as they are unquestionably exposed to. This government, out of the eight European regiments which garrison its stations, inclusive of those in Scinde and of Aden, has in the present emergency despatched four regiments to Bengal and the Punjab, and the greater part of another to places subordinate to the government of the North-western provinces. It has still received urgent calls for further aid, and it has to watch events in the adjoining territory of his Highness the Nizam, among whose troops a mutinous spirit has already displayed itself. If this spirit should become general in the Nizam's territory, the whole eastern frontier of this Presidency would require to be protected against any sudden inroad.

7. In these conjunctures it has occurred to us that your Excellency might be able, consistently with proper regard to the interests committed to your charge, to spare at least one of Her Majesty's regiments now stationed at the Cape for duty in this presidency. This would be an important accession of strength, while, if a larger reinforcement can be afforded us, it might enable this government to render further assistance to the government of the North-western provinces, and a feeling of confidence would be inspired that the British Government was bringing all its resources to bear on the present crisis. In the earnest hope that your Excellency may be able to comply with this request to the extent at the very least of one regiment of infantry, the steamer "Pottinger" has been despatched, and the steamer "Chusan" will follow for its conveyance to Bombay.

8. We, however, hope that your Excellency may have it in your power to despatch at this crisis a much larger force (comprising artillery, which is much needed,) for the relief of India, and that you will be able to find tonnage and possibly steam tonnage at the Cape. We have already had the honor of pointing out to your Excellency that the proportion of European troops in this presidency is less by one-half than its usual amount in times of perfect tranquillity. Were four regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery sent to Bombay, our ordinary peace establishment would only be completed.

9. Looking, however, to the more pressing exigencies of other parts of the empire, and being aware that for the next four or five months the Ganges is the line by which troops can best be conveyed to the chief seats of the revolt, we would only ask your Excellency to send two regiments of infantry to Bombay; any other troops, whether infantry or

artillery, which can be spared from the Cape colony, we think should be despatched to Calcutta.

MAURITIUS.

10. We have no hesitation in assuring your Excellency that whatever amount of aid you are in a position to afford will be most gratefully acknowledged by the Hon. Court of Directors and by the Government of India.

11. In explanation of the fact of this application being addressed to your Excellency by this Government, we beg to state that the telegraphic communications are all interrupted, and communication by post is uncertain, and much valuable time would therefore be lost in awaiting the result of a reference to the Government of India.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN.
(Signed) A. MALET.

Bombay Castle, June 29, 1857.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Encl. 3 in No. 1.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Mauritius, Government House, July 20, 1857.

THE very critical position of affairs in India, disclosed in the Despatch of the 29th ultimo from the Government of Bombay to my address, and which you have perused, calls for the active co-operation of every authority subject to Great Britain; and although there is unfortunately at present only one regiment of infantry stationed in the colony, I am of opinion that the urgent requisition from the Government of Bombay for assistance should be complied with to the greatest extent that it is in our power to afford.

I would therefore propose (with your concurrence, which has been so readily accorded) that a company of Artillery, and so many of the 33rd Regiment as can be accommodated, should be embarked on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Pottinger" as speedily as they can be got ready, with orders to proceed to Bombay with all practicable despatch. As in the letter from the Government of Bombay to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, the want of artillery is specially adverted to, it appears exceedingly desirable that if one of the two companies of this arm now in garrison can be spared for this most important and pressing service, it should accompany the infantry.

We have reason to expect that our garrison will shortly be reinforced by another regiment of infantry, on the arrival of which I would suggest that the remainder of the 33rd should be sent on to Bombay, unless it should be notified to us in the interim that they are not required.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

His Honour Major-General Hay,
Commanding Forces.

Enclosure 4 in No. 1.

Encl. 4 in No. 1.

SIR,

Mauritius, Head Quarters, Port Louis, July 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter marked "Confidential" of the 20th instant.

Entirely agreeing with your Excellency in the necessity of assisting by every means in our power the menaced position of the British Empire in India, I have ordered five companies of the 33rd Regiment to embark immediately for Bombay in the steamer "Pottinger," and will send another company of the same Regiment, and a company of Royal Artillery, the moment I can procure a ship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES M. HAY,
Major-General.

His Excellency Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.

Enclosure 5 in No. 1.

J. A. GUTHRIE, Esq., Agent for the Lindsay Line of Steamers.

Encl. 5 in No. 1.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, July 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Captain Jenkins, of the Indian Navy, having been sent here on special service by the Bombay Government, and having, in execution of his mission, applied to charter the steamer "England" to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with important despatches, and to obtain immediate reinforcements of troops for India, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of the above steamer deviating from her voyage for that purpose; and his Excellency will address Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject, pointing out the essential service thus rendered to the country, and requesting that the owners of the "England" may be relieved from any

44 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

MAURITIUS.

liability or penalties to which they might be subjected, under the terms of their contract with Her Majesty's Government, by reason of such deviation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HUMPHRY SANDWICH,
Colonial Secretary.

Encl. 6 in No. 1.

Enclosure 6 in No. 1.

MINUTE.

I AM informed that some alarm has been excited, and that by many persons apprehensions are entertained, lest our Indian labourers may be disposed to enter into unlawful combinations, in order to take advantage of the reduction in our garrison, consequent on the recent despatch of troops to Bombay, and may become inoculated with the mutinous spirit which has broken out in the Native army of Bengal. But I confess I am at a loss to discover on what grounds the apprehension rests, or what object the Indians here could promise to themselves from following the example in question. Nor can I understand what common purpose, or what possible ties of interest or of sympathy, can exist between the poor low-caste coolies, who come here from Bengal and the coast to till our soil and earn their bread, with the fanatical, haughty Mahomedan, the wily Brahmin, or the fearless, high-spirited Rajpoot, of whom the Bengal army is almost entirely composed; and who are principally recruited from Oude and provinces of the Doab. In my opinion, the causes, whatever they are, that have produced this deplorable revolt, can find no place here, nor can the aspirations or views which may have operated upon Sepoys in Hindoostan, whether engendered by fanaticism or thirst for conquest, be brought to bear upon coolies in Mauritius; even if there should be found amongst them wicked and designing men with sufficient influence and courage to make the attempt, which there seems no reason that I am aware of to anticipate.

But if, notwithstanding the great improbability of such an event, the dreaded combinations could be formed and marshalled; where are their means of aggression, where their munitions of war, or how long could they stand against the smallest number of well-armed and disciplined soldiers?

Again; it may be said that, without combination, some of the more evil-disposed on different estates may turn insubordinate, refuse to work, or even rise in a body for purposes of plunder,—contingencies that may occur, whether the garrison consist of two regiments or only two companies, and these could not be prevented by the employment of troops.

But, looking to the experience of the past, are employers warranted in encouraging such imaginary fears? Have the coolies, by conduct or demeanour, ever exhibited symptoms to induce such a belief? No. On the contrary, they have been throughout remarkable for submission to the authority of their masters and for unhesitating obedience to that of the civil power, whenever it has been necessary to exercise it. Moreover, the labourers' prospects were never so good as at the present moment, nor were planters ever in a better position to pay their wages with regularity and precision. Upon estates where this condition of engagements is strictly conformed to, and where masters take care to satisfy themselves that Indians are properly treated by their employers, they will hold the surest guarantee against disaffection or disorder, and the best security against any interruption of the very satisfactory relations that now generally subsist between planters and labourers.

At the same time, it is the duty of all who are charged with the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property, to omit no precautions calculated to conduce to the furtherance of these important ends; taking special care to avoid any measure indicative of suspicion or distrust of the loyalty and pacific disposition of the Indian population, but exercising such vigilance as will enable them to detect and immediately report to Government any attempt at combination on their part, or any other proceedings of an unusual or questionable character.

A copy of this Minute to be furnished for the information and guidance of the Acting Superintendent of Police and of District Magistrates, and a copy of it also to the Mayor.

J. M. HIGGINSON.

Réduit, July 27, 1857.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 148.)

Mauritius, August 10, 1857.

(Received September 25, 1857.)

SIR,

REFERRING to my Despatch* of the 28th ultimo, marked "Confidential," reporting the circumstances under which six companies of the 33rd Regiment

* Page 40.

and one company of Artillery had been despatched to Bombay, I now beg leave to intimate that the 4th Foot arrived here on the 2nd instant by the ship "Lord Raglan," and that it is intended to embark on board that vessel, for the same destination, the two remaining companies of the former regiment.

2. The "Lord Raglan" has been detained here longer than was expected; but I understand she will now be ready to sail on the 13th instant, and, at this season of the year, a rapid passage to Bombay may be confidently reckoned on.

3. The regrettable detention is in noway attributable to the military authorities, as the troops were ready for embarkation the day after the vessel came in.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

MAURITIUS.

No. 3.

No. 3.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, dated Mauritius, September 5, 1857. (Received October 23, 1857. Answered No. 71, November 10, 1857, page 47.) (No. 172.)

REFERRING to my Despatch, marked "Confidential,"* of the 28th July, transmitting a copy of Correspondence with the Government of Bombay relating to the scarcity of European troops in that Presidency at the present crisis, I now beg leave to forward copies of another communication received from the Government of Bombay on the same subject, and of my reply.

* Page 40.

The detaching of a wing of the 4th Regiment will certainly leave Mauritius with a garrison reduced considerably below the strength that has been assigned for its requirements, and less than the position and importance of the colony would entitle it to; but the urgency of the requisition and the emergency of the service for which additional reinforcements were required at Bombay, appeared to the Major-General and myself to justify our laying aside ordinary considerations; and anticipating the approval of Her Majesty's Government to the measure, we at once resolved to despatch the wing, amounting to about 300 rank and file, which was yesterday embarked on the "Assaye" and sailed the same day.

Encl. 1.

Encl. 2.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Encl. 1 in No. 3.

To his Excellency Sir James M. Higginson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius.

HONOURABLE SIR,

WE have the honour to state that the "Pottinger" and the "Canning" arrived at Bombay on the 6th instant, having on board 600 men of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment and a company of the Artillery.

2. It is now our grateful duty to tender to your Excellency and to the Government of Mauritius, our warmest acknowledgments for the prompt and generous manner in which your Excellency has responded to our appeal, and for the valuable assistance which you have afforded to this Government.

3. It is with deep regret that we have to inform your Excellency that since the date of our last Despatch the gloomy aspect of affairs in India has become still more dark. The city of Delhi remains still in the hands of the insurgents; Agra, the seat of the Government of the north-western provinces, has been attacked, and the cantonments burnt,—the European inhabitants being compelled to take refuge in the fort. Five fortified positions in the city of Lucknow, now closely besieged, are the only places held by us at present in the whole province of Oude. At the large military station of Cawnpore a considerable body of European soldiers, compelled by starvation, after a gallant resistance, to capitulate upon honourable terms, have been, with many women and children, basely murdered. Your Excellency will understand how momentous is the struggle in which we are engaged, when we state that of the seventy-four regiments of native infantry in the Bengal army, not more than seven have remained loyal, and several irregular corps of infantry and several regiments of cavalry, regular and irregular, have broken into mutiny, and that the native artillery has in many instances taken part in the revolt.

4. We also deeply regret to state that disaffection has been exhibited in a portion of one regiment of the Bombay army, and that an outbreak has occurred at Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's country. The former circumstance has compelled us to send strong

46 CORRESPONDENCE *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

MAURITIUS.

detachments of European infantry to the Southern provinces of our Presidency, and on account of the latter, we have, at the urgent request of the Resident, sent a wing of the 12th Lancers to Hyderabad, it being feared that the outbreak, though promptly repressed at the time, may be renewed with tenfold violence at the approaching festival of the Mohurram.

5. Under these circumstances we have thought it our duty again to solicit aid from your Excellency's government. We are under the impression that Her Majesty's 4th regiment must by this time have arrived at Mauritius. We have, therefore, sent the Honourable Company's steamer "Assaye" to Port Louis, in the hope that your Excellency may be able to place at our disposal the services of a wing of the 4th regiment in addition to the 33rd. If your Excellency's government can afford us this additional assistance, the "Assaye" will bring the entire wing of the 4th to Bombay; if not, the two remaining companies of the 33rd, should they not have been already sent in a sailing vessel.

6. We can only, in conclusion, reiterate the expression of our gratitude for the assistance already afforded, and state that we have prominently drawn the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors to the generous co-operation which we have received from your Excellency.

We have, &c.
(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.
(Signed) J. R. LUMSDEN.
(Signed) A. MALET.

Bombay Castle, August 11, 1857.

Encl. 2 in No. 2.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

RIGHT HON. AND HON. SIRS,

Mauritius, September 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 30th ultimo, of your letter of the 11th ultimo, delivered by senior Lieutenant Adams, conveying the expression of your thanks to the Colonial Government and myself for the small reinforcement sent on by the "Pottinger" and "Canning," and representing the urgent necessity that still existed for such further assistance as we could afford.

The departure of the two remaining companies of the 33rd Regiment, per transport "Lord Raglan," has already been reported, and a wing of the 4th Regiment will, in accordance with your desire, be embarked to-morrow on the "Assaye," about 320 strong, all effective.

Sensible of the inadequacy of this reinforcement, I have communicated your requisition to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, trusting that he may be able to detach to your aid at least another regiment from the larger garrison serving in that command.

It would not be courteous to pass unnoticed your flattering appreciation of the small service that we have been enabled to render to the Government of Bombay and to our fellow countrymen in India at this conjuncture. But strongly impressed with the gravity of the exigency, we feel that we have done nothing more than our duty, and we regret that the extent of the service has been necessarily restricted by the very limited means at our disposal.

Earnestly hoping to soon hear more favourable tidings of the progress made in the suppression of the revolt and in the restoration of public confidence and peace, than those communicated in your Despatch under acknowledgment,

To the Governor and Council of Bombay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor STEVENSON.

No. 1.

(No. 35.)

SIR,

Downing Street, September 27, 1857.

I HAVE much satisfaction in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the India Board, conveying the thanks of the Government of Bombay, and of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, for the prompt and cordial assistance afforded by Sir J. Higginson at the head of the Mauritius Government, and by the Commander of the Forces, in despatching the largest possible number of troops for service in India during the present crisis.

Her Majesty's Government have also derived great satisfaction from the receipt of this intelligence.

Governor Stevenson,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

SIR,

India Board, September 18, 1857.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to request that you will notify to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Government of Bombay has brought prominently to the notice of the authorities in this country the cordial sympathy and prompt co-operation afforded by his Excellency Sir James Higginson, K.C.B., the Governor of Mauritius, and by Major-General Charles Hay, commanding the forces on that Island, in despatching to India the largest possible number of troops for service there during the present crisis.

The Board desire to add their thanks for the generous earnestness with which the Government of Mauritius have responded to the call made upon them.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE CLERK.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor STEVENSON.

(No. 71.)

SIR,

Downing Street, November 10, 1857.

I HAVE received your predecessor's confidential Despatch of the 28th July, and No. 172 of the 5th September,* reporting that he had, in conjunction with the Major-General commanding the forces, sent to Bombay all the troops that could be spared from Mauritius. * Pages 40 and 45.

I have to convey to you the entire approbation of Her Majesty's Government of the prompt and decisive manner in which Mr. Higginson and Major-General Hay performed their part towards restoring security to the British dominions in the East Indies.

I have further to acquaint you that as soon as circumstances will permit, the wing of the 4th Regiment will be sent back to Mauritius, beside another regiment being despatched to replace the 33rd.

Governor Stevenson,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

LONDON :
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FURTHER PAPERS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

**THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS
TO INDIA**

FROM THE COLONIES OF

**THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, CEYLON, AND
MAURITIUS.**

In continuation of Papers presented December 1857.

**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
March 1858.**



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1858.

SCHEDULE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY.

Right Hon.
Sir G. Grey.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Oct. 28, 1857 (153) -	Application for Horses from the Government of Bombay; steps taken for the supply of. Enclosing Letter addressed to Lord Elphinstone -	9
2	Nov. 2, 1857 (156) -	Enclosing a comparative Return of the Number of Troops serving in the Cape of Good Hope and Natal on 31st August 1852 and 31st July 1857	11
3	Nov. 2, 1857 (157) -	Showing the total amount of the Force diverted from its route to China and sent to Calcutta -	12
4	Nov. 2, 1857 (158) -	Reporting generally on the steps which he has taken for affording assistance to the Government of India - - - - -	13
5	Nov. 3, 1857 (159) -	Relative to the supply of Horses for Calcutta and Bombay - - - - -	16
6	Nov. 5, 1857 (160) -	Reporting his intention of sending 1,000 additional Horses to Calcutta - - - - -	16
7	Nov. 5, 1857 (161) -	Recapitulating the Instructions he has received and reporting fully the course he intends to pursue in affording Assistance to India -	17
8	Nov. 11, 1857 (162) -	Stating that no more Troops can be sent to India until the Arrival of Two Regiments from England - - - - -	19
9	Nov. 11, 1857 (163) -	Reporting that 2,000 barrels of Flour shall be at once sent to Calcutta - - - - -	20
10	Nov. 14, 1857 (165) -	Reporting the Transfer from the "Hydaspes" to the "Himalaya" of a Battery of Artillery to take charge of the Horses on board the latter Vessel - - - - -	20
11	Nov. 23, 1857 (171) -	Enclosing Correspondence with Admiral Sir F. Grey relative to Supplies of Provisions for India - - - - -	21
12	Nov. 30, 1857 (175) -	Detailing the Vessels and number of Horses which have sailed, or are about to sail, for India -	22
13	Nov. 30, 1857 (176) -	Reporting that he has ordered 100 Mules to be purchased and sent to Calcutta -	22
14	Dec. 3, 1857 (185) -	Reporting the Detention of Two Officers and Seventy Men of the 7th Dragoon Guards to proceed to India in two Transports to take charge of Horses - - - - -	22

SCHEDULE.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.
Sir G. Grey.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
15	Dec. 4, 1857 (187) -	Reporting that he has ordered all the remaining Artillery Horses in South Africa, and other Horses from the Cape Corps to be sent to Calcutta - - - - -	23
16	Dec. 8, 1857 (193) -	Reporting the Transfer from the "Viscount Canning" to the "Blue Jacket" Transport, of a Detachment of the Royal Artillery to take charge of Horses - - - - -	23
17	Dec. 8, 1857 (194) -	Reporting that he had directed that One Lieutenant and Twenty-nine Men of the Royal Artillery, forming part of the Garrison of Cape Town, should be sent to Calcutta in charge of 150 Horses - - - - -	24
18	Dec. 11, 1857 (197) -	Stating that he will hold Troops in readiness to be sent on to India in compliance with Instructions received - - - - -	24
19	Dec. 16, 1857 (198) -	Reporting the sailing of the "Himalaya" with 250 Horses for Calcutta - - - - -	25
20	Dec. 16, 1857 (200) -	Enclosing Letter from the Government of Madras conveying the Thanks of the Governor in Council for the Assistance rendered to the Government of India - - - - -	25
21	Dec. 26, 1857 (204) -	Reporting the further despatch of Horses to Calcutta and Bombay - - - - -	26
22	Dec. 26, 1857 (205) -	Relative to the Despatch of the 45th Regiment to India - - - - -	26
23	Dec. 28, 1857 (210) -	Enclosing Letter addressed to the Supreme Government of India requesting that they will send Steamers for any further Troops required from the Cape - - - - -	26

The Secretary of
State.

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

1	Jan. 19, 1858 (288) -	Acknowledging his Despatch, No. 153, of 28th October, and stating that Lord Panmure had expressed his entire approval of the steps taken - - - - -	28
2	Feb. 2, 1858 (293) -	Stating that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have expressed their high sense of the Aid which he had afforded in meeting the Demand for Horses made by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay - - - - -	28
3	Feb. 5, 1858 (303) -	Acknowledging his various Despatches on the subject of the Succours he had been able to afford to the Indian Government - - - - -	28
4	March 5, 1858 (2) -	Announcing the Decision of Her Majesty's Government, that the Reserve Battalion of the 12th Foot should be withdrawn from the Cape without relief - - - - -	29
5	March 13, 1858 (10)	Stating that the Court of Directors have viewed with entire satisfaction the proposed Arrangements he has made for sending Horses to Calcutta and Bombay - - - - -	30
6	March 23, 1858 (11)	Acknowledging his further Despatches, and conveying the approval of Her Majesty's Government of the Measures adopted for supplying Horses to India - - - - -	30

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR SIR H. G. WARD.

Sir H. G. Ward.

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Dec. 14, 1857 (229) -	Reporting that he had made Arrangements for the immediate Departure of the 80th Regiment for Calcutta on its arrival from the Cape; transmitting Correspondence on the Subject -	32
2	Jan. 9, 1858 (5) -	Reporting the arrival at Galle from Algoa Bay of the 80th Regiment, and part of the 6th and 13th Regiments, to be sent on to India. Also that the "Chesapeake" and Gunboats for service in the Bay of Bengal have reported themselves and gone on - - - - -	34

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State.

1	Feb. 19, 1858 (33) -	Approving the course he has adopted, and expressing the cordial Acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government of the steps he has taken for affording Aid to India - - -	35
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MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR STEVENSON.

Governor Stevenson.

1	Oct. 5, 1857 (1) -	Enclosing a Communication from the Governor of La Reunion, containing an offer of Military Assistance in the event of the occurrence of any Disturbances in Mauritius, with the Answer returned thereto - - - - -	38
2	Nov. 25, 1857 (35) -	Reporting the arrival of the "Sarah Sands" after her partial Destruction by Fire at Sea, with the Head Quarters of the 54th Regiment, to be immediately sent on to India - - -	39

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State.

1	Dec. 21, 1857 - (Confidential.) -	Acknowledging with satisfaction his Despatch of the 5th October, and stating that a suitable acknowledgment will be made on the subject to the French Court - - - - -	40
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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

FURTHER PAPERS, &c.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

Despatches from Governor Sir G. Grey.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right
Honourable H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 153.)

Cape Town, October 28, 1857.

(Received, December 23, 1857.)

(Answered No. 288, January 19, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

ADVERTING to my Despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, upon the subject of horses being sent from this colony to India, I have the honour to state, that the Government of Bombay, in ignorance of the instructions issued by the India Board, as contained in Mr. R. Vernon Smith's letter to yourself of the 5th August last, has sent down two ships, the "Persia" and the "Ocean Monarch," capable of carrying 280 horses, and has made a demand on this country for 500 horses in the whole.

2. It will be impossible for me at present to comply with that demand, and to furnish the 1,000 horses for Calcutta. In order, however, to avoid the heavy expense which would be incurred by the detention of the "Persia" and "Ocean Monarch," I have ordered 280 horses to be shipped in these vessels for Bombay, and I propose then to send no more horses to that place until 1,000 horses have been sent to Calcutta.

3. The enclosed copy of a private letter which I have written to Lord Elphinstone, and the herewith transmitted copies of the letters alluded to in that communication, will make you fully aware of the grounds which have led me to pursue this course, which I trust may be that which is most in consonance with the views of Her Majesty's Government.

Oct. 27, 1857.
Enclosure.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

MY DEAR LORD,

Cape Town, October 27, 1857.

I THINK it better to write to you in the form of a private letter, as I can write more unreservedly regarding the demand for horses which has been made upon us by the Bombay Government. The documents I have in my possession upon this subject are as follows:—

The copy of a private letter from your Lordship to Sir Henry Somerset, of the 16th July, in which you state that you had asked Colonel Russell to inquire from Major Woosnam what number of horses he expected to get this year from the dealers, and that his answer was that he expects at least 3,000 to choose from; that he, nevertheless, thinks that it would be a good measure to order at least 100 artillery draught horses from the Cape; that it therefore appears to you that that order may be safely doubled, and that the Bombay Government may ask for 200 or even 300 horses. I have next a letter from Sir Henry Somerset, of the same date, in which he simply expresses his desire that effect should be given to your wishes, as stated above.

Next comes a letter signed by a name I cannot read, Colonel ———, Secretary to Government, dated Military Department, Bombay Castle, 7th September 1857, requesting that I will give such assistance as he may require to Captain Shewell, who has been sent down here for a supply of horses which are urgently required for the Indian army.

B

Sub-Encls. 1, 2, 3.

10 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

At the same time, two vessels, the "Persia" and the "Ocean Monarch," arrived here fitted to convey horses to Bombay, and with grooms and water on board, but without forage. The "Persia" will carry 120 horses, and is chartered for the sum of 3,000*l.*, and is liable to a demurrage of 38*l.* a day for every day that she may be detained here after her arrival. The "Ocean Monarch" is chartered for the sum of 4,500*l.*, and will carry 160 horses, and is only liable to a demurrage of 15*l.* per diem, such demurrage not commencing until the vessel has lain here for ten clear days.

I, at the same time, have in my possession instructions from the Home Government to purchase horses for artillery and cavalry purposes for the Indian army, to the number of 1,000; and I have a letter from the India Board, dated 5th August last, in which I am informed that these 1,000 horses should be sent to Calcutta, in preference to any other port in India, as another arrangement has been made for obtaining a supply of horses at Bombay; and I have reason to believe that the whole of the proceedings which are being taken in India are based upon the supposition that I will supply these 1,000 horses at Calcutta with very little delay. I have therefore taken all our own artillery horses, about 100 in number, from our field batteries, and have dismounted 200 men of the Cape corps, and I have further already purchased about 550 horses, all of which, about 850 in the whole, were in the process of shipment for Calcutta.

At this moment Captain Shewell appears in the field with the "Persia" and "Ocean Monarch," with an order for 500 horses for Bombay, accredited to the Lieut.-General, and not to myself, and this by Sir Henry Somerset and not by the Bombay Government, and with an order upon the military chest for the amount he may require. There are thus now two competitors in the field for the purchase of horses for the Indian Government in this limited market; the result will be, under one supposition, enormously to raise the price of horses, but it is even possible that if it is known that two parties are buying here, people may withhold their horses to see what the market will rise to, and that I may not be able to complete the 1,000 horses for Calcutta, or to remount the Cape corps, or to procure the artillery horses which we now want ourselves. With time and with only one Government managing this, I think it may all be accomplished at a reasonable rate.

At the same time I feel that after the efforts which your Lordship has so nobly made to help everybody else, you are the very last man who ought to be left in a difficulty yourself. I have, therefore, determined to fill up the "Persia" and the "Ocean Monarch" with 280 horses out of those we have purchased, and to despatch them immediately. The "Persia" will sail in two or three days; the "Ocean Monarch" will be delayed about ten days for forage, of which we are deficient; but having done this, I must then order that no more horses should be bought for Bombay until the Calcutta demand is first supplied, as we shall then want about 400 horses for that place; afterwards I will endeavour to procure the additional 220 horses which the Bombay Government require.

I feel sure that your known zeal for the public service will make you feel that I have acted rightly in adopting the course which I have explained in this letter;—although your demand is not immediately fully met, you will get 280 horses much more speedily than you could have hoped for, and the Calcutta demand will be fully met; ultimately we may supply all you want.

You will be glad to hear that everything continues to progress well in this colony, and that we hope soon to hear good accounts from Bombay. If we can in any other way here help you, pray let me know, I shall only be too glad to do so.

His Excellency the Lord Elphinstone,
Governor of Bombay.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bombay, July 16, 1857.

I HAVE the pleasure to enclose you a note just received from Lord Elphinstone on the subject of purchasing horses for artillery service in India. As the steamer is detained for my letter I have only time to say I have written to Sir James Jackson to beg he will give effect to the Governor's wishes, and also permit Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, to purchase the horses. It is very desirable that a batch of horses should arrive in Bombay early in November. I will cause all the official letters to be forwarded by the first mail. I have no doubt Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, who served with me in the regiment for twenty years, will do all that is necessary, as he is now with his regiment on the frontier.

I have sent my friend Mr. Rivers a newspaper giving a summary of all the proceedings in the upper provinces of Bengal in the last fortnight.

Should Captain Jenkins, of the Indian navy, proceed to Cape Town, I beg to recommend him to your Excellency's favourable notice. I cannot close this letter without sincerely congratulating you on the happy success of all your important arrangements for the welfare and prosperity of the colony where I resided so many years.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) H. SOMERSET,
Lt.-Gen. Commanding-in-chief in India.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.
Sub-Enclosure 2.

MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

Bombay, Thursday, July 16, 1857.

As it takes some time to get an answer through the regular official channel, I asked Colonel Russell to inquire from Major Woosnam what number of horses he expected to get this year from the dealers; his answer is, that he expects at least 3,000 to choose from; but he nevertheless thinks that it would be a good measure to order at least one hundred (100) horses for artillery draught purposes from the Cape.

It appears to me that we may safely double this order, and ask for 200, or even 300. If, therefore, you would write a line, as you proposed yesterday, to Lieut.-Colonel Armstrong, C.M.R., requesting him to send us 200 or 300 horses suited to artillery draught, I shall be happy to concur in the measure. I should think that, sending them over in large numbers, we ought to get them for the same money that we have to pay for the best horses here, viz., 55*l*. The passage ought not to cost above 10*l*. or 15*l*. each, the price might, therefore, be 40*l*. or 45*l*.

I have directed the steamer to be detained until your letter is received. Would you have the goodness to send it to Mr. Blowers, with a note to let him know that it is *your* letter, that the steamer may go.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.

True Copy.

(Signed)

H. SOMERSET,
Commanding-in-chief.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

SIR,

Military Department, No. 5042.

Bombay Castle, September 7, 1857.

I AM directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay to request you will be pleased to move his Excellency the Governor to cause such assistance as he may require to be rendered to the officer, Captain Shewell, who is the bearer of this letter, in the performance of the duty for which he has been detached from India to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Colonial Government may be aware that his Excellency Sir Henry Somerset has made a requisition on the Commander of the Forces at the Cape for a supply of horses, which are urgently required for the Indian army.

Doubtful if tonnage can at all times be obtained at the Cape, the Governor in Council of this Presidency has resolved to send two ships, the "Persia" and the "Ocean Monarch," purposely fitted up and provided for the conveyance of horses, to the colony, and an officer of the Quarter-master General's department, Captain Shewell, is sent with them to superintend all the arrangements necessary for the embarkation and despatch of the animals, with their proper attendants and requisite supplies on board.

For the money required for the purchase of the horses the Commander of the Forces at the Cape has been requested by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army to make advances from the military chest; but should this resource fail, the Governor in Council solicits the aid of the Colonial Government to supply the necessary funds, which will be afterwards adjusted with Her Majesty's Government, either in India or in England, as may be desired.

I have, &c.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape of Good Hope.

(Signed) _____ (?)
Colonel, Secretary to Government.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 156.)

Cape Town, November 2, 1857.

(Received January 7, 1858.)

(Answered No. 303, February 5, 1858, p. 28.)

SIR,

HAVING seen very exaggerated statements of the strength of the force now serving in this command, I have the honour to enclose a return of the troops serving in this colony and Natal on the 31st August 1852, and on the 31st July 1857, from which you will see that my predecessor had under his command a force of upwards of 13,000 rank and file paid by the Home Government, which was, comparatively speaking, strong in cavalry, and was of a most efficient description, whilst the force in this command, on the 31st July 1857 (including the German Legion, the officers and men of which were quite new to the country), but slightly exceeded 10,400 rank and file, and was exceedingly deficient in cavalry, whilst the crisis which this country passed

Enclosure.

12 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

through at the close of the year 1856 and the beginning of the year 1857, will by every one be admitted to be much more serious than anything which occurred during the term of office of my predecessor.

2. I beg further to add, that it was nothing but the presence of this force which prevented a war which would have been as expensive and lasting as other Kaffir wars have been, and that I still fear that now the Kaffir nation has been effectually crushed, Great Britain may, as on other occasions, undo all that has been done, by taking some hasty decision. In struggling to prevent such an event, I fear also that I may be misrepresented; but let the consequences be what they may, in that respect Her Majesty's Government may rely that I shall do my duty, and not, in so far as I can prevent it, permit any imprudent risk to be incurred, as I feel that if I did so, and suddenly brought on a war in South Africa, whilst the hands of Great Britain are so fully occupied in India, I should inflict an injury upon England of the very gravest kind.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

RETURN of TROOPS at Cape of Good Hope and Natal on the 31st August 1852 and the 31st July 1857.

31st August 1852.				31st July 1857.			
			Rank and File.				Rank and File.
12th Lancers	-	-	392	Royal Artillery	-	-	421
Royal Artillery	-	-	273	„ Engineers	-	-	245
„ Engineers	-	-	242	2nd Foot	-	-	746
2nd Foot	-	-	544	6th „	-	-	717
6th „	-	-	606	12th „	-	-	409
12th „	-	-	585	13th „	-	-	768
43rd „	-	-	587	45th „	-	-	850
45th „	-	-	951	60th „	-	-	717
60th „	-	-	583	73rd „	-	-	745
73rd „	-	-	525	80th „	-	-	779
74th „	-	-	577	85th „	-	-	769
91st „	-	-	597	89th „	-	-	707
Rifle Brigade	-	-	615	Cape Mounted Rifles	-	-	793
Cape Mounted Rifles	-	-	777	German Legion	-	-	2,000
Levies	-	-	5,172				
Detachments, 2nd and 45th Foot	-	-	96				
				Total	-	-	10,666
Total	-	-	13,122				

R. BATES, Major, Military Secretary.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir G. GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 157.)

Cape Town, November 2, 1857.

(Received, January 7, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, p. 28.)

SIR,

Enclosure.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information a return, showing the regiments and number of men, 92 officers and 1,743 men in all, who have been diverted from their original destination of China, and have been directed from this place upon Calcutta, in pursuance of the intentions I reported to you in my Despatch, No. 115,* of 7th August last.

* Vide Papers presented Dec. 1857, page 14.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 3.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

RETURN of TROOPS under orders for China, but diverted to India.

Encl. in No. 3.

Ship's Name.	Regiment.	Officers.	Men.
Cleopatra - - -	23rd	21	387
Belleisle - - -	93rd	18	318
Mauritius - - -	93rd	34	700
Melville - - -	{ 93rd } { 23rd }	19	338
Total - - -	- - -	92	1,743

82nd and 90th Regiments had passed the Cape previous to the intelligence of the outbreak in India having been received.

R. BATES, Major, Military Secretary.

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 158.)

Cape Town, November 2, 1857.

(Received January 7, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, p. 28.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* marked confidential, of the 26th of August, upon the subject of the military assistance which I have been able to afford to the Government of India.

* Vide Papers presented Dec. 1857, page 10.

2. Upon the 7th of August, Despatch, No. 115,† I reported that Lord Elphinstone had applied to me for two infantry regiments, and had recommended that an artillery force should be sent to Calcutta, and that any further assistance which was sent should also be sent to Calcutta.

† Same Papers, page 14.

Enclosure.

3. Upon the 26th of August, I had the honour of receiving your Despatch, No. 207,‡ of the 29th of June, directing that one regiment of infantry should be sent from the Cape of Good Hope to Calcutta as speedily as possible, if I thought it could be safely spared from this country.

From Bombay Government to his Excellency Sir G. Grey, June 29, 1857.

4. Upon the 21st of September, a Despatch was received from the Supreme Government of India, dated 21st of July, in which the Right Honourable the Governor General did not even allude to the disturbances prevailing in India, and did not request any aid from this Government, except in the purchase of horses.

‡ Vide Papers presented Dec. 1857, page 9.

5. Upon the 25th of September, I received your Despatch§ of the 14th of July, instructing me, if possible, to send one regiment to Ceylon, to replace the troops which had been drafted from thence to Calcutta.

§ Same Papers, page 9.

6. Upon the 23rd of September, I received your confidential Despatch,|| of the 1st of August, directing me to continue to take such measures in connexion with the movement of troops, in conjunction with the Indian authorities, as the interests of the public service might require.

|| Same Papers, page 10.

7. It will thus be seen that, up to the 23rd of September, the application from the Government of Bombay was for two infantry regiments.

8. The Supreme Government of India, in communicating with this Government, did not even ask for one regiment. The instructions I had received from Her Majesty's Government were to send one regiment to Calcutta, and one regiment to Ceylon; and there was a general authority in your Despatch, of the 1st of August, to take, in conjunction with the authorities in India, such measures in regard to the movement of troops as the interests of the public service might require.

9. What I had actually done, under these circumstances, indeed, before I had received any instructions from you, was to divert all the China force which passed here from its original destination, and to direct it on Calcutta; to order the four regiments, named in the margin, to proceed, two to Bombay, one to Calcutta, one to Ceylon; and I sent also a detachment of artillery to Calcutta, which, at the rate of the strength of our regiments here, must be rated at nearly half a regiment; I sent up this detachment of artillery, fully horsed; I took the whole of the specie in the colonial chest, 60,000/., sent that on to

89th.
95th.
13th.
80th.

14 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE

Calcutta, and made such arrangements for purchasing horses as enabled me to procure the required number in a few days.

10. I state all this because, in your confidential Despatch, of the 26th of August, I am informed that Her Majesty's Government trust that I shall have been able to spare six regiments, which will still leave four here, besides the embodied troops of the German Legion, and I fear from these expressions that I shall be considered to have fallen short of the instructions sent me, instead of having, as I thought, much exceeded them.

11. A misconception appears to have arisen from the use of the term regiments; if, for instance, I were to send to India the 12th regiment, which is one of the regiments I am said to retain here, probably not more than 350 men would embark. The total force in the command at the present moment is but 6,265 rank and file, including Natal. Out of that force the 60th regiment, about 760 strong, are under orders for embarkation, and every effort shall be made to send, if possible, still larger reinforcements to India. I shall not attempt, by sending weak regiments, to enable myself to say that I have sent so many regiments, but the force sent shall be efficient and useful, and not a man that can be spared shall be retained in this country. But I beg that Her Majesty's Government will remember that, to send this efficient force, we have crippled the artillery here by sending every horse from our field batteries, that we have temporarily almost destroyed the Cape corps, by taking two hundred of the best horses from that force, and this has been done with 70,000 barbarians within our colonial borders, exclusive of those in Kaffraria and the neighbouring states. The object I have had in view throughout was to furnish to India efficient aid, corresponding to the crisis in the affairs of that empire, not to make an idle boast of having sent so many regiments.

12. I would also point out that I am yet in ignorance whether we may be required to send on from hence a regiment to New Zealand, in place of the 89th, as a force of six regiments in the whole appear to be the force which Her Majesty's Government wish to have sent on from here to India, and they may make their arrangements upon the supposition that no larger force is sent to that country.

13. I ought to add, that whatever the wishes of Her Majesty's Government might have been, we could not, until the present moment, have obtained transport to India for additional regiments, and the force of the dockyard here is so weak that it is impossible to fit such a number of vessels for horses or troops without considerable delay; so much is this the case that some part of the transport ordered for troops and horses on the 1st ultimo has not, with every exertion, been yet got ready for the embarkation of horses or men. After the number of troops which have gone on to India, I have given the preference to the early transport of horses rather than to men, in order thereby to render the army in India more efficient. Even here, however, we have been obstructed by the difficulty of procuring forage of a nature fit to be taken to sea for so large a number of horses, although this difficulty will now in a few days disappear from the new crops coming in.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 4.

• Enclosure in No. 4.

(No. 702 of 1857, Secret Department).

To his Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope.

HONOURABLE SIR,

WE have the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration the following circumstances.

2. On the 10th of May a mutiny broke out among the native troops of the Bengal army at Meerut, an important station under the Government of the North-western provinces of India. Several Europeans were murdered. The mutiny immediately extended to Delhi, where the lives of many officers, civil and military, and of several ladies, were sacrificed. The mutineers, on gaining possession of the city of Delhi, proclaimed a member of the old imperial family as king, and called on their countrymen to co-operate in the annihilation of the British power in India.

3. The evil example exhibited at Meerut and Delhi has been followed throughout the whole of Northern India. From Calcutta to the Punjab there is hardly a station in which mutiny has not broken out, or in which it has not been found necessary to disarm the native troops. At several stations many officers and other European inhabitants have been murdered by the mutineers.

4. The armies of Madras and Bombay have up to the present time remained firm in their allegiance.

5. The accompanying copies of summaries of Indian news prepared for circulation in England will place your Excellency in possession of the principal events in this extraordinary movement, the most momentous in the annals of our Indian Empire. The ostensible cause of the mutiny, your Excellency will observe, was the introduction of the new cartridges for the Enfield rifles, which, as being prepared in some degree with tallow, were regarded as offensive to the religious feelings of the native troops. A sentiment, through the exertions of evil agents, appears to have been engendered, that the introduction of these cartridges was designed as an insult to the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions, and as the first indication of a policy having for its object the destruction of those religions. It would be out of place now to speculate how far other motives have conduced to the mutinous spirit so widely and so violently exhibited. It will be sufficient to regard the actual facts alone, and to state that British ascendancy in India has never received so serious a menace.

6. Your Excellency will immediately understand, with nearly the whole of the Bengal army either in open mutiny, or disarmed in order to prevent them from mutinying, the presence of strong reinforcements of European troops is an absolute necessity. The Government of Bombay has reason to feel a just confidence in the fidelity of its native army; it has stood firm, and we believe it will continue to stand firm, but it is recruited in a great part from the same provinces as the Bengal army, and with the evil example of that army before them it would be of very doubtful policy to trust implicitly to troops surrounded by such temptations to revolt as they are unquestionably exposed to. This Government, out of the eight European regiments which garrison its stations, inclusive of those in Sind and of Aden, has in the present emergency despatched four regiments to Bengal and the Punjab, and the greater part of another to places subordinate to the Government of the North-western provinces. It has still received urgent calls for further aid, and it has to watch events in the adjoining territory of his Highness the Nizam, among whose troops a mutinous spirit has already displayed itself. If this spirit should become general in the Nizam's territory, the whole eastern frontier of this Presidency would require to be protected against any sudden inroad.

7. In these conjunctures it has occurred to us that your Excellency might be able, consistently with proper regard to the interests committed to your charge, to spare at least one of Her Majesty's regiments now stationed at the Cape for duty in this Presidency. This would be an important accession of strength, while if a larger reinforcement can be afforded to us it might enable this Government to render further assistance to the Government of the North-western Provinces, and a feeling of confidence would be inspired that the British Government was bringing all its resources to bear on the present crisis. In the earnest hope that your Excellency may be able to comply with this request to the extent at the very least of one regiment of infantry, the steamer "Pottinger" has been despatched and the steamer "Chusan" will follow for its conveyance to Bombay.

8. We, however, hope that your Excellency may have it in your power to despatch at this crisis a much larger force (comprising artillery, which is much needed,) for the relief of India, and that you will be able to find tonnage, and possibly steam tonnage at the Cape. We have already had the honour of pointing out to your Excellency that the proportion of European troops in this Presidency is less by one-half than its usual amount in times of perfect tranquillity. Were four regiments of infantry and three companies of artillery sent to Bombay, our ordinary peace establishment would only be completed.

9. Looking, however, to the more pressing exigencies of other parts of the empire, and being aware that for the next four or five months the Ganges is the line by which troops can best be conveyed to the chief seats of the revolt, we would only ask your Excellency to send two regiments of infantry to Bombay; any other troops, whether infantry or artillery, which can be spared from the Cape colony, we think should be despatched to Calcutta.

10. We have no hesitation in assuring your Excellency that whatever amount of aid you are in a position to afford will be most gratefully acknowledged by the Honourable the Court of Directors and by the Government of India.

11. In explanation of the fact of this application being addressed to your Excellency by this Government, we beg to state that the telegraphic communications are all interrupted, and communication by post is uncertain, and much valuable time would therefore be lost in awaiting the result of a reference to the Government of India.

We have, &c.

(Signed) ELPHINSTONE.
(Signed) J. G. LUMSDEN.
(Signed) A. MALET.

Bombay Castle, June 29, 1857.

16 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 159.)

Cape Town, November 3, 1857.

(Received January 7, 1858.)

(Answered No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

Calcutta.	
Sailed—	
H.M.S. "Penelope"	60
Shipping horses—	
H.M.S. "Megara"	85
Ready for shipping—	
"Judith"	220
	—365
Bombay.	
Sailed—	
"Persia"	120
Shipping horses—	
"Ocean Monarch"	160
	—280
	645

I HAVE the honour to call your attention to the statement noted in the margin, from which you will find that 645 (six hundred and forty-five) horses have been already shipped, or are about to be shipped to Calcutta and Bombay, in transport now ready for them. I beg also to report, that transport is now being prepared for 350 additional horses, which are ready for shipment, making a total of 995 horses; 200 of these additional horses will be embarked on the 21st instant, before which date the necessary forage cannot be provided for them. The other 150 horses, together with another 100 horses which we are now purchasing, will be shipped the moment the hired transport "Blue Jacket" arrives, which the Supreme Government of India has chartered for their conveyance, and is sending down from Calcutta. When she sails from hence 1,095 horses will have been sent on to India.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 160.)

Cape Town, November 5, 1857.

(Received January 13, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 293, February 2, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

* Vide Papers presented Dec. 1857, pages 9, 10, 11.

ADVERTING to your Despatches* of the 14th of July, 5th of August, and 31st of August, directing me to purchase horses for India, for artillery and cavalry, to the amount of 1,000, and to send them to Calcutta in preference to any other port in India, as another arrangement had been made for obtaining a supply of horses for Bombay.

2. I have the honour to inform you that, as nearly as I can estimate, four troops of horse artillery have been sent on to India, for which 1,000 horses will be required; as also seven field batteries, for which nearly 1,500 horses will be required. In addition, nineteen or twenty companies of artillery have been sent to India, with several cavalry regiments. I think, therefore, undoubtedly, a much larger number than 1,000 horses will be required in India to render our force effective in the field.

3. I intend, therefore, after the first 1,000 horses have been sent to Calcutta, to complete the 500 horses demanded by the Government of Bombay; and then, if I can obtain them, as I hope I can, to send 1,000 additional horses to Calcutta, making a total of 2,500 horses in the whole. If Her Majesty's Government, or the Indian Government, disapprove of this proceeding, they should at once let me know their wishes regarding it.

4. A letter shall be written to Lord Canning, by a vessel which sails to-morrow, informing him of my intentions in this respect, so that he can stop what I am doing if he thinks it unnecessary; but Her Majesty's Government had also better let me know their views upon this subject.

I have, &c.

The Right. Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 7.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE
No. 7.

(No. 161.)

Cape Town, November 5, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

SIR,

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

I HAVE already had the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch, marked confidential, of the 26th of August last, and I now propose to state the steps which after your recent instructions I intend to continue to take, in order to aid the Government of India, or other parts of our possessions.

Despatch, No. 158,
2 Nov. 1857,
page 13.

2. The instructions now given by Her Majesty's Government amount to this:—that, from South Africa, one regiment is to be sent to Ceylon, and five to the continent of India, six infantry regiments in all, neither more nor less, whilst four regiments are to be retained here. The strength of the regiments to be sent or retained is not stated, and the number of the regiments being given creates an impression that the force in this country is larger than it really is. This I have already pointed out in my Despatch, No. 158, of the 2nd instant.

3. Upon the whole I do not, after the most mature consideration, consider the instructions last received so applicable to the present state of affairs here as the instructions issued to me in your Despatch of the 1st of August, which were to take all such measures with regard to the movement of troops, in communication with the Indian authorities, as the interests of the public service may require; and as the instructions of the 26th of August were issued in ignorance of what I had done, and do not specially repeal those of the 1st of August, I shall continue to act upon those of the 1st of August; for in great affairs, such as are transpiring here, it does not do lightly to depart from a plan of operations once entered on.

4. When the intelligence arrived here of the mutinies which had broken out in India, this colony was passing through a fearful crisis, the nature and extent of which I have detailed in another Despatch; in fact, a powerful and hostile nation was breaking up, and efforts were being made by "Fadana," and other chiefs, to organize from its dissolving elements other new combinations of the petty tribes, which would have been as troublesome as the previous ones, and would speedily have involved us in war. Any sudden removal of our force here would at such a moment have been fatal to the future, by bringing on a contest which would have for long, and at this moment most seriously, embarrassed us, whilst an opportunity of obtaining a peace which must at least last for some time would have been wilfully thrown away.

No. 154.
30 Oct. 1857.

5. The plan was therefore adopted of sending to India a larger force than had been asked for from this colony, in addition to which a part of the China force was diverted from its destination, and directed upon Calcutta. Each part of the whole force thus sent, that is, the force diverted from China, and that sent from this colony, constituted in itself a force considerably larger than I was asked to send by the Indian Government, or than I was authorized by Her Majesty's Government to detach from this place until I received the Despatches to which I am now replying. It must be assumed that the force the Indian Government asked for was, that which at the moment could, conjointly with the China troops, be efficiently used until the expected reinforcements arrived from England; for, since the arrival of the first part of it and the receipt of my letters, two vessels have reached this with Despatches from the Government of Bombay, and, although I told Lord Elphinstone, on the 9th of August, that if matters remained quiet here, I would spare more troops, no farther application for any assistance, but for horses, has been received.

6. The Indian Government may have thought that disasters would result if too large masses of troops were suddenly poured into an unhealthy country. Possibly sufficient provision could not be hurriedly made for their reception, and for the transport they would require. It was most probable that no barrack accommodation existed for them. Where the Sepoys had mutinied, I had reason to believe that the cantonments and European lines had been destroyed, and, probably, much of the camp equipage.

7. I did not know what provision had been made for supplies of fitting food and clothing for such masses of men, or for moving those supplies. I thought it might be some months before such a force could efficiently take the field, and

C

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

I did not know what might be the effect of inaction under such circumstances upon large bodies of troops. It was well for Her Majesty's Government, upon whom the disposal of the troops rested, and who received constant communications from the authorities in India, to incur these risks; but it appeared to me, to whom was intrusted the finest veteran force which belonged to England, that it was safer for these and other reasons not too largely to exceed the demands for troops made upon me.

8. Simultaneously with the despatch of reinforcements from this colony to India, rapid and energetic operations were here carried on against the Kaffir tribes; their disordered masses, where they had again collected, were attacked and routed, and the most troublesome of their chiefs captured, in order that this Government, relieved from all apprehension of a future war, might then be able to devote the whole of its energies to affording continuous and efficient assistance to India or other parts of our empire. I have in my letters to you already fully detailed the plans by which I proposed that this Government should be able continuously to reinforce the army in India; for large reinforcements will be required by so vast an army serving in a climate so unfavourable to European constitutions.

89th, 95th, 13th,
80th, 6th.
Detachment of
Royal Artillery.

9. I propose, therefore, to continue to act upon these plans. I cannot yet with safety send away instantly a very large addition to the regiments which have already gone or are now under orders, as noted in the margin; such a movement might yet encourage the Kaffir tribes, which continue to disperse and break up; but every measure, consistent with safety, is taken to hurry their dispersion, such as continually reducing the number of Kaffirs on public works, who, in a country deprived of troops, would prove a very formidable body, pressing on the trials of the captive chiefs, removing large parties of Kaffirs to the Western districts, &c. &c.; and I will, without unnecessary delay, continue to have other regiments sent on to India, or elsewhere, as I think that this can be safely done; and I shall ultimately, if necessary, do this to an extent even larger than you have ordered, relying upon other young regiments being sent from England, or invalids from India, or what would be better still, upon militia regiments being sent here, as I have before proposed, from which, probably, settlers would be ultimately furnished to the colony, and the necessity of keeping a large force on the frontier ultimately done away with.

10. In this manner efficient reinforcements will during the next few months reach India, which will probably be much required there.

11. I do not, however, think that such large reductions as I can at this fortunate time make in the force serving here can with safety be yet regarded as permanent reductions. It is only successes quite as great as could have been hoped for, that enable us to make such large temporary reductions at this moment; but when they have been carried out, the force left will, in my belief, be too small to provide hereafter for the safety of this colony and Natal, until the measures now in operation have permanently attained the contemplated ends. But I feel sure that Her Majesty's Government, seeing the efforts that we here make to assist India, will, by sending militia regiments, or other means, prevent the peace of this colony being again endangered; and the Kaffir power is at the present moment so completely broken, that ample time will be given for the necessary arrangements for this purpose being made. If they are not made I feel certain that hereafter scenes will occur in the colony of Natal quite as dreadful as those which have now taken place in India.

12. You will thus see that in what I have done I have considered it my duty not to be hurried into losing all that had been so nearly attained here, when the disturbances in India occurred, by sending to that country a force unnecessarily strong, the departure of which would have so weakened us as perhaps to have involved us in immediate serious difficulties, nor did I think it right, without being solicited, to throw away unnecessarily the power of reinforcing other points at which troubles might arise.

13. The empire is large and disjointed, and may at a moment of great danger be easily involved in the greatest peril. If a great crisis takes place in some part of it, the first signs of the coming danger are generally neglected; then, when the onslaught comes, hurried efforts are made to retrieve the previous apathy. If at such a time several distinct portions of the empire, each without considering what has been done elsewhere, place themselves in jeopardy to aid the threatened point, thinking only of it, and danger then suddenly appears

within their own limits, many points of the whole become at the same instant involved in peril, and there would be great danger that the empire might be suddenly broken up.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

14. For instance, in the present case, Ceylon and Mauritius were almost denuded of troops, and each ran some considerable risk to aid India.

15. If I at the same moment had so weakened myself here that disturbances had taken place in consequence, to whom could I have now applied for assistance, and how, when Her Majesty's Government the other day wrote to me in such anxiety about Ceylon having been almost denuded of troops, could I have at once reinforced that Government? What difficulties we should have been in if now that Great Britain has stripped herself of troops, and so large a part of our army is in India, we had had a Kaffir war, a Ceylon rebellion, and disturbances in Mauritius, all upon our hands at once.

16. I therefore thought it was my duty to judge of all this, to send to India such a force as I thought, with all these circumstances in view, was necessary, and as the Government there might ask for, and at the same time conclusively to settle, as rapidly as possible, our own outstanding affairs in this country, so as to be in perfect security, and then to turn my attention to efficiently aiding, with the effective force which we can collect, all those points where aid is required.

17. Having at first made up my mind to pursue this course, I think I shall act most in accordance with your wishes in going steadily on with it, and I hope, as has already been the case with regard to Ceylon, I may be the means of continuing to render aid at points where it may be of the greatest value.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 8.

COPY of DESPATCH from GOVERNOR Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.,

No. 8.

(No. 162.)

Cape Town, November 11, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

SIR,

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

I BEG to state that since I addressed you on the 5th instant, in the Despatch noted in the margin,* upon the subject of the assistance which this colony had rendered and proposed to continue to render to the Indian Government, the "Himalaya" arrived from Calcutta late upon the night of the 10th instant for horses, bringing despatches from Lord Canning up to the 13th of October, stating, that we had helped the Indian Government just in the way and at the time in which help was required, and urgently pressing upon me that horses are at the present moment their chief want in India. I propose, therefore, to continue to direct every effort at the present moment to procuring and shipping horses. The "Himalaya" shall be despatched the very moment she is ready for sea, which will be in about ten days' time.

No. 161, p. 17.

2. You informed me in your Despatch† of the 26th of August last, that two young regiments were coming out to relieve two veteran regiments in this colony. I think until this relief is accomplished, no more troops can go on from hence to India; nor, indeed, are they at this moment required there. But the force here is broken up into so many small detachments, that if I sent at this moment one or two more regiments to India, then when the two relieving regiments arrived here it would be necessary to land those regiments, to break them up into detachments, to march these detachments to relieve the several outposts at which they would be stationed, many of which are some 140 or 150 miles from the probable port of debarkation, then to concentrate the relieved detachments, and to march them to the port where the transports had been detained; which movements of troops would detain the transports a most unreasonable time, and prove the cause of great delay in the arrival of the troops at Point de Galle.

† Papers presented
Dec. 1857, page 10.

3. We shall, therefore, endeavour here to have two regiments prepared to embark on board the transports which bring out the new regiments, as soon as

20 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE

practicable after their arrival in this country ; and when the new regiments have landed, the necessary reliefs of detachments shall afterwards be made for the purpose of concentrating two veteran regiments to proceed to India or elsewhere, if their services are required.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 163.)

Cape Town, November 11, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

Enclosure.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a Despatch, dated 19th of August, from the Supreme Government of India, requesting that a supply of 1,000 barrels of flour may now be sent to Calcutta, and another 1,000 barrels in six months.

2. I think it right to report, for your information, that as such large reinforcements have been poured into India, I intend to forward the whole 2,000 barrels of flour to Calcutta at once.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 9.

Enclosure in No. 9.

(No. 752.)

HONOURABLE SIR,

Council Chamber, Fort William, August 19, 1857.

I AM directed to request that his Excellency the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope may be moved to cause the purchase and despatch of kiln-dried flour to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds (200,000 lbs.) for the use of the commissariat department, by any vessel proceeding from that colony to Calcutta, shortly after the receipt of the present communication, and a further supply to the same extent six months afterwards.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India,
in the Military Department.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape of Good Hope.

No. 10.

No. 10.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 165.)

Cape Town, November 14, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

* Page 19.

IN my Despatch, No. 162,* of the 11th instant, I reported that the "Himalaya" had arrived from Calcutta for the purpose of carrying between 300 and 400 horses to India. No veterinary surgeon, grooms, or other persons to take charge of the horses had been put on board the "Himalaya." It would have been difficult, if not impossible, to have obtained here proper persons to perform these duties ; thus the safety of a large number of horses, collected with great trouble and with much expense, which are so necessary for the efficiency of the Indian army, would have been risked.

2. When this difficulty arose, the steam transport "Hydaspes" was lying in Simon's Bay, with a very strong detachment of Royal Artillery on board, bound to Point de Galle, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Riddell, R.A., and he, at my request, was good enough to transfer to the "Himalaya" a

complete battery of the strength noted in the margin,* consisting of 192 officers and men, including a veterinary surgeon, to take charge of the horses on board the "Himalaya," which will thus probably arrive in Calcutta in good condition, ready immediately to take the field; whilst, as a complete battery has been put on board the "Himalaya," that battery itself will also arrive in a complete state as regards both officers and men.

3. The "Himalaya" will sail in from eight to ten days, and will arrive in Calcutta in a very few days after the "Hydaspes" reaches Point de Galle. I trust, therefore, that the Secretary for War will approve of the arrangement I have thus made, which is so evidently for the good of Her Majesty's service, and that the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Riddell in taking upon himself the responsibility of complying with my requisition may be also duly approved of.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

* Field Battery, Royal Artillery.	
Capt. R. P. Radcliffe.	
2nd. Hon. L. Addington.	
Lieut. F. S. Talbot.	
Lieut. Hon. A. Stewart.	
Lieut. S. E. Cockburn.	
Assist. Surgeon, S. Reoch.	
Vet. Surgeon, S. J. Cochrane.	
Sergeants	12
Corporals	5
Bombardiers	5
Gunners and Drivers	140
Trumpeters	2
Artificers	12
Total	192

No. 11.

No. 11.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 171.)

Cape Town, November 23, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 303, February 5, 1858, p. 28.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information copies of a correspondence which has passed between Admiral Sir Frederick Grey and myself upon the subject of the necessity of forwarding supplies of provisions for the troops now accumulating in India, as I feel that it will be convenient that you should be kept informed of the nature and extent of the supplies which we send on from the Cape to India.

Encl. No. 1.

Encl. No. 2.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Encl. 1 in No. 11.

SIR,

Government House, Cape Town, November 18, 1857.

AS I have reason to believe that the Government of Bengal may be pressed for supplies of bread stuffs, on account of the large number of troops which are now being sent to Calcutta, I have the honour to transmit for your information the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Government upon this subject; your Excellency will thus be able to determine whether, if it is in your power to forward supplies of biscuit to Calcutta, it may not be desirable to do so.

I have, &c.

Rear Admiral Sir F. Grey.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

Encl. 2 in No. 11.

SIR,

"Boscawen," Simon's Bay, November 21, 1857.

IN answer to your Excellency's letter of the 18th instant, representing the want of bread and flour at Calcutta, I have the honour to inform you that the "Oceanic" sailed yesterday with 160,000 lbs. of biscuit for that place.

Another ship, the "Lady Grey," has arrived with an equal quantity of biscuit and 290,000 lbs. of salt meat, with other naval provisions in proportion; and as our supply here is already very large, I intend to send her on also to the senior naval officer in the Hooghly, with directions to him to appropriate her cargo in such a manner as upon consultation with the authorities in India may appear most advantageous to the public service.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,
Governor, &c., Cape of Good Hope.

(Signed) FRED. WM. GREY,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

22 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.
No. 12.

No. 12.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 175.)

Cape Town, November 30, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

(Answered No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

Calcutta.
H.M.S. "Panelope" - 63
" "Megara" - 83
" "Himalaya" - 250
Transport "Judith" - 130
"Blue Jacket" - 200

Bombay.
"Persia" - 120
"Ocean Monarch" - 160
1006

I HAVE the honour to report that the vessels named in the margin have already sailed for India with the number of horses set opposite to them respectively, or are now ready for sea.

2. Another vessel also has been taken up, which will carry about ninety horses, and we have 170 horses at Cape Town, and fifty more, 220 in all, collected ready for shipment when opportunities offer.

3. I should add, that Major Apperley, who you acquainted me in your Despatch confidential, of the 31st August, had been sent out to assist me in the purchase of horses for India, arrived here upon the 6th of November, and that he has been indefatigable in his exertions, and that both himself and Colonel Goad, who was sent down for the same purpose from Calcutta, have rendered every aid in their power in the accomplishment of the duties with which they were charged.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 3.

No. 13.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 176.)

Cape Town, November 30, 1857.

(Received January 8, 1858.)

(Answered No. 303, February 5, 1858, page 28.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to state that, finding that means of transport are likely to be very urgently required in India, whilst it is difficult suddenly to procure such large numbers of horses as are required there at this moment, I have directed that 100 Cape draft mules should be purchased and sent on to Calcutta as an experiment.

2. We always use them in this country in the field, and they will be found very valuable as teams for the artillery ammunition waggons. A few drivers will be sent up with them to instruct the artillery drivers in the mode of managing these animals.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 14.

No. 14.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 185.)

Cape Town, November 3, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 11, March 23, 1858, page 30.)

SIR,

* Page 9.

ADVERTING to my Despatch, No. 153,* of the 28th of October last, in which I reported that I should send 220 more horses to Bombay so soon as I had made arrangements for shipping 1,000 horses to Calcutta, I have now the honour to state, that the steam transport "Southampton," with Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, and 470 of the 7th Dragoon Guards, arrived here on the 28th ultimo, and that as I found it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the services of properly qualified persons to take charge of the two transports which I was about to despatch to Bombay, I caused two officers and seventy men of the 7th Dragoon Guards to be landed here for the purpose of proceeding to Bombay on board the transports with the horses, which will both be despatched within a fortnight or three weeks from the present date.

2. As the 7th Dragoon Guards were proceeding to Kurrachee, the detachment I have detained will arrive there very shortly after the head quarters of their regiment. If I had not taken this step, horses which have been procured at much expense and with great trouble, and which are urgently required for the use of Her Majesty's forces in India, might have been either lost or have been landed in such bad condition as to have been quite unserviceable.

3. I hope, therefore, that the Secretary for War will approve of what I have done.

4. I feel that in this, as in other instances, I have been recently compelled to incur very serious responsibility in interfering with the arrangements which Lord Panmure had made; but I have endeavoured in all instances to give the same orders as I believed his Lordship would have given had he been upon the spot, and which appeared best calculated to promote Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 187.)

Cape Town, December 4, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 11, March 23, 1858, page 30.)

SIR,

ADVERTING to the Despatches I have previously written, informing you that we had taken 200 trained horses from the Cape corps, and 85 trained horses from our field batteries in this country, which should be sent on without delay to Calcutta, I have now the honour to acquaint you that I have, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant General, taken all the remaining artillery horses in South Africa, and other horses from the Cape corps, 55 in all, so that, in the whole, 340 trained horses in fine condition will be sent on to Calcutta, although, indeed, I might safely say that every horse we have sent away may be regarded as a trained horse.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 193.)

Cape Town, December 8, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 11, March 23, 1858, page 30.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that No. 5 Company of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Dyneley, arrived on the 4th instant, in Simon's Bay, on board the "Viscount Canning," bound to Calcutta.

2. At the same time the "Blue Jacket," hired transport, was lying in the harbour of Table Bay, having been sent down here by the Indian Government to convey 220 horses to Calcutta. I found it impossible to procure the services of properly qualified persons to take charge of the horses on board the "Blue Jacket," although it was of the last importance that they should reach Calcutta in the best condition, and fit for immediate service.

3. I therefore directed that one subaltern and 30 men of the Royal Artillery on board the "Viscount Canning" should be landed at Simon's Bay, and be marched to Cape Town, where they arrived yesterday, and they will, in four or five days, be put on board the "Blue Jacket," which will then sail for Calcutta, which place they will reach within two or three weeks after that portion of their company which is on board the "Viscount Canning."

Lieut. Franklin.
1 Sergeant.
3 Bombardiers
and Corporals.
26 Privates.

4. I trust that the Secretary for War will approve of the above reported arrangement.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

24 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.
No. 17.

No. 17.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 194.)

Cape Town, December 8, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 11, March 23, 1858, page 30.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that, finding it impossible to procure the services of duly qualified persons to proceed in charge of 130 horses, which have been shipped on board the "Judith" for Calcutta, I directed that Lieutenant Robinson, and 29 men of No. 2 Company, 13th Battalion, Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Cleaveland, and now forming part of the garrison of Cape Town, should be embarked on board the "Judith," and put in charge of the horses in that vessel.

Enclosure.

2. The Lieutenant General, for the reasons stated in the letter enclosed, requested me to represent to the Governor General that Lieutenant Robinson; and this detachment of 29 men, ought to be sent back from India by the first ship to rejoin their company at the Cape, which I have accordingly done, and I trust that you will secure the sanction of the Secretary for War to the arrangements I have thus made, which were necessary for the good of Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 17.

Enclosure in No. 17.

SIR,

Graham's Town, November 30, 1857.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I have the honour to inform you that instructions have been sent to the Commandant of Cape Town to detach such parties of artillerymen as his Excellency the Governor may direct to take charge of horses proceeding to India.

As this arrangement will, however, break up another company of artillery, the Lieut-General hopes that his Excellency will represent the necessity of these men being sent back from India by the first ship to rejoin their company at the Cape, two companies of artillery being already broken up, viz., Captain Hardy's and Brevet Major Chermide's.

I have, &c.

Major R. Bates, Military Secretary, &c.
Government House.

(Signed) E. S. SMYTH, Lieut.-Col.,
Deputy Quarter-master General.

P.S.—As Captain Cleaveland has the payment of the company it would be a serious inconvenience to detach him to India, and the Lieut-General therefore hopes that he may not be sent by his Excellency.

(Signed) E. S. SMYTH.

No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 197.)

Cape Town, December 11, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 242,* of the 5th of October last, acquainting me with certain arrangements to be made for the conveyance of troops from the Cape of Good Hope to India. In compliance with the instructions thus conveyed to me, I shall hold troops in readiness to be sent on to India in the steamer which is directed to be sent down for them, unless such an emergency should arise as may make it necessary to send on more troops without delay, in which case I shall send on as strong reinforcements as the state of the colony will admit of at the time, in any transport I can obtain, if it is then in my power to procure such here.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

(Signed) G. GREY.

&c.

&c.

&c.

* Papers presented
Dec. 1857, page 11.

No. 19.

No. 19.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 198.)

Cape Town, December 16, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 11, March 23, 1858, page 30.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's screw steam-ship "Himalaya" sailed from this on the 1st instant for East London, which port she reached on the afternoon of the 5th, and at once embarked about 40 horses for India. On the 6th instant she completed this number to 250, which was the greatest number of horses she is capable of carrying, fitted in the manner she now is. Upon the evening of the 6th instant the "Himalaya" sailed from East London for Calcutta; not the slightest injury was received by any one of the 250 horses during the process of embarkation.

2. I should wish here to observe upon the care with which Her Majesty's Government should receive in England statements made regarding this colony by persons who have formerly been here. Its circumstances are now so rapidly altering that those who were here only a few years since can form no idea of its present state.

3. In my Despatch, No. 190, of the 5th instant, I alluded to a very able report, which had been sent to the Secretary for War by Captain Baker of the 10th Hussars, on the subject of procuring horses for cavalry remounts in India. That report was written with great care by an officer whose heart was clearly in his profession, yet he fell into the mistake of thinking that there was no port in South Africa to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope at which horses could be embarked for India. In the case, however, of the "Megæra" and the "Himalaya," we have shown that, at Port Elizabeth 85 horses could be embarked in a few hours, and at East London 250 horses could be embarked in a single day without the slightest difficulty, and without any accident whatever.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 20.

No. 20.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 200.)

Cape Town, December 16, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, the copy of a letter from the Governor in Council at Madras, stating that the measures it was intended to take in this colony to aid the Government of India would be of great value, and not suggesting anything further that I could do.

Enclosure.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Encl. in No. 20.

(No. 796, Political Department.)

SIR,

Fort St. George, September 18, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 8th ultimo, No. 58, and to request that you will offer to Sir George Grey the thanks of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for the information which his Excellency has obligingly sent regarding his arrangements for assisting the Government of India in the present crisis. This prompt and important support will be of much value in restoring order in Bengal, and in discouraging attempts at disturbances in this Presidency, where I am happy to be able to report that quiet has hitherto prevailed.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Cape of Good Hope.

(Signed) E. MALTBY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

26 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA

CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE.

No. 21.

No. 21.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 204.)

Cape Town, December 26, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

(Answered, No. 11, March 23, 1858, page .)

SIR,

SINCE I addressed you in my Despatch, No. 179,* of December 2, reporting the number of horses which would have been sent from hence to India, I now beg to report that we have since laid on the additional horse- transports named in the margin, which will carry the number of horses each, and sail about the dates respectively set opposite to them.

2. Unless further application is made for horses by the Government of Bombay, I do not purpose to send any more to that port after the sailing of the "Granville."

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,

&c. &c. &c.

* This Despatch is not printed, as it merely called attention to a correction to be made in the marginal list of ships given in the Governor's Despatch, No. 175, 30 Nov. 1857, page 22.

Calcutta.

Horses. Date.

1857.

"Mystery" - 130 Jan. 8

"Latona" - 75 Jan. 12

"Viscount Canning" 85 Jan. 17

290

Bombay.

"Ville de Metz" - 90 Jan. 1

"Granville" - 80 Jan. 24

170

No. 22.

No. 22.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 205.)

Cape Town, December 26, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

SIR,

I BEG to point out that, if Her Majesty's Government desire that any particular regiment should go on to India from this command, orders to that effect should be issued by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, as I have no power to do more than to require the Lieutenant-General to despatch a regiment to India; but the choice of the particular regiment vests in the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in this colony.

It would be impossible now to send the 45th Regiment to India, as it is at present broken up into detachments in Natal, as well as in this colony. But so soon as the two young regiments arrive in this colony which you have promised to send out to relieve two seasoned regiments, which are to go on to India, I will then arrange with the Lieutenant-General for the concentration of the 45th Regiment, by relieving it with one of the newly arrived regiments, although this operation will take some little time. At present we could only relieve it with another veteran regiment; and we should have the long and expensive operation of the relief of those distant detachments to repeat over again so soon as a new regiment arrived.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

No. 23.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 210.)

Cape Town, December 28, 1857.

(Received February 8, 1858.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the copy of a letter I have had addressed to the Supreme Government of India, requesting that they will send down steam-vessels for any further troops which they may require from this colony.

2. We have sent to India the "Penelope" and the "Megæra," each carrying troops and horses, and they were the only steamers on this station capable of carrying troops for a long voyage. The "Penelope" has been detained in India, and I fear the "Megæra" has been so likewise.

Enclosure.

3. With the very limited means at the disposal of the Admiral, the fourteen transports named in the margin* have been fitted out or are being fitted out here; but if steamers were sent here in the same manner that they have been sent to the Mauritius and Ceylon, our operations would be very much expedited.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

P.S.—In addition to the transports I have above named as having been fitted out by this Government, the eight transports, also named in the margin,† have been either despatched from this station by the Admiral, or have been sent here by the Indian Government, and having embarked either troops or horses have been sent on to India.

* Ship's Name.	Tons.	Freight.
"Ocean Wave"	345	Troops.
"John Knox"	300	"
"Euphrates"	413	"
"Game Cock"	1394	"
"Trafalgar"	1100	"
"Ladore"	859	"
"George Arkle"	588	"
"Judith"	993	Horses
"Mystery"	1074	"
"Villed Metz"	720	"
"Granville"	696	"
"Latona"	693	"
"Viscount Caning"	751	"
"Henry Ellis"	464	Mules.

† H.M.S. "Penelope," troops and horses.
St. Transport "England," troops.
St. Transport "Madras," troops.
H.M.S. "Megara," troops and horses.
H.M.S. "Himalaya," troops and horses.
"Ocean Monarch," horses.
"Persia," horses.
"Blue Jacket," horses.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Encl. in No. 23.

SIR,

Colonial Office, December 15, 1857.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency Sir George Grey, to transmit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy of a Despatch which his Excellency has received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State respecting the conveyance of troops from this colony for service in India.

I have already communicated in detail the arrangements which Sir George Grey has made from the receipt of the first intelligence of the mutiny in India down to the present date; and I am now directed by his Excellency to express his hope that in the event of a greater number of troops from this colony being required beyond those which have been or are now being forwarded to India, the Governor-General may cause instructions to be issued for sending one or more steam-vessels to the Cape for their reception, as proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

The Hon. the Secretary to the Government
of India, Military Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 242.
5 Oct. 1857, with
Sub-Enclosure.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 288.)

SIR,

Downing Street, January 19, 1858.

* Page, 9.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 153,* of 28th October last, I have to acquaint you that Lord Panmure has expressed his entire approval of your proceedings in having taken the horses of the Royal Artillery at the Cape of Good Hope, and dismounted a portion of the Cape corps, in order to enable you to meet the demand for horses which had been made upon you for the service of the army in India.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 293.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 2, 1858.

* Page 16.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 160,* of 5th November last, reporting the further steps which you had taken to procure horses for India, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have expressed the high sense they entertain of the zealous, effectual, and judicious aid which you have given in meeting the demand for horses made by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 303.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 5, 1858.

No. 156, 2 Nov. 1857.

" 157, " "
" 158, " "
" 159, 3 Nov. "
" 160, 5 Nov. "
" 161, " "
" 162, 11 Nov. "
" 163, " "
" 165, 14 Nov. "
" 171, 23 Nov. "
" 175, 30 Nov. "
" 176, " "

I HAVE received your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, on the subject of the succours which you have been able to afford to the Indian Government.

I am glad to find that they have been very considerable both in men and horses, although you have not fully complied with the instructions which I gave you in my Despatch of the 26th August last, in which I expressed the expectation of Her Majesty's Government that you would be able to spare six regiments for service in India (including the one sent to Ceylon), retaining four in South Africa, besides the Cape Mounted Rifles and the German military settlers now under arms, and leaving you to determine, in conjunction with the Commander of the Forces, what particular regiments should be selected for that service.

I understand from your several Despatches that the total amount of succours which you have sent to India and Ceylon from the force stationed at the Cape, have been four regiments and a detachment of artillery, viz.:—95th Regiment, 800, which was sent to relieve the 89th; 13th Regiment, 500; 80th Regiment, 500 (sent to Ceylon); 6th Regiment, 760.

In your Despatch of 2nd November, No. 158,* the 60th Regiment is stated to be under orders for embarkation; but it appears by your subsequent Despatch, No. 161,† of the 5th November, and by the latest military returns sent home from the Cape, that it was the 6th, and not the 60th, Regiment which was under orders. This is probably attributable to a clerical error. You also supplied the Indian Government with a detachment of artillery, with a sum of 60,000*l.* in specie out of the colonial treasury, with upwards of 1,000 horses, besides 100 Cape draft mules and 2,000 barrels of flour, independently of the supplies of biscuit and other provisions, which on your application were forwarded to India by Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey.

I am not insensible to the weight of the reasons which you allege for not having fully carried into effect the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the number of regiments which you were to send from the Cape; and I am unwilling to urge you to weaken the military defences of the Colony beyond what in your deliberate judgment you may consider indispensable to its security. You will, however, bear in mind that any troops that you can spare will assuredly be readily provided for and usefully employed in India; and Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence on your assurance that you will afford to the utmost extent of your power such assistance to the Government of India as circumstances will admit of.

Your greater proximity to that country may give you opportunities of doing so, without the delay which would be occasioned by reference to England; and Her Majesty's Government think it best not to fetter your discretion and that of the Commander of the Forces by more definite instructions in this respect.

You will not be required to send on a regiment to New Zealand from the Cape, in place of the 89th, which was to have gone there; and it is not the intention at present of Her Majesty's Government to send any fresh regiments to the Cape, for reasons which have induced the military authorities to prefer sending these regiments to the Mediterranean, to supply the place of seasoned troops that have been sent thence on to India.

With reference to your suggestion that a regiment of militia should be sent to the Cape, I would remark, that this cannot be done consistently with the law of this country.

I observe with great satisfaction the exertions which have been made by yourself and the local authorities to co-operate to an increased extent with Her Majesty's troops in the defence of the Colony.

I am fully aware of the reasons which would render it improper to weaken the force now stationed at Natal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY to Governor Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 2.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 5, 1858.

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have decided that the reserve battalion of the 12th Foot should be withdrawn from the Cape of Good Hope without relief.

The enclosed extract of a letter from the Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief explains the grounds on which this step is to be taken.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STANLEY.

Enclosure.

30 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA.

Encl. in No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 4.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, dated Horse Guards February 15, 1858.

" IN consequence of a second battalion having been added to the 12th Regiment, the question of the formation of the regiment into two battalions requires consideration, and I am therefore directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to request you will submit the following observations to the Secretary of State for War.

" It is at present the only regiment remaining with a reserve battalion; the 1st battalion (six companies) is stationed at Tasmania, for which station it embarked in July 1854. The reserve battalion is at the Cape of Good Hope, and has more than completed its term of foreign service. His Royal Highness would, therefore, be very unwilling to send four companies with their officers of the reserve battalion after so long a period of service to complete the 1st battalion to ten service companies, and he would, in consequence, propose that the reserve battalion should at once be brought to England from the Cape of Good Hope. Its strength is about 440 rank and file, and upon this the second battalion would be formed. The ten service companies of the 1st battalion in Tasmania to be completed by officers and drafts sent from this country. His Royal Highness, therefore, recommends this arrangement for Lord Panmure's consideration. He would hope that the reserve battalion might be brought home from the Cape without relief, as contemplated in the correspondence which took place in March last on this subject.

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY to Governor
Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 10.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 13, 1858.

• Page 16.

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 160,* of 5th November last, reporting your intention, after sending off 1,000 horses to Calcutta, to send 500 to Bombay, and, if procurable, 1,000 more to Calcutta, I have to acquaint you that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have stated that these proposed arrangements are viewed by them with entire satisfaction.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord STANLEY to Governor
Sir GEORGE GREY.

(No. 11.)

SIR,

Downing Street, March 23, 1858.

No. 185, 3 Dec. 1857.

" 187, 4 Dec. "
" 193, 8 Dec. "
" 194, " "
" 198, 16 Dec. "
" 204, 26 Dec. "

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, and I have to signify to you the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the measures which you adopted for supplying horses to the Government of India, and for the safe custody of them on board the transports.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey,
&c. &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

Despatch from Governor Sir H. G. Ward.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 229. Military.)

Queen's House, Colombo, December 14, 1857.

(Received January 18, 1858.)

SIR,

(Answered, No. 33, February 19, 1858, page 35.)

17 July 1857.

2 Oct. 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that having received information from the Governor of the Cape and from Rear Admiral Grey that Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, with 31 officers and 838 rank and file, was about to embark for Ceylon, I have, in compliance with the orders of Lord Panmure, and with a requisition subsequently received from the Governor General of India, made arrangements for the immediate departure of this fine regiment for Calcutta, where I trust that its arrival will be opportune and useful.

2. I enclose the correspondence that has taken place upon this subject with the military authorities, who, I regret to perceive, take a somewhat different view of the wants of the island, and of the sufficiency of the present garrison.

3. It is perfectly natural that the Major General should desire to have his command in the most efficient state, and I do not deny that it would be desirable to see both the Rifles and the 50th Regiment brought up to their full strength. But, looking to the pressure for troops, both in India and China, and to the perfect tranquillity of Ceylon, having the strongest conviction that the call for Imperial assistance in India will last for a considerable period, notwithstanding our recent successes at Delhi and Lucknow, and that the presence of a very large force there will be required to enable the country to settle down, and for the introduction of any changes of system upon which Her Majesty's Government may decide, I feel it to be my duty to state, for your information, as well as for that of the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief, that I do *not* consider any addition to the present strength of the garrison in this island to be necessary, or even desirable, during the ensuing year; the whole of which will be required to prepare decent accommodation for the officers already here.

Nov. 28, 1857.

4. I have stated fully in my Despatch, No. 220, the causes that have led to this unexpected pressure for quarters, both at Colombo and Galle, and the efforts which the colony is preparing to make for its removal. But 8,000*l.* cannot be laid out properly or profitably in less than twelve months; and during that time the arrival of a second European regiment would only add to existing grounds of complaint.

5. I have offered the Major General to undertake some of the minor duties of the garrison, with the aid of the police, which was increased in number, as you are aware, on the departure of the 37th Regiment, and I am satisfied that by this means all necessary work may be done without undue pressure upon the men. But as I do not see the slightest reason to anticipate disturbances of any kind in Ceylon that would require military aid to put them down, I cannot with proper regard to my duties and responsibility here, concur in any representation as to the necessity of increasing the present garrison; though this will be a very proper subject for Her Majesty's Government to consider when permanent arrangements are to be made for the distribution of troops in the East.

"Pylades."
"Roebuck."
"Assurance."

6. Three of the gun-boats belonging to the steam squadron intended for service in the Bay of Bengal having reached Trincomalie, I have acquainted Captain de Courcy, who placed himself in communication with me upon his arrival at Galle, that there was nothing to require his presence upon the coasts of this island, and that he might consequently proceed at once to Madras and Calcutta.

7. By a subsequent letter, which he received at Trincomalie, I inquired whether the steamers under his command could be made available for the conveyance of the 80th Regiment to its destination. I find that this would be attended with much difficulty, as nothing but a deck passage could be given to the troops; but Captain de Courcy will send the "Assurance" and the

"Sparrowhawk" (which is daily expected) to Galle, to render any assistance in their power by towing the transports, should I succeed in re-chartering them, well to the eastward, from whence they might make the Sandheads under sail.

8. I shall only avail myself of this offer in the event of the Indian Government being unable to provide a large steamer in time. I have written both to Calcutta and to Madras upon this subject, thinking it better to run the risk of some extra expenditure in coal, than to allow the 80th to be detained. The two gun-boats will proceed to Calcutta the moment this point is determined, which it probably will be by the next Indian mail.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

CEYLON.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

(No. 611.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 4, 1857.

I AM directed to transmit to you copy of a letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that as any second regiment that might arrive in Ceylon was, by Lord Panmure's instructions, to be kept here, subject to any requisition for additional troops that might be received from the Governor-General of India, and as the Governor-General has, under date of the 2nd October last, requested that if the state of this island admitted of it, the regiment expected from the Cape might be sent on, his Excellency thinks it advisable that the 80th Regiment, which may be expected in Colombo roadstead at a very early date, should proceed to Calcutta with as little delay as possible.

For this purpose the military authorities should ascertain whether the transport which brings the head-quarters of the regiment could be re-chartered for Calcutta, with such assistance in the way of provisions, &c. as the commissariat here could supply, and upon what terms. The captain has 3,200*l*. to receive upon the completion of his contract (which is enclosed), and would probably be glad to renew it upon similar terms.

The Governor has written to Captain de Courcy, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Pylades," which, with the "Roebuck," another vessel belonging to the steam squadron, is now at Trincomalie, to know whether these vessels, of the capacity of which the Governor is not well informed, could afford assistance, either in the way of conveying troops or of towing the "Game Cock" across the Bay of Bengal; and nothing should be definitively settled until the answer to this letter is received. His Excellency will also write to the Governor-General of India by the mail of the 6th, apprising him of the approaching arrival of the 80th, and requesting that a steamer may be sent here capable of accommodating 31 officers and 833 men.

It is obvious that in these different arrangements some may be superfluous, and that if the steamers at Trincomalie can tow or carry the troops, that from India would not be required. But Captain de Courcy's answer will not reach the Governor before the departure of the Indian mail, and his Excellency cannot weigh the disadvantage of a little additional expense, should it occur, against the advantage of securing the arrival in India of so valuable a reinforcement with the least possible delay.

The Assistant Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES SWAN.

(No. 700.)

SIR,

Colombo, December 8, 1857.

IMMEDIATELY on the receipt of your Letter, No. 611, of the 4th instant, the Major-General commanding instructed the military departments concerned to take the necessary steps for despatching the 80th Regiment, daily expecting at Galle from the Cape of Good Hope, to Calcutta.

The Major-General also desired me to make the necessary communication to the Deputy Commissary-General on the subject of rations, so that no time might be lost in having the necessary supplies ready at Galle for the troops, if required by the officer commanding the regiment.

The Major-General takes this opportunity of bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Governor the very reduced state of the garrison, and the inadequacy of troops to the duties required of them, as well as the urgent necessity of replacing the 80th as soon as possible by another European regiment; as at the present moment, leaving a sufficient force to relieve the guards at each station in the command, there are not fifty available men to march to the assistance of the civil power, should they be required; and further, on sending a party to Mount Lavinia for the rifle practice, the present duties of this garrison will have to be reduced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WOODS,
Assistant Military Secretary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

CEYLON.

(No. 623.)

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 9, 1857.

IN reply to your Letter, No. 700, of the 8th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-General commanding, that while the Governor concurs with the Major-General in thinking that the force at present in Ceylon is hardly sufficient for the wants of the island, as a permanent arrangement, yet the strength of the garrison being now precisely what it has been since his Excellency first came to Ceylon, the pressure upon Her Majesty's Government for troops for service in India being likely to continue, and this island being in a state of perfect tranquillity, the Governor does not think that he could with propriety urge upon the Secretary of State the necessity of making any immediate provision for wants which are not more pressing now than they have been since the removal of the 15th Regiment in 1855.

His Excellency may also remind the Major-General of the total want of accommodation for officers, both at Colombo and Galle, and of the impossibility of supplying it before 1859.

All therefore that the Governor can consistently recommend is, that the strength of the 50th Regiment should, if possible, be brought up to its full complement. A recruiting party for the Rifles has already been provided for, upon the intimation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's wishes to that effect, and when the detachment goes to Mount Lavinia for rifle practice, the police, which was added to considerably upon the departure of the troops for India, must be prepared to undertake such portion of the minor duties of the garrison in Colombo as the Major-General may recommend.

The Assistant Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. W. BRAYBROOKE.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. G. WARD to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 5.)

Pavilion, Kandy, January 9, 1858.

(Received February 22, 1858.)

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in acquainting you that, just before I left Colombo, the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment reached Galle from Algoa Bay, as did parts of the 6th and 13th Regiments.

2. Lord Harris having sent me the "Australian" steamer from Madras, the 80th were immediately embarked on board her, and proceeded to Calcutta without delay. Her Majesty's steamer "Shannon" arrived about the same time, and will afford accommodation for the other troops arrived or expected; so that all will, I hope, reach their destination with the least possible delay.

3. The "Chesapeake," with the gunboats announced for service in the Bay of Bengal, have all now reported themselves and gone on, after refitting at Trincomalee. I have, however, intimated to Commodore Watson my hope that one of the smaller vessels may be stationed upon the coast of Ceylon, as it would be a great convenience and security.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. WARD.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor Sir H. G. WARD.

(No. 33.)

SIR,

Downing Street, February 19, 1858.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, with enclosures, No. 229,* of the 14th of December last, reporting that you had made arrangements for the immediate departure of the 80th Regiment for Calcutta on its arrival at Ceylon from the Cape of Good Hope.

* Page 32.

In fully approving the course you have adopted in this instance, I have to express the cordial acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government of the steps taken by you, as reported in your present and previous Despaches, for strengthening the hands of the military authorities in India during the late pressure of events in that country.

Governor Sir H. G. Ward,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

Despatch from Governor Stevenson.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from GOVERNOR STEVENSON to the Right Hon.
H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 1.)
(Confidential.)

Government House, Mauritius, October 5, 1857.

(Received December 8, 1857.)

(Answered, Confidential, December 21, 1857, page 40.)

SIR,

ON my arrival in this island, the Major-General commanding the Forces, whom I relieved in the administration of this Government, placed in my hands a communication from the Governor of La Réunion, which he had received and answered, and which contained an offer of military assistance from that island in case of the occurrence of any disturbance among the Indian population of this colony during the absence of our troops, who have been for the most part withdrawn for service at Bombay. I also received from the Major-General commanding a copy of the reply he had sent to that communication.

I have now the honour to transmit copies of that correspondence for your information.

Enclosure 1.
Enclosure 2.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

(TRANSLATION.)

Ile de la Réunion, Septembre 14, 1857,
Cabinet du Gouverneur.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,

THE last steamers arrived from India have brought to Mauritius, it is reported, alarming news of the insurrectional movement of Bengal;—bands of savages, taking advantage of their large numbers, and of the absence of English troops, go about with fire and sword in hand, burning everything, assassinating women and children, and only retreating when they encounter the brave troops of Her Britannic Majesty.

I know, moreover, that the Government of the Queen, acting with that promptitude which characterizes it, is concentrating and despatching large forces to India, which promises the speedy submission of the rebels.

I know equally well that the troops at Mauritius have been, for the most part, sent to Bengal.

You have more than 132,000 Indians in the island which you govern; these men, constantly in communication with Mussulmen of the revolted countries, have received letters inviting them, it is reported, to rise. It is to be feared that insurrectionary movements will disturb the sister island.

I know well that with your energy and the courage of the inhabitants you will promptly subdue these rebels, but serious troubles might result. In anticipation of this possible crime and the consequence of the large reduction of the English forces at the island of Mauritius, I am about to make a communication in all sincerity and feeling.

The Government of the Emperor has sent me a garrison destined to replace the one which is to return to France after its term of colonial service is completed.

This places at the present moment rather a large number of troops at my disposal.

I am about to propose to you that should you perceive any symptom of revolt,—if the Indian population of your island should be considered or should become excited by their co-religionists of the peninsula and should raise the standard, I would propose to you, I say, to place under your command a part of the garrison of Réunion. You have only to make a signal and the French troops shall be under your orders.

As regards myself, I entertain no apprehension for Réunion, for I have not a third part of the Coolies that are in the island of Mauritius.

The proposal that I have the honour to make to your Excellency is inspired by the feelings of amity and concord now existing between the two first nations of the world, as well as by the necessary support of reciprocal well-being of two colonies situated 4,000 leagues from their own capitals.

Most happy as I am at this moment to offer you assistance should it be requisite for the island intrusted to your courage; I would ask it of you with the same confidence were our situations reversed.

A mutual support! ought it not, in fact, to be a thing understood when it concerns, above all, two neighbouring countries always united by ties of long-standing affection?

Will you then make such use of me as you think fit, and keep this communication strictly confidential as regards the inhabitants of your island. You, and myself, and also the aidecamp who carries this Despatch, are the only persons who know its contents.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration and esteem which I feel for your Excellency, with whom I have the honour to be a very sincere colleague.

(Signed) H. HUBERT DELISLE, Governor.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

REPLY of Major-General HAY, administering the Government of Mauritius, to the Governor of Réunion.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your private and confidential letter of the 14th September 1857, which was presented to me by Monsieur Bridet, Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

I beg to assure you that I feel the deepest gratitude for the noble offer of assistance you have made me should the disastrous rebellion of the natives in India extend to the Coolies in this island, and should I find myself placed in such a position as to require aid, I shall not hesitate to apply to you in the same frank and fraternal spirit which has dictated your generous offer.

You will be pleased to hear that I have carefully watched the current of events and feelings here, and that I entertain no apprehension of a rising. I have, however, taken every precaution, and am prepared for whatever may occur.

This colony is in a most prosperous condition, and I have perfect confidence in the loyalty and gallant spirit of the inhabitants.

It gives me much pleasure to hear of the prosperity and tranquillity of the colony under your Government, and that you will be able to spare me the assistance of a part of the brave and gallant troops forming your garrison should I find myself in difficulty here.

I beg you, M. le Gouverneur, to accept the assurance of my most sincere regard and esteem, and to believe me always,

Yours, &c.
(Signed) C. M. HAY.

No. 2.

No. 2.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor STEVENSON to the Right Hon.

H. LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 35, Military.) Government House, Mauritius, November 25, 1857.

SIR,

(Received February 8, 1858.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a communication I have received from the Major-General commanding the troops, reporting the arrival of the "Sarah Sands," after her partial destruction by fire at sea, with the headquarters of the 54th Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Moffatt.

These troops, I believe, were intended for Calcutta, and tenders have been advertised for their immediate conveyance to their destination. In the meantime they have temporary accommodation in the barracks, which the absence of our own troops enables the Major-General commanding to afford them.

You will be gratified to learn that the conduct of the officers and men was such as reported by the Major-General.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM STEVENSON.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.,

&c. &c. &c.

40 FURTHER PAPERS *respecting* DESPATCH of TROOPS to INDIA.

MAURITIUS.

Encl. in No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Head Quarters, Port Louis, Mauritius,
November 24, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for your Excellency's information that the steam freight ship "Sarah Sands" arrived here yesterday with the head-quarters of the 54th Regiment (detail as per margin), under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Moffat. It appears that the vessel caught fire in the after hold on the 11th instant in about 13 south and 76 east; after burning for about eighteen hours the fire was extinguished by the extraordinary exertions and admirable conduct of the officers and men, but the whole of the after part of the vessel being entirely destroyed, the captain determined to steer for Mauritius. I have had all the troops disembarked, and have directed that tenders be called for their conveyance to Calcutta as soon as possible.

54th Regiment.
2 Field officers.
2 Captains.
5 Staff.
5 Lieutenants.
351 Non commissioned
officers and men.
5 Officers' wives,
and
1 Child.
5 Soldiers' wives,
and
4 Children.

His Excellency William Stevenson,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY W. BRETON,
Major-General commanding Troops.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 1.

No. 1.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE, M.P., to
Governor STEVENSON.

(Confidential.)

SIR,

Downing Street, December 21, 1857.

* Page 38.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your "confidential" Despatch, No. 1,* of the 5th October, accompanied by the copy of a correspondence with the Governor of La Réunion, who kindly offered the assistance of French troops to the Mauritius Government in the event of any outbreak amongst the Coolies during the absence of the English troops who had been sent to India.

I have requested the Earl of Clarendon to convey to the French Court a suitable acknowledgment of this favour.

Governor Stevenson,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EAST INDIA (RETIRED OFFICERS, &c.).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 March 1858;—for,

COPIES “ of the DESPATCH addressed by the Court of Directors to the Government of *India*, on the 3d day of September 1856, and of the Letter addressed to Her Majesty’s Government, regarding the Advantages held out to RETIRED OFFICERS of the INDIAN ARMIES on settling in Her Majesty’s Colonies ; and of the REPLY received to it, referred to in the above-mentioned Despatch : ”

“ And, of the MILITARY LETTER from the Government of *India*, dated 5th day of October 1857 (98 and 99), and its accompanying Reports from the several Local Governments, on the Project of holding out Advantages to EUROPEAN OFFICERS and SOLDIERS, Retired or Discharged, to settle in *India*.”

East India House, }
28 March 1858. }

J. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary.

MILITARY LETTER to India, dated 3 September 1856, No. 140.

1. WE forward to you copy of a communication addressed by us to Her Majesty’s Government, on the subject of the advantages held out to retired officers of the Indian armies on settling in Her Majesty’s colonies, together with the copy of a reply we have received from the Colonial Office on the subject.

2. In reference to this correspondence, we are desirous that you should take into consideration whether it may not be practicable and desirable to hold out advantages to officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the Indian armies, who from their age and circumstances may be qualified as settlers, to induce them to settle in those localities in India which may, after due inquiry, be deemed best adapted to Europeans. We desire to have your views upon this subject as soon as possible.

Sir,

East India House, 9 May 1856.

1. WITH reference to the announcement made in the despatch to the Government of India, dated the 5th December last, I have the honour to forward copy of the communication from that Government, to which the despatch above referred to replies, on the subject of retired officers of the East India Company’s service not being allowed a remission of purchase money in the purchase of Crown lands on settling in New South Wales.

No. 166, para. 4,
dated 11 August
1856.

2. The advantages enjoyed by Her Majesty’s retired officers, with respect to the purchase of Crown lands in the colonies, were offered by Her Majesty’s Government to the retired officers of the East India Company’s armies in the year 1836. The offer originated in a desire expressed by the Governor of Western Australia, that the settlement of such officers in the colony under his government should be encouraged. The boon thus offered was announced to the armies by the Government of India in general orders, and its advantages were enjoyed by the Company’s officers from this date until 1847, when they were withdrawn from them. These advantages have since been restored, so far as regards the colonies of Van Diemen’s Land and Western Australia.

3. In forwarding this communication, I am instructed by the Court of Directors to express their hope that the present may be deemed a fitting occasion for a re-consideration
180.

A

of

of the subject by Her Majesty's Government, with the view of restoring to the officers of the Indian armies the advantages of obtaining a remission in the purchase of land, on settling in Her Majesty's colonies generally, which they enjoyed from the year 1836 to 1847, thus removing any distinction in this respect between the officers of Her Majesty, and those of the Company.

To the Secretary, India Board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James C. Melvill*, Secretary.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 June 1856.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with its enclosures, calling attention to the disadvantage at which retired officers of the East India Company's service are placed, as compared with those of Her Majesty's forces, in not being allowed, on becoming settlers in the colonies, similar advantages in respect of the acquisition of land.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that Mr. Labouchere is prepared at once to extend the advantages thus enjoyed by Queen's officers to the officers of the East India Company, so far as the colonies of Western Australia and Natal are concerned, and that he will communicate with Sir Henry Ward, the Governor of Ceylon, as regards the expediency of including that colony in the arrangement.

With respect to New South Wales, to which you particularly refer, and the colonies of Victoria and New Zealand, I am to inform you that the control over the waste lands of the Crown in those colonies has been transferred by Parliament, any enactments to the local legislatures, and that the same is about to take place in South Australia; and consequently, that, although the advantages hitherto held out to officers of Her Majesty's service are still obtainable in those colonies, until the local legislatures may think fit to make other provision, the Secretary of State has no power to extend those advantages to other applicants.

The same observation applies to the Cape of Good Hope, where the control over the waste lands of the Crown has also been recently surrendered to the local Government. Mr. Labouchere will transmit to the respective Governors a copy of your letter, in order that they may take such steps as they may think advisable.

To Sir G. Clerk.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Ball*.

EXTRACT Military Letter from Bengal (No. 259), dated 5 October 1857.

Cons., 6 February 1857, Nos. 64, 65. Cons., 6 March 1857, 98. As requested in your Honourable No. 68. Cons., 17 April 1857, Nos. 116, 118. Cons., 15 May 1857, Court's letter (No. 140) dated the 3d September 1856, we have now the honour to

No. 46. Cons., 4 September 1857, Nos. 295-297.

transmit the reports of the several local Governments on the project of holding out advantages to European officers and soldiers, retired or discharged, to settle in India.

99. The reports, it will be observed, are not favourable to such a project.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of 6 February 1857.

No. 64.

No. 2408.

From Captain *H. R. James*, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

General.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 840) of the 30th ultimo, together with copy of one in the Military Department from the Honourable the Court of Directors (No. 140), of 3d September last, regarding the practicability of holding out advantages to retired officers and soldiers desirous of settling in suitable localities in India.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires me to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-general in Council, that there is no arable land available in the mountainous districts of the Punjab within British territory; indeed, there is not sufficient for the native population; and in the greater part of those

those tracts the best land is in the valleys, where the climate is more or less insalubrious.

3. I am to add that, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, little could be done, even by good agriculturists, without considerable capital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. R. James,*
Officiating Secretary.

Lahore, 15 November 1856.

No. 4.

No. 65.

From Major *A. P. Phayre*, Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor-general, to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

In answer to your letter (No. 841), dated 30th October 1856, transmitting copy of military letter (No. 140 of 1856), dated 3d September 1856, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and requesting my opinion as to the practicability of holding out advantages to officers or soldiers retired or discharged from service to settle in Pegu, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that though Pegu is a healthy country, waste land plentiful, and to be had on advantageous terms, yet the province cannot be expected to attract Europeans as colonists; i. e. induce them to settle down with their families, and employ themselves personally in agricultural pursuits.

Military.

2. If they are men of capital they could take grants of land, especially in the northern parts of the province; but labour is so very high, that they would certainly have to lay out very considerable sums in importing labourers.

3. On the whole, I am decidedly of opinion that, except for capitalists who can command the labour of others, there is no field for the occupation of waste land in Pegu by Europeans.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. P. Phayre,*
Commissioner of Pegu and Agent
to the Governor-general.

Pegu, Commissioner's Office, Camp Yaigoo,
9 January 1857.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of 6 March 1857.

No. 68.

No. 943 of 1857.

From *C. B. Thornhill*, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Lieutenant-governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 222), dated the 6th February 1857, on the subject of granting lands to officers or soldiers who may retire from the service and desire to settle in India.

Revenue.

2. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, that the reply of this Government is deferred pending the receipt of the report of the Commissioner of Kumaon, whose attention has again been called to the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. B. Thornhill,*
Officiating Sec. to the Govt. N. W. P

Head Quarters, Camp,
2 March 1857.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of 17 April 1857.

No. 116.

No. 1603 of 1857.

From *R. C. Oldfield*, Esquire, Assistant Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Colonel *R. J. H. Birch*, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Sir,

Revenue Department.

In continuation of Mr. Officiating Secretary Thornhill's letter, No. 943, dated 2d instant, relative to grants of lands to retired officers or soldiers, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of two reports on the subject, as noted in the margin,* from the Commissioners of Meerut and Kumaon, and to state that the Lieutenant-governor concurs in the tenor of the opinion which is expressed by both these officers.

Agra,
21 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. C. Oldfield*,
Assistant Secy. to Govt. North-Western Provinces.

No. 117.

No. 1 of 1857.

From *H. H. Greathed*, Esquire, Commissioner of the First Meerut Division, to *O. B. Thornhill*, Esquire, Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra.

Sir,

Revenue Department.

In offering the opinion called for in your letter, No. 2387 A, of the 24th ultimo, on the practicability of holding out advantages to officers or soldiers, retired or discharged, to settle on localities in these provinces, I propose to confine my observations to the districts of the Meerut division.

Saharunpore,
Moozafurnuggur,
Meerut, Boolund-
shahur, Ally Gurh.

2. Among the five plain districts in this jurisdiction, named in the margin, there are three integral villages and portions of nine villages in the Ally Gurh zillah, of which the proprietary title belongs to Government by right of purchase at sales for arrears of revenue. These properties are at present under lease, and on the expiry of their terms are to be either sold by auction, or made over on certain conditions in proprietary tenure to the present lessees. The remaining 8,452 estates are private property, and there are no unappropriated lands in this portion of the division, excepting the southern slopes of the Sewalick range, which are unfit for cultivation.

3. I apprehend that the idea of inducing British soldiers or officers to locate themselves in the plains will not be entertained. The manual part of agricultural operations could not be carried on by Europeans in this climate, and the general character and social position of the pensioners from the ranks, who are to be found about our military cantonments, do not encourage a wish to see more of that class settled in India. In the transfer of landed property from the hands of the original proprietors that is going on throughout the country, it would be desirable to find a larger proportion passing under the proprietorship of Englishmen, but the successful management of an estate by an Englishman in India demands, besides capital, much strength of constitution and elasticity of spirit; and these qualifications are not likely to be found among officers who have passed the better part of their lives in the Indian service. Moreover, failure in management, and consequent default, would be visited by the revenue laws by transfer or sale of the property, and the defaulter, if a Government settler, would find himself deprived, by the act of Government, of the property he had been encouraged to acquire.

4. In

* From Commissioner, Meerut, No. 1, dated 10 January. From Commissioner, Kumaon, No. 45, dated 8th instant.

4. In Dehra Doon there is still a large portion of unappropriated land at the disposal of Government, and the climate is, in part of the valley, more suitable to the English constitution for out-door work. The eastern Doon, however, is so insalubrious that the idea of reclaiming it through the agency of natives of the country, except by gradual encroachments on its borders, has been abandoned. In the western Doon a colony of Portuguese and Anglo-Indians, discharged from Scindiah's military service, was planted at Herbunswala, and received much encouragement, but it languished and failed.

5. The Englishmen who took grants of lands have, with one exception, either been compelled as public servants to give up, under orders of Government, or have seceded from the speculation; and at present the only thriving property in the Doon, under English management, is the tea plantation of Colonel Elwall, a retired officer, who has rented zemindaree lands, and carried on his operations without any assistance from Government.

6. The grant terms might be altered to admit of the bestowal of the pecuniary advantage afforded to military settlers in Her Majesty's colonies, or a fee-simple title to plots of unappropriated land in the Doon, or rent-free tenure might be conferred on English settlers; but even under such conditions I do not anticipate that any real benefit would be conferred on the settlers or on the country, and I would recommend that colonization be left to private enterprise, unaided by special immunities.

7. In the mountains within our jurisdiction private proprietary rights extend over every acre, and though culturable land has been positively brought into existence, with rare exceptions, by manual labour employed in constructing terraces, and in levelling the surface.

8. There consequently appears no opening in this division for the extension of the system of encouragement to military settlers in force in the Crown colonies.

Commissioner's Office,
First or Meerut Division,
10 January 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. H. Greathed*,
Commissioner.

No. 45 of 1857.

From Captain *H. Ramsay*, Commissioner of Kumaon, to *C. B. Thornhill*, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Agra.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2388 A, dated 24th December, with enclosures.

2. In the province of Kumaon there is no available land that could be profitably cultivated by Europeans, as in the Australian Colonies. There are no extensive unappropriated tracts; such lands as are at the disposal of Government are covered with heavy forest; and in a square mile of such forest, probably more than half of it, from the steepness of the hill or the stony nature of the ground, would be quite uncultivable. The portion that could be made use of would require to be terraced; and after much labour the average size of a field would not exceed (100) one hundred yards. All the good land of the province has come under settlement engagements. The waste land of the low valleys is unhealthy, and altogether unsuited for the residence of Europeans.

Kumaon, Commissioner's Office,
8 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Ramsay*,
Commissioner.

(True copies).

(signed) *R. C. Oldfield*,
Assistant Secy. to Govt. North-Western Provinces.

No. 118.

No. 896.

General.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Sir,

No. 838, dated
30 October 1856.

THE Government of India, in the Military Department, having, in October last, called for the opinion of the Lieutenant-governor on the practicability of holding out advantages to officers and soldiers, retired or discharged from the army, to settle in localities in Bengal, the officers noted in the margin* were requested to report what localities, if any, under their respective superintendence, were, in their opinion, adapted for the purpose referred to.

2. The reports of the officers who were consulted on the subject having been received, I am now directed by the Lieutenant-governor to submit, for the information of his Lordship in Council, the following observations.

3. It appears, from the Report by Colonel Jenkins, that the only suitable localities in the North-East Frontier Agency, for European settlers, are the higher ranges of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. But even these high tracts do not seem to be well adapted for European settlers who have to work in the open air; for although the temperature in the shade is said to be at all times moderate, and even positively cold, during a long portion of the year, the altitude of the hills is not sufficient to render exposure to the sun free from danger. Colonel Jenkins is, however, of opinion that, though not adapted for discharged soldiers, these ranges would afford most eligible retreats, as far as climate alone is concerned, for retired officers of moderate circumstances, who would propose to employ themselves in farming the land.

4. Mr. Allen, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, states that there is not any locality in the division under his superintendency, adapted for the settlement of Europeans. One of the junior assistants of the division is, however, at present making personal observations on the variations of climate on the high lands of Sirgoojah, called the Mayneepat, with a view to ascertain the most suitable localities for the settlement of Europeans in that quarter. Upon the receipt of a Report on this subject, the result will be duly submitted to his Lordship in Council.

5. Captain James, the Officiating Superintendent of Darjeeling, speaks very highly of the capabilities of that locality as a place for European settlers. He states that there are many places in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling where European labour and energy might be most advantageously introduced. The climate of the Darjeeling Hills is represented as admirably suited for the European constitution. The temperature is very uniform throughout the year, varying only eight degrees in the 24 hours; and this seems to be one of the chief causes of its great salubrity.

6. One of the most remarkable features of the Darjeeling Hills, and one which would hold out to European settlers strong inducements to reside there, is the total absence of those epidemics which, in other parts of the world, commit such fearful ravages. The fact that cholera is unknown at Darjeeling and in the neighbouring villages, is one which alone proclaims the climate superior to most hill localities; and the small-pox very rarely makes its appearance; cases of measles, hooping-cough, and scarlet fever have never occurred among the European children at Darjeeling; and inflammation of the lungs, so common in other hill stations, does not prevail there more than in the plains.

7. Vegetable produce of all kinds, both European and tropical, can be cultivated at Darjeeling with every chance of success. Copper and coal are found in various parts of the hills, and their working might probably repay the European artisan and mechanic.

8. The whole area of the hilly portion of the district is stated to be 2,81,673 acres, out of which about 70,000 have been given away in grants, and are

* Governor-General's agent, North-East Frontier, Superintendent of Darjeeling, and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

partially under cultivation. European settlers may find occupations suited to all their tastes. Cows, sheep, goats, and pigs thrive admirably; and there would always remain a large portion of forest land, unsuited to cultivation, on which these animals might procure food in abundance.

9. Captain James concludes his Report in the following terms:

"Looking, then, to the climate, the productions, and the facility of access to a ready market from these hills, there is little doubt as to the success of an attempt to introduce European settlers; their broken health will be speedily restored; they will see their children with rosy cheeks, rivalling those of the most favoured parts of Europe; they will be able to cultivate in their gardens those plants which are associated with home in their childhood; and they will find in the abundant crops around their dwellings, ample reward for the toil expended in their cultivation."

10. With his Report Captain James has forwarded a very interesting paper, drawn up by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, a retired civilian, whose opinions on this subject carry with them the weight of the experience of 30 years' residence in the Eastern and Western Himalayas. A transcript of this document is annexed; and I am directed to add that, so far as the Lieutenant-governor's inquiries and information extend, the Darjeeling Hills fully answer to the representations of Captain James and Mr. Hodgson, and offer great advantages for the settlement of Europeans.

Darjeeling,
25 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. R. Young,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

My dear Captain James,

My head is too full of ethnological details just now to enable me to turn to the interesting subject of your Report to Government on the fitness of the Himalaya for European colonization, except in a very hurried way. But I must not detain your Report, and there is the less reason why I should do so, inasmuch as you have given, I think, a very just general opinion on the subject, and have fortified it, perhaps, by a sufficiency of facts and details. It may be worth while, however, to state distinctly my own conviction on the fitness of the Himalaya generally for colonization, because I have resided some 30 years in the central and eastern parts of the range, and have also served awhile in the western, and all that time my attention has been directed to studies calculated to make my observation and experience more effective.

I say then, unhesitatingly, that the Himalaya generally is very well calculated for the settlement of Europeans; and I feel more and more convinced that the encouragement of colonization therein is one of the highest and most important duties of the Government.

In the long gradation of heights, from the plains to the snows, every variety of climate is found, with correspondent capabilities for the successful culture of various products suited to the wants of Europeans; for their own consumption or for profitable sale. And in this extraordinary gradation of heights, the high and low are juxtaposed in a manner alike favourable to the labours of the healthful, and to the relief of the ailing.

A healthy cultivator of our race could have his dwelling at 4 to 6,000, and his farms both there and at various higher and lower elevations, yet still close to his abode, so that quasi-tropical and quasi-European products might be raised by him with the greatest facility, and in defect of health and strength the colonist, like the visitor, would enjoy the vast advantage of entirely changing his climate without cost and fatigue of journeying, besides having the additional resource of easy access to medicinal waters of universal diffusion, and of proved efficacy in many kinds of ailments. The greatest variety of climate has, of course, relation to the transverse section of the Himalaya, or that from plains to snows; but the longitudinal section, or the south-east and north-west one, likewise presents as much and the same variety of climate as is proper to the plains in Bengal, Benares, and the North-West Provinces, and it is quite a mistake to allege of the South-East Himalaya or of Bengal that their climate differs only for the worse from the drier climate of the hills or plains further west and north.

Undoubtedly the South-East Himalaya has much less sun and much more moisture than the North-West Himalaya, but those Europeans who have experienced the effects of the climate of both, frequently prefer that of the former; and it is quite certain that, in the past 20 years, the South-East Himalaya has suffered much less from epidemics, and has also enjoyed a complete exemption from those severe dysenteries and fevers which have afflicted the denizens of the North-West Himalaya. It is as certain that the obscured sun of the South-East Himalaya is the cause of the difference, and that, though our clouds and mists may hurt our popular reputation with strangers, they are welcome to ourselves from their experience and admitted beneficialness.

That the Himalaya, generally speaking, is a region eminently healthful can be doubted by no competent judge, and is demonstrable at once and readily by pointing to the finely developed muscles, pure skins, cheerful countenances, and universally well-formed, strong-boned bodies of the native inhabitants, whose health and strength, and capacity of enduring toil and carrying heavy burdens, are as notorious as are their exemption from bodily malformations, and from most of the direct diseases to which flesh is heir, as well in the tropics as in the high latitudes of Europe, results owing to the pre-eminent equability and temperateness of the climate, added to simple active habits.

The fearful epidemics of the plains seldom penetrate the Himalayas, which, moreover, seem to have a positive exemption from epidemic diseases, or those proper to any given country. For 40 years cholera has ravaged the plains continually almost; but in all that period Nipal has been visited only twice, and Darjeeling scarcely at all. In the same 40 years, at Kathmundu only two deaths* have occurred among Europeans, and both those were occasioned by diseases wholly apart from local influences; and in the escort of the Resident the salubrity, in my time, was so great, that promotion came hardly to be calculated on at all, and a sipahee would be a sipahee still after 15 to 20 years' service. The civil medical statistics of Nipal, as of Darjeeling, have always told the same story; and if the military statistics of the latter place have been till lately less favourable, the reasons for this had nothing to do with the hill climate, but resulted wholly from the senseless selection of cases sent up; the absurd neglect of seasons in the sending up and taking down of the invalids; and lastly, the shameful abandonment of all care and supervision of the men on the way up and down.† The appearance of the European children at Darjeeling might alone suffice to prove the suitability of the climate of the Himalaya, at 6-8,000 feet for European colonization, confirmed as such evidence is by that of the aspect and health of such adult Europeans as come here with uninjured constitutions, and have led an active life since their arrival. Finer specimens of manly vigour the world could not show, and though none of the individuals I allude to have lately toiled all day in the open air at agricultural labours, yet I am credibly informed that some of them did so for several years after their arrival here, and with perfect impunity, their agricultural pursuits having been abandoned for reasons quite apart from either injured health or inability to support themselves and families comfortably by such labour.

That Europeans would sustain injury from exposure during agricultural labours at any period‡ of the year seems therefore refuted by fact; and when it is remembered that such persons would be working here as at home, amid an indigenous arboreal vegetation of oaks, chesnuts, hornbeams, birches, alders, willows, and more westerly pines, such a fact derives from such an analogy double strength; and the attempted inference from both is further justified by the healthful growth in the Himalaya of such of our own cereals and vegetables and fruits as we have thus far tried to introduce, with the sole exception of delicate and soft-pulped fruits, not of an early or spring-maturing kind, such as peaches, grapes, and the like: these rot instead of ripening in the central region of the Himalaya, owing to the tropical rains. But such soft fruits as become mature before the rains set in, as strawberries, come to perfection, as do all hard fruits, such as apples. There is, in fact, no end of the mineral and vegetable wealth of the Himalaya; and if the absence of flat ground, with the severity of the

* Mr. Stuart and
Lieutenant Young.

† I have more than once myself seen the road from Siligori to Titalyah strewn with drunken soldiers.

‡ Agriculture does not require much exposure at the hottest season, when the crops are growing.

the tropical monsoon rainy season, presents considerable drawbacks to agricultural success; on the other hand, the endless inequalities of surface offer a variety of temperature and of exposure, together with signal modifications even of the element of moisture and rain, all highly conducive to the advantageous cultivation of numerous and diverse products proper to the soil, or imported from elsewhere.

Temperature changes regularly in the ratio of 3 diminution of heat for every 1,000 feet of height gained, and every large ridge crossing the course of the monsoon modifies almost as remarkably the amount of rain in the several tracts covered by such ridges.

The fertility of the soil is demonstrated by the luxuriance of the arboreal and shrub vegetation, a luxuriance as great in degree as universal in prevalence. True, this luxuriance has its evils, and in its present unpruned state may be one great cause why the feeding of flocks and herds is scantily pursued by the people, and without much success, speaking generally; for there are exceptions even now, and European energy would soon multiply these exceptions, besides grappling successfully with the presumed source of the evil, or too much rank vegetation. Not to add that, in the districts next the snows and Tibet, that hyper-luxuriance ceases, and herds and flocks abound, and the latter yield fleeces admirable for either fineness or length of fibre.* The soil consists of a deep bed of very rich vegetable mould, from two to five feet deep, to preserve which from being carried away by the tropical rains after the removal of its natural cover of forest and undergrowth by terracing and other known expedients, must be the colonist's first care, for the underlying earth is almost always a hungry red clay; but, happily, one whose tenacity and poverty are much qualified by better ingredients derived from the debris of the gneisses and schists that constitute the almost sole rock. The argillaceous constituents of the soil are perhaps in good proportion; the siliceous, perhaps, rather too abundant; the calcareous deficient. Heretofore the superficial mould has been the sole stay of the agriculturist and floriculturist. How far that would continue to be the case under abler culture I know not; but so long as it did continue, the caution above given would demand the most vigilant and incessant attention.

The common European cereals, or wheat, barley, rye, and oats, are little heeded in the Himalaya, where I never saw crops equal those grown in various parts of the plains. But I have no doubt this is owing to the preference for rice, maizes, sorghums, and panicums, or millets, on the part of the people, whose cultivation of even wheat is most careless, without manure even in double cropped and old lands; and the plant allowed to be overrun whilst growing by wild hemp or artimesia, or other weed of most frequent occurrence in Himalaya. As already said, the infinite variety of elevation and of exposure, both as to heat and moisture, together with the indefinite richness of the soil, as proved by the indigenous tree and shrub and other vegetation, are premises one can hardly fail to rest soundly upon in prognosticating the high success of European culture of the Himalaya slopes, notwithstanding the drawbacks I have enumerated. There need hardly be any end to the variety of the products, and good success must attend the cultivation of many of them after a little experience shall have taught the specialities of the soil and climate, so that the subject should be incessantly agitated till the Government and the public are made fully aware of its merits. How much iteration is needed may be illustrated by the simple mention of the fact that the fitness of the Himalaya for tea-growing was fully ascertained 25 years ago, in the valley of Nipal, a normal characteristic region, as well in regard to position as to elevation.† Tea seeds and plants were procured from China through the Cashmere merchants, then located at Kathmandu. They were sown and planted in the Residency garden, where they flourished greatly, flowering and seeding as usual, and moreover, grafts *ad libitum* were multiplied by means of the nearly allied camellia tersi, which, in the valley of Nipal, as elsewhere throughout the Himalaya, is an indigeneous and most abundant species. These favourable results were duly announced at the time to Dr. Abel, physician to the Governor-General; an accomplished person, with

* The samples I sent to Europe of the wool of the sheep and goats of the northern region of Himalaya and of Tibet were valued at 7 d. to 9 d. per pound.

† It is equidistant from snows and plains, and has a mean elevation of 4,000 feet,

with special qualifications for their just appreciation. And yet, in spite of all this, 20 years were suffered to elapse before any effective notice of so important an experiment could be obtained.

I trust, therefore, that the general subject of the high capabilities of the climate and soil of the Himalayas, and their eminent fitness for European colonization, having once been taken up, will never be dropped till colonization is a *fait accompli*, and that the accomplishment of this greatest, surest, soundest, and simplest of all political measures for the stabilisation of the British power in India may adorn the annals of Lord Canning's administration.

But, observe, I do not mean wholesale and instantaneous colonization, for any such I regard as simply impossible; nor, were it possible, would I advocate it. The distance and unpopularity of India, however, would preclude all rational anticipation of any such colonization, whatever might be the wish to effect it. What I mean is, looking to these very obstacles and drawbacks, seeming and real, that some systematic means should be used to reduce their apparent and real dimensions; to make familiarly and generally known the cheapest methods and actual cost of reaching India; to afford discriminating aid, in some cases, towards reaching it, and to show that in regard to the Himalaya the vulgar dread of Indian diseases is wholly baseless; to show also that its infinite variety of juxtaposed elevations, with correspondent differences of climate, both as to heat and moisture, and the unbounded richness of its soil at all elevations, offer peculiar and almost unique advantages (not a fiftieth part of the surface being now occupied) to the colonist, as well on the score of health as on that of opportunity, to cultivate a wonderful variety of products ranging from the tropical nearly to the European.

Located himself at any elevation he might find most conducive to his health, the colonist might, on the very verge of the lower region (*see* Essay on Phy. Geogr. of Himalaya, J. A. S. B. for 1847), effectually command the greatest resources for traffic in timber, drugs, dyes, hides,* horns, ghee, and textile materials, not excluding silk, which that region affords; whilst, if he chose to locate himself further from the plains, and devote himself to agriculture and sheep-breeding, he might make his election among endless sites, in the central and higher regions (*see* Paper above referred to) of Himalaya, of a place where these or those sorts of cereal flourished best, and where cattle and sheep could be reared under circumstances of surface, vegetation, and temperature as various as the imagination can depict, but all more or less propitious; the sheep-slopes and abundant vegetation (rank, but nutritious) of the central region giving place in the higher region to a drier air, a more level surface, and a scunter and highly aromatic vegetation, peculiarly suited to sheep and goats, whose fleeces in that region would well repay the cost of transport to the most distant markets.

Not that I would in general hold out to the colonist the prospect of growing rich by the utmost use of the above-indicated resource for the accumulation of wealth, to which might, and certainly in due course would, be added those of trans-Himalaya commerce,† but would rather fix his attention, primarily at least, upon the certain prospect of comfort, of a full belly, a warm back, and a decent domicile; or, in other words, of food, clothes, and shelter for himself, his wife, and children, unfailing with the most ordinary prudence and toil, and such, as to quantity and quality, as would be a perfect godsend to the starving peasantry of Ireland and of the Scotch Highlands. These are the settlers I would, but discouraging the others, primarily encourage by free grants for the first five years,

* Countless herds of cattle are driven for pasturage annually during the hot months from the open plains into the Tarai and Blaver, and of the thousands that die there, the hides and horns are left to rot for want of systematic purchase, and this whilst the demand is so urgent that cattle-killing has become a trade in order to meet it.

† In 1832 I furnished to Government a statement of the amount of this commerce, as then conducted through the channel of Nipal Proper. The exports and imports reached 30 lakhs, and this under circumstances as little encouraging to commercial enterprise as can well be imagined; for monopolies were the order of the day, and men in power were often the holders of these monopolies, as I believe is still the case in Nipal, and also in Cashmere. In the paper adverted to I also pointed out by comparative statements how successfully Britain could compete with Russia in regard to this commerce. The subject is one well deserving of the attention of Government at all times, and more especially at the present juncture.

years, and by a very light rent upon long and fixed leases; then, after looking to compensation in the general prestige* of their known forthcomingness on the spot, and assured that, with the actual backing upon occasions of political stress and difficulty of some 50,000 to 100,000 loyal hearts and stalwart bodies of Saxon mould, our empire in India might safely defy the world in arms against it.

Darjeeling, 20 December 1856.

I am, &c.
(signed) B. H. Hodgson.

(True copy.)

(signed) A. R. Young,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EXTRACT Fort William Military Consultation of the 4th September 1857.

No. 2715.

No. 295.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-governor to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Atkinson's letter (No. 456), dated the 13th instant, and to state in reply that no further report has been received from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore regarding the high lands of Sirgoojah as a settlement for retired and discharged officers and soldiers. It was proposed by the Officiating Commissioner that the junior assistant at Karuda should remain at Mainepot, which is the name of the locality referred to, till the commencement of the approaching rainy season; and it is probable that a further report, which has this day been called for, will now soon be received. In the meanwhile, I am directed to lay before the Governor-General in Council the extracts of letters noted in the margin,† which contain all the information possessed by this Government on the subject, and it is possible that this information may be sufficient for the purpose in view.

General.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. R. Young,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Darjeeling, 28 May 1857.

EXTRACT from Para. 25 of a Report (No. 69), dated 18 November 1840, from the Governor-General's Agent, South West Frontier, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

THE Myneput lying on the line, I took advantage of it to have some shooting, and got some gour elks and deer, &c. The scenery is beautiful beyond description on the table land, which must be 5,000 feet above the sea; so cold, that in March and April the sun is rather pleasant than disagreeable, even at mid-day. The land is undulating, covered at all seasons with green grass, flowering shrubs, and plants innumerable, small streams flowing in every direction. The extent of the table land is conjectured to be 25 or 30 miles wide north and south, and 40 or 50 west and east. Within four or five miles of the foot of the western ghat I ascended is the Rehar river, running to the north. All other rivers had taken a western and southern course. In the Rehar is coal; I brought away some very good specimens of it.

* We are, it should never be forgotten, *rari nantes in gurgite vasti*, occupying a position quite analogous to that of the Romans, when one of their ablest statesmen exclaimed, "*Quantum nobis periculum si servi nostri numerari nos cepissent.*" We cannot, for financial reasons of an enduring kind, create an adequate guard against the perils of such a position, nor materially alter it for the better, *quoad* physical security, save by having such a body of our countrymen as above contemplated within call. (signed) B. H. Hodgson.

† Extract, para. 25, of a report, No. 69, dated 18 November 1840. Extract, para. 14, of a report, No. 25, dated 15 May 1847. Extract, para. 2, from a report by Mr. W. J. Allen, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, dated 22 January 1857.

EXTRACT from Para. 14 of a Report (No. 25), dated 15 May 1847, from the Governor-General's Agent, South West Frontier, to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

THE highest part of the Myneput is not above 3,700 feet above the sea by measurement, but the air and scenery totally different from the plains below. There are 17 inhabited villages on the Myneput, but traces of extensive cultivation remain. I have been unable to find remains of brick or stone buildings of any kind. In December and January I saw ice of considerable thickness, that, exposed to the action of the sun, did not dissolve before mid-day.

EXTRACT, Para. 2, from a Report by Mr. *W. J. Allen*, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, dated 22 January 1857.

THE high lands of Sirgoojah will be found, I think, well adapted to the cultivation of coffee, and perhaps of tea ; but there is a great deal of jungle, and that part of the country is not reputed to be salubrious. When the jungle is cleared, the climate no doubt will improve; but the hot winds prevail there, I believe, during the months of April, May, and June, and the locality is not suitable to field labour by Europeans.

(True extracts.)

(signed) *A. R. Young*,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 296.

No. 776.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

General.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 2715, dated the 28th May last, I am directed to submit the following further observations of the Lieutenant-Governor on the suitability of the highlands of Sirgoojah for the settlement of retired European officers and soldiers.

2. From a report furnished by the Assistant Commissioner Captain Birch, who was residing for some time on the Myneput, it appears that there are two tracts of table land, one called the Maymepat, about 28 miles in length, and having an average breadth of eight to ten miles, and another called the Jameeraput, of the same breadth, and comprising about 45 square miles. The height of these table lands is about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

3. Captain Birch found the ascent to Myneput very steep, and he considers that the nature of the soil presents many difficulties against making a tolerable road between the table land and the plains. Provisions are not easily obtained on the Mayneput, and there are no means of communication with the nearest marts below; water appeared to be abundant on the Maymepat, though not so on the Jameeraput; and the general soil of the former Captain Birch thinks to be well adapted to supplying good pasturage, and for the growth of cereals, but too stiff for the cultivation of various kinds of pulses grown all over India.

4. With regard to climate and temperature, showers are frequent throughout the year, and the average range of the thermometer during the hot months is from about 61 to 94, but the variations are very sudden, and frequently occasion attacks of fever. The slight elevation of these hills above the surrounding country is not sufficient to make any sensible difference in the power of the sun; and Captain Birch notices, "that even during the cold season the solar rays seem to strike with an increased intensity on these hills, and the natives complain of this apparent increase in their power very much." Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-governor fully concurs with the Officiating Commissioner of

Chota

Chota Nagpore, who in forwarding Captain Birch's letter remarks, that neither the Maymepat or the Jameeraput appear to be superior in salubrity to Hazareebagh, or other more accessible localities in that part of India, and that the shattered constitutions of retired Europeans require a more bracing climate than is to be found in that latitude at an elevation of only 3,500 feet.

I have, &c.

(signed) A. R. Young,

Fort William, 7 July 1857.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EXTRACT Military Letter from Fort St. George, dated 6th July 1857, No. 70.

Para. 1. WITH reference to your Honourable Court's despatch of 3d September 1856, No. 94, on the practicability of holding out advantages to officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the army, to settle in localities at Madras, we have the honour to forward copy of a communication from the Board of Revenue, and of one from the Adjutant-general of the army, with abstracts of reports from officers commanding divisions and forces, &c., containing observations on the subject.

Dy. Cons., 20 Jan.
1857, Nos. 53 & 54.
Dy. Cons., 2d June
1857, No. 60 to 63.

Fort Saint George, Military Consultation of 20 January 1857.

No. 53.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department,
under date 13 January 1857, No. 53.

READ the following extract from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th January 1857, No. 44.

Read extract Minutes Consultation, dated 2nd December 1856, Revenue Department.

(Here enter No. 1271.)

In the above extract Minutes Consultation the Board are requested to offer any observations they may wish to make on the suggestion of the Home authorities that encouragement should be held out to the European officers and soldiers of the Honourable Company's army to settle on the hill tracts of this Presidency.

2. The Board are fully sensible of the advantages which would result from the permanent location of such parties in this country. They fear, however, that in regard to officers at least there is some misapprehension both as to the extent of land available for their occupation and the other considerations which induce such persons to emigrate to the colonies of England. The localities suited for this purpose are the Neilgherries, the Pulneys, the Shervaroys, and portions of the hill ranges in Canara, Malabar and Tinnevely. A great portion of these, however, except the first, are within fever range, and this consideration alone would, the Board fear, prevent their being generally selected for permanent residence by this class of persons. Of the area available on the Neilgherries the Board have no exact knowledge, but they apprehend it is not sufficient for settlement on any large scale, particularly as many portions are unfit for culture, and the native inhabitants have rights of occupancy and pasturage over others.

3. In the other inducements which have so great weight with settlers of this class, such as the facility of educating and providing for a family, this Presidency is greatly wanting at present, and these are the considerations which, next to that of climate, most influence such persons in the selection of a permanent place of settlement on withdrawing from a career of active service in this country.

4. At present the rule in granting land for other than building purposes on the hill tracts is to sell it at (usually) not less than eight years' assessment, subject moreover to its annual assessment, and a number of minor reservations and restrictions. The whole or a portion of the former may be remitted, and the

See C. O. B., Vol. 1,
page 586.

annual assessment might be reduced. This latter measure, however, is attended with this difficulty, that it would probably be necessary to attach conditions as to occupancy and cultivation, and to restrict the proprietors' power of alienation to parties possessing similar claims on Government. Such terms, however, would tend to discourage permanent improvements, and greatly lessen the value of such grants. Besides a remission of the purchase money, the Board consider that it would also be necessary either to give the fee-simple of the land, or at least to grant long leases. At present, leases cannot be granted for more than 30 years ordinarily; at the end of that period the land is liable to re-assessment, and waste portions of lands leased cannot be alienated by the lessees.

5. As regards European soldiers the case is somewhat different, and they are a class who possess strong claims on the Government. Such parties would not require large holdings, and a sufficiently extensive area could, perhaps, be secured to give the experiment a fair trial. It would be desirable generally to locate such settlers in the neighbourhood of places like Ootacamund, Coonoor, &c., where they would find a ready market for their agricultural produce, medical aid, and an opportunity of engaging in any trade or profession to which they may have been accustomed in early life, or for which they may possess aptitude. In such situations, moreover, they would enjoy facilities for educating and providing for their families, and the society of others would exercise a beneficial influence on their habits and conduct.

6. In proposing that a sufficient area should be secured for such settlers, the Board do not intend that they should be debarred from selecting their place of residence, or be located in townships by themselves; any attempt to isolate them in this manner would, the Board think, lead to failure; all the Board propose is to secure what appear eligible sites at once, for such land, on the Neilgherries in particular, is now much sought after.

7. The encouragement held out would necessarily be of the same nature as suggested in the case of officers in para. 4.

8. There are other places, such as Palmanair, Ramanully, &c., where a limited number of such settlers could be located, and in these as well as, if necessary, on the Neilgherries, Shervaroys, Palneys, &c., Government could extend additional encouragement, by affording medical aid, and contributing towards religious and educational objects.

9. It will of course rest with the military authorities to determine the class of persons and the other conditions on which grants such as those contemplated shall be made.

10. The Board resolve to circulate these proceedings and the extract Minutes Consultation under acknowledgment to the several collectors, with a view of ascertaining what localities in their districts are suitable for such purposes, and what extent of land is known or believed to be available. They will also be glad to receive any suggestion the Collectors may wish to offer on the subject.

11. The Collectors of Coimbatore and Salem will be requested to furnish a return of the lands occupied by settlers (other than natives) for agricultural purposes, and the terms in regard to payments, length of lease, &c.

Ordered also, that a copy be submitted for the information of Government, and to the Collectors noted in the margin,* for their information, and any observations they may wish to offer.

(True extract.)

(signed) J. D. Sim, Acting Secretary.

Ordered to be communicated to the Military Department, with reference to an extract from the Minutes of Consultation in that department dated 28th October 1856, No. 2770.

(signed) J. D. Bourdillon,
Secretary to Government.

* Cuddapah, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Malabar, Canara.

No. 54.

Order, No. 179, 15 January 1857.

Communicated to the Commander-in-chief with reference to M. C. 28th October 1856, No. 2770.

Fort St. George, Military Consultation of 2 June 1857.

No. 60.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 13 May 1857, No. 455, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

I AM instructed to advert to an unanswered communication from this department, No. 836, dated 30 October 1856, calling for the opinion of the Government of Madras on the practicability of holding out advantages to officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the army to settle in localities of that Presidency.

No. 61.

The Adjutant-General of the Army, 20 May 1857, No. 519, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

IN acknowledging the receipt of extract from Minutes of Consultation,* dated 18 November last, No. 3028, I have the honour, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying abstract of reports from officers commanding divisions and forces, &c., respecting the localities that are best suited, in the Madras Presidency, for the settlement of officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the army.

2. I am directed by Lieutenant-general Sir P. Grant to state that his Excellency feels persuaded, from former experience, that it will be found quite impossible to induce European pensioners to abandon their present localities in the plains to become settlers in the hills or other places where the climate may be considered better adapted to the European constitution.

3. His Excellency is aware that every effort was made, and strong inducements were held out some years ago to the pensioners at Chunar (the very hottest and most uncongenial station in the Bengal Presidency) to remove to the hills, and in every instance without success.

ABSTRACT of REPORTS from Officers commanding Divisions and Forces, &c., reporting what Localities are best suited in the Madras Presidency for the Settlement of Officers and Soldiers retired or discharged from the Army.

Major-General D. Macleod, commanding Ceded Districts,—States that he is acquainted with no place within the Ceded Districts suited to the purposes of colonization. The tops of the ranges known and found to possess climates suited to the European constitution present so restricted an area that one good-sized farm would be more than sufficient to occupy the whole space. In most cases, if not all, water has to be brought from a distance, there being no springs on the tops, added to which, the depth of the soil is generally most superficial.

Conceives, if none of these objections existed, Europeans can never succeed as colonists in India, it being impossible for them to compete with the natives, the expense of whose domestic establishment is as the shadow to the substance when compared

* Communicating a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 30 October 1856, No. 886, annexing copy of a despatch from the Court of Directors, and requesting the opinion of the Madras Government on the practicability of holding out advantages to officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the army to settle in localities at Madras, which may, after due inquiry, be deemed best adapted to Europeans.

compared with that of Europeans. The former would also have a very decided advantage over the latter in the labour market.

Major-General J. W. Cleveland, commanding Southern Division,—Is of opinion that the advantages held out would be considered a boon to officers and soldiers, and that various localities in the Southern Division are most desirable for agricultural purposes, and where Europeans would enjoy a congenial climate, such as the Neilgherries, the Pullaney, the Sillimally and Shevroy Hills.

Speaks more particularly of his own knowledge regarding the Neilgherries. Coffee plantations there (some of the property of retired and invalid officers in the Honourable Company's service), where not too high, thrive well, and are on the increase; many steady old European soldiers might find employment on them as overseers and labourers, as well as on other ranges of hills where coffee is cultivated, and it is evident that the more industrious, well-behaved Europeans there are, in all the mountainous regions of India, the more is agriculture and other work generally likely to thrive and increase; the advantages of obtaining remission of the purchase-money of land would be great, and especially to those officers who are now settlers, and already encouraged in agricultural pursuits. States that many old officers, with large families, cannot afford to live in Europe, and would be glad to spend the remainder of their lives on the hills, and any advantages offered would certainly tend to increase the number.

Major-General M. Beresford, commanding Mysore Division,—Observes, that the entire of the Mysore Division, saving the areas of the cantonment occupied by troops, is nominally the territory of the Rajah of Mysore; any project of encouraging military settlers therein while the land they would have to occupy is admitted to belong to this native prince would be seriously complicated by such sovereignty, however nominal it may be considered. Feels that Lieutenant-general Sir M. Cubbon, the enlightened and experienced Commissioner of Mysore, can give far more useful information than he can. Solicits his Excellency's permission to defer replying to this subject for a short time longer; at the same time, if an immediate reply is desired, he will be prepared, on being so informed, to give one.

States, that the climate of Mysore is far cooler than most other divisions in this Presidency, but that there are very few Europeans who can with impunity expose themselves constantly to the sun, and that the strongest and healthiest suffer from even a frequency of such exposure, and believes that none can do so constantly without danger in the lands upon the general level. Even if this most serious obstacle did not exist, no European could compete with the native agriculturist, who, with his whole family, brings his own manual labour and endurance of climate in aid of his farming, working and living frugally upon the produce of his own labour, and without any other wants; does not therefore think that either officer, or his inferior in rank the non-commissioned officer, or private soldier of European race, could gain a livelihood, or keep their health, upon the plains of Mysore as working military settlers.

States, that he was informed, while ascending the Baba Boodun hills, by intelligent persons, that the cultivator of coffee had not succeeded there; the plant thrived fairly, but coolie labour was next to impossible to procure; there are no natives of these hills, and all reasonable sacrifice to induce the low-country labourer to settle there seems to fail: many agree, obtain all they can from the employer, and abscond suddenly, by which far more loss than the profit will cover is incurred. This difficulty of procuring labour appears far less in the approaches to and actual gorge of the Mungerabad Ghaut. The outlay in coffee cultivation is not large, either at first or yearly, though the return produce does not commence for four or five years. Coffee plantations there become very remunerative.

To an officer with even small yearly income, a grant of land about this ghaut would be an advantage which men of energy retiring from the service ought to avail themselves of. The carriage down this ghaut to the western coast is easy and quick, and shipment thence obtainable; the same may be said of all Coorg, with a superior climate, and the further and very important advantage of being under the Government of India, without the unfortunate intervention of the rule of a native prince, as is Mysore.

States inability to suggest any locality or occupation which with any encouragement would be available for a military settler of an inferior grade; does not

not think the abilities and conduct of these men are sufficiently availed of in the public works ; observes that if small patches of ground were granted to several pensioners, now existing in poverty and apathy in the small cottages they generally inhabit in Bangalore, they would soon make them profitable as gardens.

The Secretary to the Medical Board,—Observes that the lands in this Presidency most suitable for the purposes of colonization would appear to be the Neilgherries, the Puloney, and Shevroy Hills, all in the Southern Division ; the extent of ground available in each of these localities the Board have no means of ascertaining, but it is very considerable. The climate of the Neilgherries has long been known to be highly salubrious, and peculiarly adapted to the European. The Puloney Hills are not so well known, but it is believed that the summit level, nearly 6,000 feet, has offered a most healthy place of retreat for the American missionaries located for a long series of years, during which time these hills have been found equally salubrious. The Shevroy Hills have been much frequented by Europeans, and by people of mixed blood from the Presidency, for a long series of years for a period of 30 years up to 1854 ; these hills continued remarkably healthy, but at that time epidemic disease, in the form of fever of a severe type, broke out, and prevailed more or less extensively on them as well as over the greater part of the Salem district ; at the same time a peculiar and fatal form of fever broke out in certain parts of the Neilgherry Hills ; in fact epidemic disease was unusually prevalent in that year over the greater part of Mysore, and Malabar, and Canara.

Mentions Coorg and several parts of the Western Ghats as localities healthy and eligible for the purpose.

Major-General J. Bell, Commanding Pegu Division,—Encloses letter from Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, and states that the opinion which he had previously formed of the utter unsuitableness of Burmah in its present state for the settlement of Europeans has been fully confirmed by the opinion which the Commissioner has expressed, and which, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of its localities, may be looked upon as conclusive.

Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, &c.,—Is certainly of opinion that there is no place within the limits of the province where Europeans could settle as working agriculturists. At some future time healthy spots may be found on the range of hills to the eastward of Tonghoo where Europeans might live ; but in the present state of information with regard to that country, it is not known whether any produce could be raised for their support, and it is not probable that they would be able there to labour for their own livelihood.

Brigadier P. Thomson, Commanding Malabar and Canara,—Is of opinion that there is no place within the limits of his command where it would be desirable for Europeans to settle, excepting Manantoddy and its neighbourhood, and at a few stations north of Cannanore, on the line of the Western Ghats ; and even there the offspring of Europeans would sadly degenerate.

Is of opinion that the climate of the Malabar coast is not suited for Europeans ; it might agree with some old hardy weather-beaten soldiers of sober habits, but doubts if they even could labour out of doors during the greater part of the day ; certainly their children, if Europeans, never could be expected to do so.

The only tracts of land which such settlers could get would be pieces of jungle land, and the clearing it away would require more money, skill, and patience than old European soldiers are in the habit of possessing before they could even commence operations. The simple fact of all those Europeans who began their labours with the view of settling in the country betwixt the ghats and the sea, having left the localities they at first fixed upon, and located themselves at Manantoddy and its neighbourhood, where they find the climate agree with them, and realize a good return for their labour, points out very clearly and unmistakeably that no place within the limits of his command, excepting Manantoddy and the top of the range of the Western Ghats, would be suitable for European officers or soldiers as settlers.

Major-General A. Tulloch, Commanding Northern Division,—States that it is the concurrent opinion of the Collectors of the several districts in the division whom he has consulted, that there are insuperable objections to retired officers and

soldiers holding land or settling in it; because, in the first place, the heat of the plains is very great, and the climate of the hills most insalubrious; the want of medical aid too, and schools for the education and religious instruction of their children, are obstacles which could not be well overcome.

In the Vizagapatam District the land belongs generally to the native villagers, and cannot be bought; the Collector of Ganjam is of opinion that an officer with some capital might make a profitable investment in the cultivation of sugar cane and arrowroot, and there is a good opening for one or two steady men at or near the different ports along the coast, which are now being most frequented for the cultivation of vegetables and the supply of live stock, &c.; but these are exceptional and doubtful cases.

The Collector of Rajahmundry is of opinion that in many parts of the delta of the Godavery, with a little capital to start with, the cultivation of sugar cane, and perhaps indigo, might be embarked in with every prospect of advantage; but the tracts in this division above the level of the plains are so detrimental to the European constitution, that they could not with safety be located in any of the more elevated sites among the hills, where the climate, though agreeable, is most noxious to health.

The only places within the limits of this Presidency most suited for the location of retired officers or soldiers are the Neilgherries and Shevroy Hills; the Pulney Hills, near Madura; Coortallum, in the Tinnevely District, and the hills adjacent; where coffee and indigo, &c. might be extensively cultivated with every prospect of success.

The land in the Madras Presidency is the property of the ryot, and it would be difficult to purchase or acquire it on a freehold tenure; and this of itself would operate as a discouragement to capital being applied by European settlers for the improvement of land in India to any great extent. In the case of the soldiery, supposes Government would allot land to them on the principle of Enams grants, or on long low leases renewable at will; but old worn-out soldiers would, from their habits, turn out but indifferent settlers as cultivators of the soil, and the scheme of colonizing them to any extent in this country would prove but a hopeless experiment, and end in disappointment.

Major-General P. E. Craigie, Commanding Centre Division,—Is of opinion that the only locality in his division decidedly favourable for the settlement of Europeans is the high land about Palmanair; the temperature and climate of which is suited to the European constitution, and is generally very healthy, and the soil well adapted for cultivation.

The Yailagherry Hills, situated about 40 miles to the south of Vellore, were reported on by Captain Best of the Engineers (*vide* "Gazette," pages 682 and 692 of 1857,) favourably; but that officer died a few years after from a fever contracted thereon. The table land to the south-west of Vellore, distant about 10 miles, is from the soil, very favourable to the cultivation of vegetables, and a garden was established there by the officers of the 52d Regiment, N. I., but it was found feverish; the same with the Naggerry Hills: but doubtless on being cleared to some extent they would prove more salubrious.

Near Guntoor there is some table land, but of very limited extent—at Con-davee, where the thermometer ranges a few degrees lower than in the plains; and near it, ground, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco and other products, is obtainable. Also along the coast, which has the advantage of the sea breeze, and so cooler than further inland, ground for the cultivation of indigo can be found in abundance, as also for the palmyra, from which sugar is manufactured. There is also a good cloth trade along there; but the advantages of climate are not of a decided character. He has, however, considered it advisable to bring them, such as they are, to notice; but he is of opinion that, excepting Palmanair, there is no locality in the Centre Division sufficiently salubrious to hold out inducement to Europeans generally to settle on.

(signed) *W. G. Woods*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Fort St. George,
20 May 1857.

No. 62.

ORDER, No. 1788, 30 May 1857.

ORDERED, that the Adjutant-general's letter be communicated to the Honourable the Court of Directors and to the Government of India.

No. 63.

From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, 30 May 1857, 1789, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

IN reply to your letters dated 30th October 1856, No. 836, and 13th May 1857, No. 455, on the practicability of holding out advantages to officers and soldiers, retired or discharged from the army, to settle in localities at Madras, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a communication from the * Board of Revenue, and of one from the † Adjutant-general of the Army, with abstracts of reports from officers commanding divisions and forces, &c., containing observations on the subject.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. D. Marshall*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 55 of 1857, Military Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 71, of the 3d September last, on the subject of advantages held out to retired officers in Her Majesty's colonies, and of the possible benefit to be derived from the similar offer of advantages to induce officers and soldiers retired or discharged to settle in certain localities in India.

2. In considering this question, we have regarded it from two points of view, first, as a question of general policy, and secondly, as a question of military policy.

3. Upon the first point we beg to attach a series of correspondence in the Revenue Department, and to express our opinion that there are no tracts suitable for colonization by Europeans under this Presidency, and that the expediency of encouraging Europeans to occupy land as cultivating colonists is very doubtful; but at the same time we consider that European capitalists, or houses of agency scattered through the Presidency, would tend greatly to ameliorate the condition of the country by becoming purchasers of agricultural produce, and giving the cultivators the advantage of a more equitable system of dealing than they can now command from native capitalists.

5. Upon the military part of the question we beg to refer to the Adjutant-general's letter of the 25th March, conveying the sentiments of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief; and we have only to add our unanimous opinion that no advantage is to be expected from European colonies in this Presidency.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elphinstone.*
J. G. Lumsden.
A. Malet.

Bombay Castle, 23 May 1857.

* 5 January 1857, No. 44, recorded in Mins. of Cons., 15 January 1857, No. 179.

† 20 May 1857, No. 519.

No. 1244 of 1857.

Transfer from the Revenue to the Military Department.

No. 430 of 1856.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *J. Jacob*, c. B., Acting Commissioner in Sind, to the Right Honourable Lord *Elphinstone*, G. C. H., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

My Lord,

ADVERTING to Mr. Officiating Chief Secretary Young's endorsement marginally cited,* I have the honour to state for the information of your Lordship in Council, that I am of opinion that there are no districts in the province of Sind in which military European retired officers and pensioners might advantageously settle. The climate is so hostile to the European physical constitution as to preclude the possibility of many successive generations of Europeans dwelling permanently in Sind without wholly degenerating; and, in brief, I am of opinion that, as a general assertion, no European would select this province for his permanent habitation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Jacob*, Lieutenant-Colonel,

Commissioner's Office, Acting Commissioner in Sind.
Camp Buchanee, Kurrachee Collectorate,
9 November 1856.

No. 238 of 1857.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *E. G. Fawcett*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to *H. Young*, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

IN reply to your memorandum, No. 4246, dated 28th October 1856, I have the honour to inform you that the Collectors of the northern division have reported that there are no tracts of country within their respective jurisdictions suitable for colonisation by Europeans.

2. Mr. Inverarity, the late Collector of Broach, observes that "where the physical character of the country should render such a course practicable or desirable, it ought not on any account to be admitted unless the settlers are made amenable to the same jurisdiction as the natives in all civil and criminal matters, and this question it appears to me should be well considered before the home Government promulgate any general rules on the subject."

I have, &c.

Khandaish Districts, (signed) *E. G. Fawcett*,
Revenue Commissioner's Office, Revenue Commissioner, N. D.
Camp Arvee, 30 January 1857.

No. 512 of 1857.—Territorial Department, Revenue.

From *H. W. Reeves*, Esq., Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to *W. Young*, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the memorandum, dated 28th October, No. 4247, in which I was requested to state whether there are in this Presidency any districts in which military retired officers and pensioners of

* No. 4248, dated 28 October 1856. Forwarding copies of correspondence for report as to whether there are any districts in this Presidency in which military retired officers and pensioners might advantageously settle.

of European birth might advantageously settle, and whether the country would be benefited by its being so colonised by military settlers.

2. As cultivators, men of European birth would settle only on or in the neighbourhood of the Ghauts, or on mountains which are off-shoots from the Ghauts, climate being the first requisite; I therefore referred the questions to the Collectors of Belgaum, Sattara, Ahmednuggur, and Poona, and I forward a letter,* from Mr. Seton Karr, which is perhaps the fullest of the replies which have been sent me. Mr. Tytler writes much to the same purpose as Mr. Seton Karr, adding that it is as purchasers of produce, rather than as producers, that settlers would succeed; "as merchants rather than as farmers." He thinks our railways and good roads, when they are made, will bring European purchasers into the interior, who by improving the demand will improve the supply; and he would rather look to this than to any example of superior farming, for which there is little room.

* No. 1826 of 7
November 1856.

3. Mr. Tytler very justly remarks that the benefit or otherwise to the country would depend very much on the character of the settlers. Colonists able and anxious to benefit the ignorant masses around them would gain much influence, and act most beneficially on the people. Others of a different stamp would have a most baneful effect on the country, and evil is so easily disseminated, that the injury done by such characters would perhaps outweigh the good to be expected from the better colonists.

4. I have not much of my own to add to what these gentlemen advance. That the country would be benefited by the settlement of European officers and pensioners of really respectable character, and possessed of capital, is of course beyond question. But in the first place, the climate is prejudicial to the European constitution; and in the next place, colonists of bad character are far more numerous than those of good; I should expect as the first fruits of European colonization, a great amount of evil to the natives from the vicious example and tyranny of the settlers; we should also have European pauperism to contend with; our criminal and civil business would increase.

5. I do not think there is any necessity for increasing the facilities which European settlers at present enjoy; men of small income of all classes go and live at the Neilgherries or on the Hymalayah mountains comfortably enough, I believe. They cannot do so continuously at Mahableswhar, because during four months in the year the rain is incessant; but there are Englishmen possessing houses there who do live eight months and a half on the hills, and three and a half at Sattara, and are getting on well.

6. At Belgaum and at Poona there are a good many pensioners engaged in trade, many of whom are thriving.

7. On the whole I am disposed to think that there is no evident call for interference, and no prospect of good result from it; at the same time I am an advocate for giving the natives fair play. India is their own country, and in it they should be as little interfered with as possible; whatever Government do for them, let it be of such a character that it can be pronounced to be on the whole good. Now the natives appear to me very much awake to their own interests. Cultivation is everywhere extending, even over the tops of the mountains, and capital is accumulating. Irrigation must increase greatly, so soon as Government multiply the number of roads throughout the country to the requisite extent. It is better that the natives should possess the land than Europeans, who will succeed better and effect more good to the country as purchasers and merchants than as producers. Colonization in India needs not to be artificially stimulated; it should be left to itself, for it will thus be far more likely to answer a good purpose. Men of respectability and substance will come to the country, or will remain in it, and occupy themselves in every possible manner, and while things take their natural course we shall ensure to India as much of the good, and as little as possible of the bad, leaven of British manners and customs.

Revenue Commissioner's
Camp, Ahmednuggur,
20 February 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. W. Reeves,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1826 of 1856.

From *G. B. Seton Karr*, Esquire, Collector of Belgaum, to *H. W. Reeves*, Esquire, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to receive your communication, No. 3280, dated the 31st ultimo, requesting my opinion on the points mentioned by Government in Mr. Chief Secretary Young's memorandum, No. 4247 of the 28th idem, viz., whether there are in this collectorate any districts in which military European retired officers and pensioners might advantageously settle, and whether the country would be benefited by being colonized by military settlers.

2. With regard to the first point, I have the honour to observe that the attractions which would chiefly influence European gentlemen would, in addition to grants of land, be doubtless those of climate and means of education; married men with families being generally those who colonize. A sufficiency of good waste land is the first requisite. Now, in this collectorate the whole of the best, even the second-best land is already appropriated; and this fact would seem of itself to dispose of the question. But I may also mention that I am not aware of any locality here in which gentlemen would, of their own choice, elect to bring up their families.

3. With regard to pensioners, the same want of unoccupied land would militate against the plan; and although persons in humble circumstances have not so great a latitude of choice as those who are better off, I doubt whether, in regard also to climate, &c., there is any place in this collectorate that would prove attractive to European settlers of any class. The western parts of Podshapoor and Beree are far too poor, and also too wild, and the fall of rain is too great, to admit of any hope that pensioners would settle there. The other districts are, in climate, &c., not much dissimilar from other parts of the Deccan plateau.

4. What I have above stated makes it unnecessary for me to discuss the question of whether the country would be benefited by the colonization of military settlers; but I may say generally that I believe the country would derive a good deal more advantage than the colonists.

I have, &c.,

Belgaum Collector's Office, (signed) *G. B. Seton Karr*,
Sowunduttee, 7 November 1856. Collector.

No. 1243 of 1857.—Territorial Department, Revenue,

To the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.; the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.;
and the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the Papers noted in the margin.*

THESE reports to be communicated to the Honourable Court, with reference to their despatch in the Military Department, No. 71 of the 3d September 1856.

2. It may at the same time be stated that this Government concur in the general opinion expressed by their officers as to the absence, under this Presidency, of any tracts suitable for colonization by Europeans, and more especially in the observations made by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as regards the doubtful expediency of encouraging Europeans to occupy land as cultivating colonists.

3. European capitalists, on the other hand, would, if scattered through the Presidency, tend greatly to ameliorate the condition of the country by becoming purchasers

* Letter from the Acting Commissioner in Sind, No. 430, dated 9 November 1856. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 238, dated 30 January 1857. Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 512, dated 20 February 1857, with enclosure.

purchasers of agricultural produce, and giving the cultivators the advantage of a more equitable system of dealing than they can now command from native capitalists.

Bombay Castle,
14 March 1857.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

RESOLUTION, 14th March 1857.

ORDERED that copy of the above Resolution, and of the Papers on which it has been passed, be transferred to the Military Department, in order that the necessary Report may thence be made to the Honourable Court.

(signed) *H. Young*,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 2217.

From the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour of submitting to the Commander-in-Chief your letter, No. 3250, dated the 24th October last, with annexments (to the address of the Quartermaster-general, transferred to this department), on the subject of holding out encouragements to officers and soldiers to retire and settle in the country, and, in reply, am directed to communicate for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council the following observations of his Excellency thereupon.

2. The inducements for settling in India are not defined in Sir George Clerk's letter to the address of Sir J. C. Melvill, dated the 4th July last.

3. If it be expected that worn-out officers and soldiers may be transformed into successful agriculturists, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion the expectation will be disappointed; all experience and, his Excellency believes, all reason is against it. Discharged soldiers may thrive in a mixed community, where at stations such as Belgaum, Poona, and Ahmednuggur, by following the trades of carpenters, shoemakers, and in handicraft generally, they amass a little money and become proprietors of one or more small houses, and apparently thrive; but a community of discharged or pensioned soldiers, whether in the vigour of health or otherwise, would, in his Excellency's opinion, become one of paupers.

4. Delusion to an unfortunate extent prevails amongst soldiers and sailors of every grade, that anybody is competent to farm, and often as this confidence has been rebuked by failure, it still prevails; farming, like every other profession or trade, is learned only by an apprenticeship, which few of the soldiers, while none of the officers, have served, and, therefore, few amongst them are qualified for the undertaking.

5. The hill stations of India, the Commander-in-Chief believes, would meet the wishes of those discharged officers and soldiers who would be satisfied to dream away their days in mere existence, without interest or aim, but his Excellency entertains the strongest doubts if colonization from such a source would succeed from a class not sufficiently industrial or energetic, and whose previous habits and thoughts unfit them for the occupation of farmers.

6. The suggestions, emanating from authority so high as Sir George Clerk, whose acquaintance with the countries referred to renders him able to speak of their fertility and salubrity, and of the advantages they hold out to European soldiers, is deserving the attention of officers; and some there are, no doubt, who would be found ready to adopt it on liberal terms; but as respects the settlement of pensioned soldiers, his Excellency believes that, however liberal the terms, and great the advantages, the scheme, whether adopted by officers or soldiers, would in the end be a failure. Emigration was at one time

very popular with the European soldiery, many of whom took their discharge and proceeded to Australia; but his Excellency believes the measure to have been unattended by any beneficial result, and that the soldiery was hired there, not from the desire to follow agricultural pursuits, but from the delusive hope of amassing wealth from the gold diggings; and that while none, it is believed, became landowners, most of them returned to England, some to India, where they re-enlisted, and the few that remained were mere agricultural labourers, or worked at the trades or handicraft to which in their youth they had been brought up.

7. Emigration to Australia, whose climate is more congenial to the constitutions of Europeans than that of India, having proved a failure, and labour, while compared with the prices of the necessities of life, being now as valuable in England as in the colonies, the Commander-in-Chief entertains the strongest conviction that the same system and failure would prevail were the hilly parts of India thrown open to the European officers or soldiers.

Head Quarters, Bombay,
25 March 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*,
Colonel, Adjutant-general.

Military Department.

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary to Government.

THE question proposed by the Honourable Court is this: whether it may not be practicable and desirable to hold out advantages to officers and soldiers retired or discharged from the Indian armies, who from their age and circumstances may be qualified as settlers, to induce them to settle in those localities in India which may, after due inquiry, be deemed best adapted to Europeans.

The nature and object of the inquiry are further explained in the letter from Sir G. Clerk to Sir James Melvill; the localities are there indicated to be "the various mountainous tracts in Madras and Central India, and also in the whole range of the Himalaya mountains, from Cashmere to Sikkim." The system is contemplated as applicable to "soldiers of certified good character, as well as officers;" the benefit to be derived is from the occupation of land, whereby "cultivation and civilization may be encouraged in various parts of India, hitherto unfrequented by Europeans."

The localities to be thrown open for colonization by settlers from the army are not situated within the territories of the Bombay Presidency, and therefore that part of the question which refers to the benefit to be derived by the country from such a system of colonization can be treated only in general terms. The only class that can effect successful colonization in wide tracts of waste land is the agricultural; the manufacturing may be mingled, but in a small proportion; the farming must constitute the bulk. In the army there are many skilful artisans, men who have been brought up to trades of all kinds, and who have been able, whilst performing their military service, to keep up their skill and knowledge of their early handicraft; such men frequently take their discharge, and establish themselves in the cities and towns of India, and sometimes maintain for a while a thriving business. But it is vain to seek in the ranks of the army for agriculturists. Even supposing a certain proportion of the recruits to be drawn from the farming class, there is no opportunity for them to practise agriculture whilst serving as soldiers, and whatever they may have known or acquired in their youth, they must have lost long before the time comes when they can take their discharge. If colonization is to be attempted from this source, alone and by itself, the plan presents no valid hope of success.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has justly observed in the Adjutant-general's letter of the 25th March, that if it be expected that worn-out officers and soldiers may be transformed into successful agriculturists, the expectation will be disappointed. The fact seems to be, that although a few discharged soldiers may thrive in a mixed community by the exercise of trades and the accumulation of a little property invested in small houses or garden grounds, as is the case at present at several of the army stations, yet, it is to be apprehended that a society of such individuals would very soon become unmanageable and sink into a community of pauperism and vice.

The

The advantages offered to settlers in the Crown colonies made emigration popular for a period with the European soldiery in India. But his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the many who have taken their discharge and proceeded to Australia have been lured there, not by the desire to follow agricultural pursuits, from which alone the colony could benefit from their residence, but by a delusive hope of amassing wealth from the gold diggings; and that while none have become landed proprietors, many have found their way to England, or back to India (where they have re-enlisted), and the few that have remained are, it is said, mere agricultural labourers, or workers at trades to which they have been brought up in their youth.

If encouragement to colonise presented a certain promise of benefit to the country as well as to the settlers themselves, it would perhaps not be necessary to go further, and to consider what the effect of such a system would be upon the army itself. But as this promise is something more than doubtful, it must be added as an argument against the proposition, that it would unquestionably be very prejudicial to the interests of every regiment to have temptations freely offered to the best men serving in its ranks to take their discharge and leave it. This was experienced when the desire to emigrate to Australia was ripe among the men; an unsettled spirit was excited among the soldiery, who are always fond of change, and the loss of numbers of excellent men was seriously felt. The difficulty of getting to Australia, the long voyage intervening, and the ties of family operated as a check; but if a settlement were open close at hand, with the prospect of a life of ease, and possibly idleness on the one hand, and the continuance of military duty on the other, the ranks would soon be thinned; it would be scarcely possible to restrain discharges within safe or reasonable limits, and very grave injury both to the discipline and efficiency of all European regiments in India would, it is greatly to be feared, be the inevitable result.

With respect to officers, it is difficult to understand what advantages could be held out to encourage them to remain and spend the latter part of their lives in India. Military men have no superior qualifications for becoming useful members of colonial settlement; on the contrary, their qualifications are in general inferior for such a purpose to those of civilians; and if inducements to the Indian services to settle in India be offered, they should not be confined to the army. If a system of colonization by Europeans in India is to be established, it will require to be placed on a larger basis than the present proposition. Were colonies established, discharged soldiers and their officers might be induced to join and assist such colonies, but the initiative should be taken by the civilian rather than by the military classes.

(signed) *P. M. Melvill*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor.

I do not agree in all the remarks contained in this memorandum; for instance, that, as a general rule, military men have no qualifications for becoming useful members of a colonial society; but I think that there are few places in India which are at all adapted for European colonization, and none in this Presidency.

Whether it is desirable to attempt to form a colony of discharged soldiers in the Deyra Doon, or in some other places in the North-west, I am unable to say; but I doubt extremely whether a colony could be formed on the Nilgherries with much prospect of advantage. Perhaps a few settlers might do very well. Coffee cultivation, rearing silkworms, and breeding cattle, might afford the means of living to a few; but, in my humble opinion, there is not room for anything worthy of being called colonization. I agree so far with the memorandum, that a few settlers may for a time be able to carry on a thriving business in towns, and, I will add, in particular localities; but as a general scheme, European colonization would not succeed in India.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.

13 April 1857.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Lumsden*.

ANY systematic attempt to promote colonization will fail in India, I firmly believe, because the climate is against it. A colony confined to the hill ranges would prosper no better, I think, in the long run, than if it had been established on the plains. The confinement and seclusion implied by such a plan would hardly be tolerated by Europeans or their descendants. As respects military settlers, the remarks in the memorandum appear to me to be generally very just; but if the Honourable Court desire to see if such an experiment would succeed, they need do no more than hold out the inducements of granting tracts of hill land to officers applying for such grants who have resigned the service, whether military or civil, and to privates who have taken their discharge. I do not think that, in the long run, much inconvenience would result from such a temptation.

(signed) *J. G. Lumsden*.

14 April 1857.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Malet*.

I AGREE very much with the views in the memorandum. As far as this Presidency is concerned, I have no hope of any benefit from the mode of colonization proposed, nor in more favourable localities of anything beyond a very inconsiderable and temporary success.

(signed) *A. Malet*.

15 April 1857.

MINUTE by the Right Honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Board.

I THINK we are all agreed that no advantage is to be expected from European colonies in this Presidency.

(signed) *Elphinstone*.

21 April 1857.

(True copies.)

P. M. Melvill, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies and extracts.)

Philip Melvill,
Secretary, Military Department.

East India House,
28 March 1858.

EAST INDIA (RETIRED OFFICERS, &c.)

COPIES of the DESPATCH addressed by the Court of Directors to the Government of *India*, on 8 December 1866, and of the LETTER addressed to Her Majesty's Government, regarding the Advantages held out to RETIRED OFFICERS of the INDIAN ARMIES on settling in Her Majesty's Colonies; and of the REPORT referred to in the DESPATCH; also, of the MILITARY LETTER from the Government of *India*, dated 6 October 1867, with Reports from Local Governments, on the same Subject.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 April 1868.*

180.

Under 4 oz.

EAST INDIA (CORRESPONDENCE, &c.).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 May 1858;—for,

“ COPIES of the DESPATCH or TELEGRAM from the late Sir *Henry Havelock*, dated the 18th day of August 1857, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 15th day of January 1858 :”

“ Of any CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between General Sir *Colin Campbell*, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces in *India*, on the subject of the 64th Regiment, dated the 30th day of March 1858, and the Adjutant-General in *England* :”

“ And, of the REPLY of His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cambridge*, Commander-in-Chief.”

War Office, }
3 June 1858. }

J. P E E L.

EXTRACT of a TELEGRAM from the late Major-General Sir *Henry Havelock* to the Commander-in-Chief in *India*, dated Cawnpore, 18th August 1857.

IN the combat at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Havelock was my aide-de-camp. The 64th Regiment had been much under artillery fire, from which it had severely suffered; the whole of the infantry were lying down in line, when, perceiving that the enemy had brought out the last reserved gun, a 24-pounder, and were rallying round it, I called up the regiment to rise and advance; without any other word from me, Lieutenant Havelock placed himself on his horse, in front of the centre of the 64th, opposite the muzzle of the gun. Major Stirling, commanding the regiment, was in front, dismounted, but the Lieutenant continued to move steadily on in front of the regiment at a foot pace, on his horse. The gun discharged shot until the troops were within a short distance, when they fired grape. In went the corps, led by the Lieutenant, who still steered steadily on the gun's muzzle, until it was mastered by a rush of the 64th.

Head Quarters, Camp before Lucknow,
30 March 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to the knowledge of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, that a feeling of dissatisfaction, which has been testified in the most respectful manner, has arisen among the officers of the 64th Foot, in consequence of a telegraphic despatch by the late Sir H. Havelock, K. C. B., which was published a short time back in the London Gazette.

In the despatch alluded to, the most prominent notice was given to the fact of Lieutenant, now Captain Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., having led the 64th Foot into a redoubt, which was the object of attack, under the late Sir Henry Havelock's orders.

The despatch is so worded, as to make it appear that the late Major Stirling, who afterwards became a Lieutenant-colonel, was not properly leading his regiment; at least such is the opinion of the officers of the 64th Foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Bingham, in the name of those officers, while he deprecates the idea of refusing just credit to Captain Sir Henry Havelock, maintains in the most positive manner, that the late Lieutenant-colonel Stirling then commanded the 64th Foot, as he did on all such occasions, most nobly and gallantly; and that he was on foot at the time, because, in consequence of a shell bursting, his horse had become unrideable. In short, he infers that it is very painful to the regiment, that the memory and reputation of their late gallant commanding officer should have been so unfairly tampered with.

I confess to having a strong feeling of sympathy with the officers of the 64th Regiment, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction to me, if you would have the goodness to move his Royal Highness to give a gracious expression towards the memory of the late Lieutenant-colonel Stirling, for the benefit of the 64th Regiment.

This instance is one of many in which, since the institution of the Victoria Cross, advantage has been taken by young aides-de-camp and other staff officers to place themselves in prominent situations, for the purpose of attracting attention. To them life is of little value as compared with the gain of public honour; but they do not reflect, and the generals to whom they belong also do not reflect, on the cruel injustice thus done to gallant officers, who, besides the excitement of the moment of action, have all the responsibility attendant on this situation.

We know that the private soldier expects to be led by his regimental officers, whom he knows and recognises as the leaders to whom he is bound to look in the moments of the greatest trial and danger, and that he is utterly regardless of the accidental presence of an aide-de-camp or other staff officer who is an absolute stranger to him.

There is another point, also having a great importance. By such despatches as the one above alluded to, it is made to appear to the world that a regiment would have proved wanting in courage, except for an accidental circumstance. Such a reflection is most galling to a regiment of British soldiers, indeed almost intolerable, and the fact is remembered against it by all the other corps in Her Majesty's service.

Soldiers feel such things most keenly.

I would, therefore, again beg leave to dwell on the injustice sometimes done by general officers when they give a public preference to those attached to them, over old officers who are charged with the most difficult and responsible duty.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Campbell, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces,
Horse Guards, London.

W. F. Forster, D. A. G.

Sir,

Horse-Guards, S. W., 17 May 1858.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, your letter of the 30th March last, referring to a telegraphic despatch of the late Major-general Sir Henry Havelock, in which it is made to appear that Captain Havelock led the 64th Regiment to the attack of a redoubt, and that the character of the late Lieutenant-colonel Stirling, who commanded the regiment and fell in the attack, had suffered accordingly.

His Royal Highness regrets, sincerely, that any unfavourable imputation of the courage or conduct of the Lieutenant-colonel should ever for a moment have been supposed to attach to the character of that gallant and excellent officer.

His

His Royal Highness enters fully into the feelings of Lieutenant-colonel Bingham, who has in vindication of the character of his late commanding officer, and of the 64th Regiment, so honourably appealed to your sense of justice, and he has much gratification in now recording his entire satisfaction with the whole conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Stirling, and of the excellent regiment which he commanded with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. A. Wetherall, A. G.*

General Sir Colin Campbell, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

W. F. Forster, D. A. G.

EAST INDIA (CORRESPONDENCE, &c.).

EXTRACT of TELEGRAM from the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock to the Commander-in Chief in India, dated 18 August 1857; and DESPATCH from Sir Colin Campbell, a.c.b., to the Adjutant-General in England, dated 30 March 1858, on the Subject of the 64th Regiment; and the RÈSUMÉ of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

(General Buckley.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 June 1858.*

317.

Under 1 oz.

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURN (in part) to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 April 1858;—for,

A “RETURN of the actual Strength, both of the QUEEN’S and the EAST INDIA COMPANY’S FORCES in the THREE PRESIDENCIES, and in the PUNJAB, at the Date of the last Returns received from thence.”

Note.—The latest Return received from *Bombay* is that for April 1858; and does not include the Corps appertaining to the Civil Department.

The Return for *Bombay* will be rendered in a Supplementary Form as soon as it shall be received.

MILITARY FORCE in *India* according to the latest Returns.

BENGAL.—1st October 1858.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non- Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
HER MAJESTY’S ARMY:				
Royal Artillery; 2 Troops of Horse - } - - - -	99	2,559	- - -	2,658
“ “ 13 Companies of Foot } - - - -	217	2,911	- - -	3,128
Cavalry; 6 Regiments, including 2nd Battalion Military Train	2,194	38,408	- - -	40,602
Infantry; 45 Regiments - - - - -	2,510	43,878	- - -	46,388
HER MAJESTY’S INDIAN FORCES:				
Horse Artillery; 3 Brigades - - - - -	85	1,080	167	1,332
“ “ Gun Lascars attached - - - - -	-	-	257	257
European Foot Artillery; 6 Battalions - - - - -	176	1,967	601	2,744
“ “ Gun Lascars attached - - - - -	-	-	509	509
Native Foot Artillery; 3 Battalions - - - - -	70	11	606	687
“ “ Gun Lascars attached - - - - -	-	-	115	115
	381	3,058	2,255	5,644
European Light Cavalry; 4 Regiments - - - - -	152	1,660	5	1,817
Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry - - - - -	25	242	-	267
Governor-General’s Body Guard - - - - -	3	1	127	131
European Infantry; 4 Regiments - - - - -	157	2,695	-	2,852
“ Invalids - - - - -	73	-	-	73
“ Veteran Company - - - - -	-	28	-	28
Sappers and Miners - - - - -	12	150	853	1,021
Native Infantry; 25 Regiments, and the remnants of five others - - - - -	656	39	16,743	17,438
Irregular Cavalry; 12 Regiments - - - - -	56	-	5,261	5,317
Ramgurrh Irregular Cavalry - - - - -	1	-	178	179
Mooltanee Regiment of Cavalry - - - - -	9	-	670	679
Benares Horse - - - - -	6	-	209	215
Meade’s Horse - - - - -	8	1	495	504
Alexander’s Horse - - - - -	5	-	468	473
Hodson’s Horse; 2 Regiments - - - - -	13	-	1,064	1,077
Camel Corps - - - - -	10	200	160	370

BENGAL, 1st October 1858—continued.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non- Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
LOCAL CORPS :				
Assam Local Artillery Battery ; 2 Companies - - -	1	1	108	110
Sebandy Corps of Sappers and Miners - - -	1	2	213	216
Infantry ; 31 Regiments - - -	132	30	19,143	19,305
Lahore Light Horse - - -	5	142	2	149
Meerut Light Horse - - -	9	119	2	130
Peshawur Light Horse - - -	10	178	153	341
	1,344	5,494	45,854	52,692
SUMMARY :				
British Troops - - -	2,510	43,878	- - -	46,388
Indian Artillery - - -	381	3,058	2,255	5,644
Cavalry and Infantry - - -	1,344	5,494	45,854	52,692
TOTAL Military - - -	4,185	52,430	48,109	104,724
Police and other Corps in the Civil Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency, on 1 December 1858 :				
Cavalry ; 3 Corps - - -	3	15	406	424
Infantry ; 12 Corps - - -	10	12	6,258	6,280
CIVIL—Lower Provinces - - -	13	27	6,664	6,704

PUNJAB.

Civil Troops under the Chief Commissioner of the PUNJAB, on 1st November 1858.

	POLICE.		LEVIES.		TOTAL in each Division.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.		
Serving in Punjaub - - -	3,884	6,425	2,664	4,765	17,738	24,078
Serving in Delhi Territory - - -	1,444	2,672	979	1,045	6,840	
„ in Hindostan - - -	-	2,088	1,545	-	3,633	3,633
CIVIL—Punjaub - - -	5,328	11,885	5,188	5,810	27,711	27,711

Note.—The Police and other Civil Corps in the Lower Provinces and } 34,375 Men.
in the Punjaub amount together to - - - - - }

By a Return from the Quartermaster-General's Department it is shown that } 68,698 Men.
the organised Police Levies, &c. in the Bengal Presidency amount to - }

Which would give to Oude and the North-Western Provinces from which the } 34,323 { Men in addition to the
Returns of Civil Corps have not been received - - - - - } numbers returned for
the Punjaub and the
Lower Provinces.

MADRAS.—October 1858.

	European Commissioned Officers.	European Non- Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non- Commissioned, and Rank and File.	TOTAL.
HER MAJESTY'S ARMY:				
Royal Artillery; Horse - - - - -	7	226	- - -	233
Foot - - - - -	28	655	- - -	678
Cavalry; 2 Regiments - - - - -	61	1,226	- - -	1,287
Infantry; 8 Regiments - - - - -	318	9,210	- - -	9,528
TOTAL - - -	409	11,317	- - -	11,726
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN FORCES:				
European Infantry; 3 Regiments - - - - -	94	2,656	- - -	2,750
European Horse Artillery; 1 Brigade - - - - -	29	495	194	718
European Foot ditto; 4 Battalions - - - - -	69	1,586	233	1,888
Gun Lascars attached and Karkanah Establishments - - - - -	-	-	1,012	1,012
Native Foot Artillery; 1 Battalion - - - - -	14	2	639	655
Gun Lascars attached and Karkanah Establishments - - - - -	-	-	528	528
Gun Lascars attached to Royal Artillery - - - - -	-	-	66	66
East Indian Artillery Drivers - - - - -	1	48	- - -	49
Native Light Cavalry; 7 Regiments - - - - -	93	21	2,885	2,999
Native Infantry; 52 Regiments - - - - -	793	193	59,350	60,341
3 Extra Regiments, ditto - - - - -				
Sappers and Miners - - - - -				
Madras Sapper Militia - - - - -				
Pegu Police Battalion - - - - -	10	6	1,942	1,958
Native Veteran Battalions (2) - - - - -				
7 Corps appertaining to Civil Department - - - - -				
TOTAL - - -	1,103	5,012	66,849	72,964
SUMMARY.				
Her Majesty's Army - - - - -	409	11,317	- - -	11,726
Her Majesty's Indian Forces - - - - -	1,103	5,012	66,849	72,964
TOTAL - - -	1,512	16,329	66,849	84,690

W. E. Baker, Colonel,
Military Secretary.

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURN of the Actual Strength of the MILITARY FORCE in the Presidencies of *Bengal* and *Madras*, and in the *Punjab*, according to the latest Returns from thence.

(*Sir Frederick Smith.*)

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